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## Strengthening Strategies for the "Dasawisma" Food Security Program in Luwuk Tukau Village

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### ABSTRACT

Food security is one of the most pressing challenges in sustainable development, particularly in rural areas where agriculture serves as the primary livelihood. The Dasawisma initiative, launched under the auspices of Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK), plays a crucial role in improving food security at the household level. This study aims to evaluate methods for enhancing the effectiveness of the Dasawisma food security initiative in Luwuk Tukau Village. Using a qualitative descriptive methodology, this research explores the factors that facilitate and hinder program implementation. The findings indicate that strong community involvement, government support, and continuous training are essential for program success. Nevertheless, barriers such as limited agricultural expertise, restricted access to resources, and inadequate institutional support continue to pose significant challenges. This study offers strategic recommendations to improve the efficiency and long-term sustainability of the Dasawisma program in promoting community-oriented food security in rural areas.

*Keyword:*

Dasawisma, Food security, community empowerment

### INTRODUCTION

Food security has become one of the most central issues in agricultural and national development, particularly for developing countries like Indonesia with its

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large population. This is because food security is closely intertwined with social resilience, social stability, national security, and economic stability. The primary challenge in achieving food security in Indonesia today relates to the fact that the growth in food demand outpaces the growth in food supply. This rapidly increasing demand is a consequence of population growth, economic development, rising purchasing power, and changing dietary preferences. Meanwhile, the growth of national food production capacity remains slow, attributable to competition in the utilization of land and water resources as well as stagnant growth in land productivity and agricultural labor in Indonesia.

Food security is a condition in which every individual, at all times, can physically, socially, and economically access sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet the needs of an active and healthy life (FAO, 1996). This definition is reinforced by the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (2021), which emphasizes that food security encompasses the availability of food in adequate quantities and quality, equitable distribution, and the ability of all segments of society to access it. There are four interrelated primary dimensions of food security, namely: (a) food availability, which encompasses local production, imports, and sufficient food reserves; (b) food accessibility, which relates to purchasing power, distribution infrastructure, and food-related policies; (c) food utilization, which encompasses nutritional aspects, consumption behavior, and food safety; and (d) food stability, which ensures that food security remains guaranteed in the long term, both in terms of availability and accessibility.

Within the framework of sustainable development, food security plays a crucial role in reducing poverty and improving community welfare. Community-based food security programs, such as *Dasawisma*, represent an effective strategy for boosting food security at the family level by utilizing yard land for small-scale food production. The success of this program not only contributes to improving household economic conditions but also supports national food security and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in efforts to eliminate hunger and improve the welfare of rural communities. Furthermore, research by Nugroho et al. (2020) demonstrates that community-based food security approaches can build food systems that are more resilient to climate change and economic crises. This model emphasizes the diversity of local food sources, capacity building for small farmers, and the application of environmentally friendly agricultural technology. This aligns with government policies that promote independent food security and reduce dependence on food imports.

In practice, the *Dasawisma* program demonstrates great potential for improving household food security through a more flexible and community-based approach. Reports from TP-PKK (2021) indicate that the success of the *Dasawisma* program depends heavily on active community involvement, support from local government, and ongoing training and mentoring. Therefore, strengthening the capacity of *Dasawisma* members in organic farming, harvest management, and local product marketing becomes an essential element in ensuring the continuity of this program.

Given the various factors affecting food security, this research will examine strategies that can be employed to strengthen the role of *Dasawisma* in *Luwuk Tukau Village* with the aim of improving local food security. By understanding the challenges and opportunities available, it is hoped that this program can develop more effectively and deliver a positive impact on community welfare. *Dasawisma* is one of the important initiatives in efforts to improve Family Welfare (PKK) that aims to enhance the quality of family life through various productive activities. It was first introduced as part of efforts to empower women in the formation of society and family (TP-PKK,

2020). From the outset, Dasawisma was designed as a small group consisting of ten household heads working together in various social and economic activities to improve their welfare.

One of the main elements of the Dasawisma program is homestead farming, which provides families with the opportunity to utilize land around their homes to grow vegetables, fruits, and medicinal plants (TOGA). Research by Rahmawati & Yuliana (2021) demonstrates that good management of homestead farming can support improved family nutrition and reduce household food expenditures. In addition, Dasawisma also involves small-scale livestock activities, such as raising chickens, fish, or goats in a household context. This livestock model not only offers a more affordable source of protein but also has the potential to increase family income through the sale of livestock products (Setiawan et al., 2022). Small-scale livestock within the Dasawisma context has been proven to enhance household food security, particularly in areas with limited access to food sources.

Handicrafts are also included among Dasawisma activities that carry economic value. Handicraft items produced, such as woven goods, batik, or processed foods, can be marketed both at the local level and through digital platforms. Research by Nugroho et al. (2021) shows that Dasawisma programs that facilitate handicraft enterprises can increase family income by up to 30 percent in the first year of implementation.

The impact of the Dasawisma program on family economics and community welfare is substantial. With homestead farming, small-scale livestock, and handicraft activities, families can strengthen their economic resilience and reduce dependence on external income sources. This program also strengthens social solidarity and community cooperation, which are important aspects of sustainable development (Sari & Wibowo, 2019). Taking into account the various benefits described, it is essential to continue developing strategies that can strengthen the implementation of Dasawisma to make it more effective and sustainable. This research will further explore how the best strategies can be applied to optimize the impact of the Dasawisma program on food security and community welfare in Luwuk Tukau Village. Various elements, both internal and external, contribute to the success of the Dasawisma program. These elements affect how the program is implemented and sustained in improving family quality of life and community food security.

Internal factors encompass community awareness, skills in agriculture and business, and the contribution of women in the household. The importance of community knowledge about the Dasawisma program is a key element in its achievement. Research by Rahmawati and Yuliana (2021) shows that communities that are more aware of the benefits of homestead farming will have a greater likelihood of successfully implementing this program. Skills in agriculture and entrepreneurship also play a very important role. Individuals who have an understanding of how to farm, along with animal care and entrepreneurial aspects, will be better able to maximize the benefits of the Dasawisma program (Setiawan et al., 2022). The role of women in the household is undeniably vital, as they tend to be the primary drivers of the program. The TP-PKK report (2021) reveals that women who are actively involved in Dasawisma make a significant contribution to improving family economic conditions through productive home-based enterprises.

External factors include government support, access to technology and resources, and guidance and training. Government support, which encompasses regulations, assistance for production inputs, and policies that support community

empowerment programs, is very important in determining the success of Dasawisma (Nugroho et al., 2021). Without such support, the program will find it difficult to develop and sustain itself in the long term. Ease of access to technology and resources is also very important. The use of modern agricultural technology, as well as the availability of quality seeds and fertilizers, can improve the productivity of the Dasawisma program. Research by Sari and Wibowo (2019) demonstrates that the application of sustainable agricultural technology in community-based empowerment programs can increase crop yields by up to 40 percent. Guidance and training for Dasawisma members are also very much needed. Training in areas of organic farming, small business management, and local product marketing can improve program effectiveness. Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture (2020) indicate that community groups that receive continuous guidance have better ability to survive and develop compared to groups that do not receive training. By understanding the various elements that influence the success of the Dasawisma program, this research aims to explore strategies that can be applied to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the program in Luwuk Tukau Village.

To ensure sustainable food security, appropriate tactics are needed for its implementation, particularly in terms of empowering communities. One method that can be applied is a community empowerment model that prioritizes active community involvement in managing food resources independently and sustainably. In the view of Nugroho and colleagues, it is important for communities to have control over the processes of food production, distribution, and consumption, so that they do not need to depend on external parties.

### **Community Empowerment Model in Food Security**

The community empowerment model that focuses on food security strives to enable communities to improve their capacity to produce food locally. Rahmawati and Yuliana explain that this model can include training in sustainable agriculture, the use of simple technology for food production, and the formation of community-based farmer groups. This approach has been proven to improve food security in many rural areas by maximizing the utilization of existing local resources.

### **Collaboration among Government, Academics, and Communities in Strengthening Dasawisma.**

Cooperation among various parties is crucial in strengthening the Dasawisma program. The government has the responsibility to provide regulations, funding, and the infrastructure needed by communities running this program. In addition, academics can make contributions through research and innovation that support program sustainability, as well as providing technical guidance to Dasawisma members. Meanwhile, the community serves as the main implementer of this program by carrying out various local initiatives to improve their food security.

Food sustainability has become one of the important issues in sustainable development, particularly in rural areas that still rely on agriculture as the primary source of food supply. According to reports from the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture (2021), food security encompasses not only food availability but also access, utilization, and its stability over the long term. The Dasawisma program, part of the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) initiative, plays an

important role in strengthening family-based food security. Dasawisma consists of groups of women from ten household heads who strive to improve their welfare through homestead farming activities, small-scale livestock, and handicraft enterprises (TP-PKK, 2020).

One region that has paid particular attention to the issue of food security is Gunung Mas Regency. The regional government implements various programs directed at strengthening food security, food independence, and community food sovereignty. One program that plays a direct role at the family level is the Dasawisma Program implemented by the PKK Executive Team of Gunung Mas Regency in Luwuk Tukau Village. The Dasawisma Program is a PKK work program implemented in a tiered manner from the central to the village level, involving groups of mothers from ten household heads through homestead utilization activities, small-scale livestock, and household handicraft enterprises.

Although the Dasawisma Program has been implemented as part of a family-based food security strategy, its implementation at the village level still faces various obstacles. A number of previous studies have focused more on the role of Dasawisma in improving food availability and family welfare, while studies that specifically discuss program strengthening strategies, including the supporting and inhibiting factors of its implementation at the local level, remain limited. This situation is also evident in Luwuk Tukau Village, where the Dasawisma Program has been running but has not yet been fully optimal in supporting the sustainability of family food security. Therefore, this research was conducted to analyze the strengthening strategies for the Dasawisma Program in supporting community-based food security in Luwuk Tukau Village.

In Luwuk Tukau Village, the Dasawisma program has been implemented to improve food security and the welfare of local residents. However, the effectiveness of this program still encounters various obstacles, such as a high degree of community unfamiliarity with sustainable agricultural techniques, limited access to agricultural resources, and minimal support from relevant parties. Previous research by Sari & Wibowo (2019) reveals that the success of community-based food security programs is greatly influenced by educational aspects, institutional support, and cooperation between the government and local communities.

The objective of this research is to analyze the strengthening strategies for the Dasawisma food security program in Luwuk Tukau Village, with an emphasis on the factors that support and hinder its implementation. A descriptive qualitative method is used to explore the dynamics in the implementation of this program, based on data from literature studies and previous research. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide strategic recommendations that can be applied to improve the effectiveness of the Dasawisma program in supporting community-based food security in rural area.

## **METHODS**

This research adopts a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, aiming to describe and analyze the strengthening tactics of the Dasawisma food security program in Luwuk Tukau Village. The selection of this method is based on its ability to provide in-depth exploration of the social, economic, and environmental dynamics

that influence the success of the Dasawisma program. Data sources for this research encompass both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with Dasawisma members, PKK administrators, and other relevant parties such as village officials and agricultural extension workers. In addition, direct observation was conducted to understand the conditions of program implementation in the field. Meanwhile, secondary data were drawn from official documents, government reports, and relevant previous research. Data collection in this research was conducted through (1) In-Depth Interviews, conducted with Dasawisma members, PKK administrators, and government officials related to the food security program; (2) Participatory Observation, directly observing the food security practices carried out by Dasawisma groups, including homestead farming, small-scale livestock, and handicraft enterprises; and (3) Documentation Study, analyzing documents such as Dasawisma activity reports, food security policies, and statistical data related to food security in Luwuk Tukau Village.

The collected data were analyzed using a descriptive analysis method, through the following steps: (1) Data Reduction, selecting and filtering data relevant to the research focus; (2) Data Presentation, organizing data into structured narratives to make them easier to interpret; and (3) Conclusion Drawing, identifying patterns, relationships, and key factors that contribute to the success of the Dasawisma program. To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, this research applies triangulation techniques, including: (1) Source Triangulation, comparing information obtained from various data sources (interviews, observation, and documentation); (2) Method Triangulation, using more than one method in data collection to improve the accuracy of findings; and (3) Time Triangulation, conducting observations and interviews at different times to avoid temporal bias.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### **Program Impact on Food Security and Family Economy**

The Dasawisma program implemented in Luwuk Tukau Village demonstrates a positive effect on food security and household economics. These benefits are clearly evident in three main aspects, namely increased food availability, utilization of harvest yields, and economic contributions to the local community.

#### *Increased Food Availability*

One of the important advantages of the Dasawisma program is the increased food availability within families. Through homestead farming activities, families can grow various types of vegetables, fruits, and family medicinal plants (TOGA) for their own consumption. Research conducted by Rahmawati & Yuliana (2021) reveals that the utilization of homestead land for agriculture can increase food availability by up to 40% in the first year of implementation. In addition, small-scale livestock farming such as chickens and fish contributes to providing a source of protein for families, thereby reducing dependence on supply from outside the village.

#### *Utilization of Production Yields*

Agricultural and livestock products generated by the Dasawisma program are not only consumed by families but can also be further processed to add value. For

example, some Dasawisma groups have developed food processing activities such as making chips from bananas and cassava, as well as preparing herbal beverages from TOGA plants. Research by Setiawan et al. (2022) indicates that the application of efficient yield utilization strategies can improve household food security and provide additional business opportunities for rural women.

### *Contribution to Family Economy*

In addition to improving food availability and utilization, the Dasawisma program also supports family economics through the creation of small community-based business opportunities. Some group members sell their harvests of vegetables, chicken eggs, or processed products at local markets, contributing to increased family income. Research by Nugroho et al. (2021) shows that women's participation in economic activities related to Dasawisma can increase family income by up to 30% within two years after the program is implemented. This indicates that this program not only strengthens food security but also helps reduce poverty rates in rural areas. Overall, the Dasawisma program has delivered a significant positive effect on food security and family economics in Luwuk Tukau Village. However, the sustainability of this program requires additional support in terms of technical assistance, access to broader markets, and policies that facilitate the development of community capacity to run the program independently.

### **Supporting and Inhibiting Factors**

The success of the Dasawisma program in Luwuk Tukau Village is influenced by many supporting and inhibiting factors, all of which affect the effectiveness and sustainability of this initiative.

#### *Supporting Factors*

Community awareness about the importance of food security is the main driver of the Dasawisma program's success. The active involvement of Dasawisma members in farming and small-scale livestock activities demonstrates their concern for meeting household food needs. The higher the level of community awareness, the greater the likelihood that this program can be implemented sustainably. Government assistance from the village government and related institutions is very important for the development of this program. The government provides assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers, and technical training for Dasawisma members. With this support, communities gain access to better resources to enhance their homestead farming and other small enterprises. Education in sustainable agricultural techniques, livestock management, and skills in processing agricultural products into value-added products is very beneficial for Dasawisma members in improving their production. Mentoring from agricultural extension workers and academic experts also contributes to the success of this program.

#### *Inhibiting Factors*

One of the main obstacles in implementing the Dasawisma program is the lack of access to modern agricultural technology. Many members still rely on traditional methods that are inefficient in improving yields. The use of technologies such as hydroponics and verticulture remains low due to limited socialization and access to

supporting tools and materials. Land scarcity is a major obstacle for families who want to develop homestead farming or small-scale livestock. Limited land restricts the types and quantities of plants that can be grown. In addition, the lack of funds to purchase quality seeds, animal feed, and agricultural equipment also becomes an obstacle in the development of Dasawisma-based enterprises. Although some Dasawisma groups are able to generate surpluses from farming and livestock, they experience difficulties in selling their production results. Limited access to markets, lack of marketing skills, and minimal support in product distribution are the main constraints. Products that are generated need to gain access to broader markets to provide more significant economic benefits for Dasawisma members. By understanding these supporting and inhibiting factors, this research recommends the need to improve communication about the Dasawisma program, strengthen support from government and academics, and innovate in the application of agricultural technology to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the program in the future.

### **Program Enhancement Strategies**

In order for the Dasawisma initiative in Luwuk Tukau Village to function better and endure, a series of strengthening strategies are needed that encompass effective resource utilization, skills enhancement, cooperation, and the adoption of new technology.

#### *Resource Utilization*

Available resources, whether land, labor, or investment, must be maximized for the Dasawisma program to operate more efficiently. Optimizing home yards for agricultural and small-scale livestock activities can help increase food availability. In addition, the use of organic fertilizers derived from household waste and the application of simple irrigation systems can reduce dependence on expensive external resources.

#### *Capacity Building of Dasawisma Members*

Providing training and mentoring to Dasawisma members is key to improving their competence in farming, livestock management, and community enterprise management. Training programs can encompass sustainable agricultural practices, financial management of small businesses, and marketing tactics for agricultural products. With this capacity enhancement, Dasawisma members are expected to become more self-reliant in developing enterprises and improving their family's standard of living. Program sustainability will be stronger through collaboration with many parties, including local government, universities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. The government can provide support in the form of policy and technical assistance, while academics can provide training and research on agriculture and entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, the private sector can assist in marketing products from Dasawisma to reach a broader market.

#### *Application of Technology in Agriculture and Livestock*

The use of simple technology in the agricultural and livestock sectors can improve yields and overcome resource limitations. For example, hydroponic and



verticulture systems can be applied to homestead farming with limited land, while technology for making one's own feed can reduce costs in small-scale livestock enterprises. Digitalization in marketing is also very important, where Dasawisma members can utilize social media and e-commerce platforms to reach broader markets. By implementing these strategies, the Dasawisma program in Luwuk Tukau Village is expected to grow better and make a meaningful contribution to food security and community welfare. The success of this initiative depends not only on individual efforts but also requires consistent support from various parties so that its positive impact can be sustained over the long term.

### **Comparison with Similar Programs**

To assess the success of the Dasawisma initiative in Luwuk Tukau Village, it is important to compare it with similar programs in other locations. The purpose of this comparison is to understand the methods that have been used and to adapt the most efficient approaches in order to improve community food security sustainably.

#### *Lessons from Similar Programs in Other Regions*

Several regions have been successful in running community-based empowerment programs with a focus on improving family food security. For example, in several urban areas, the concept of community-based urban farming has been implemented by utilizing limited land for hydroponic and verticulture agriculture. The success of these programs proves that innovations in farming methods can provide answers for communities with limited land. In other rural areas, the Kampung Pangan Mandiri (Independent Food Village) program is implemented by integrating homestead farming, small-scale livestock, and agricultural product processing. This method not only strengthens food security but also creates employment for local communities. Support from local government and cooperation with academic institutions and the private sector are important factors for the continuity of such programs.

#### *Strategy Adaptation for Luwuk Tukau Village*

Based on experience from other regions, several approaches can be adapted to strengthen the Dasawisma program in Luwuk Tukau Village: (a) Utilization of Simple Agricultural Technology, implementing hydroponic, verticulture, or simple irrigation techniques to improve production yields in limited areas; (b) Product Diversification, developing processed products from agricultural and livestock results to add value and expand market access; (c) Digital Marketing, utilizing social media platforms and e-commerce to expand the marketing reach of agricultural products and processed goods; and (d) Strengthening Cooperative Networks, building partnerships with local government, universities, and the private sector to obtain technical support, training, and access to capital.

By adapting strategies that have proven successful in other regions, the Dasawisma program in Luwuk Tukau Village can be more effective in achieving food security and community welfare goals. The successful application of these strategies depends greatly on the active participation of the community and support from various parties to ensure the sustainability of the program over the long term.

## CONCLUSION

The Dasawisma program in Luwuk Tukau Village has contributed to improving food security and enhancing family economics through the use of home yards, small-scale livestock, and handicraft activities. This initiative receives support from high levels of community awareness, government assistance, and training and mentoring for group members. However, several challenges still need to be addressed, such as land limitations, access to agricultural technology, and product marketing issues. To strengthen and ensure the sustainability of this program, a strategy is needed to optimize resources, build member capacity, establish cooperation with various stakeholders, and apply innovations in agricultural technology. Lessons from similar programs in other locations demonstrate that appropriate strategy adaptations, such as the utilization of modern agricultural methods and digital-based marketing, can improve the effectiveness of the Dasawisma program. With the application of more efficient strategies and sustained support from various parties, the Dasawisma program in Luwuk Tukau Village can continue to develop and deliver a sustainably positive impact for the community, both in terms of food security and improvement of family economic welfare.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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