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## INTEGRATION OF LOCAL WISDOM IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BASED ON FOOD SECURITY

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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to explore the integration of local wisdom in food security-based village development planning to strengthen food security and sustainability at the village level. The method used is a qualitative literature review with purposive sampling technique of relevant scientific literature, followed by narrative synthesis and thematic analysis. The results show that local wisdom, including traditional agricultural practices, natural resource management, and socio-cultural systems such as mutual cooperation, plays a central role in maintaining food availability, distribution, and sustainability in villages. The integration of local wisdom into village development planning helps create an integrated agricultural system that is adaptive to the challenges of climate change and socio-economic changes, while strengthening the socio-cultural structure of village communities. However, challenges such as lack of public awareness and limited policy support remain obstacles that need to be addressed through education, training, and inclusive policies. The implications of this study emphasize the importance of recognizing, preserving, and innovating based on local wisdom as the foundation for sustainable and independent village development through food security.

**Keywords:** *local wisdom; food security; village development; integrated agricultural systems; community participation*

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## INTRODUCTION

Food security is a key aspect of sustainable village development, given that food is a basic need that significantly determines the well-being and quality of life of communities. In Indonesia, culturally and geographically diverse villages face complex challenges in achieving food security. One approach that is gaining increasing attention is the integration of local wisdom into food security-based village development planning. Local wisdom is the knowledge, values, traditions, and practices passed down through generations by local communities that enable them to address various challenges in adaptive and sustainable ways. The integration of local wisdom is believed to strengthen village development in a manner that is appropriate to local social and ecological conditions and enhances sustainable food security. As pressures from climate change, poverty, and globalization increase, such integration becomes increasingly important for more responsive and effective development strategies. Therefore, this study will explore how local wisdom can be integrated into village development planning to strengthen food security at the local level (Sari & Zuber, 2020).

The significance of this research is significant, as development planning often originates from a top-down approach that fails to consider local uniqueness and the wisdom of village communities. This often leads to a mismatch between policies and actual conditions on the ground, which can actually weaken local food security. By examining the integration of local wisdom, this research offers a new, more inclusive and sustainable perspective. This approach not only has the potential to increase productivity and food diversification but also contributes to preserving the environment and village culture. This research is also important as an effort to preserve and utilize cultural heritage, which represents the intellectual and social resources of village communities that have been underutilized in development. Therefore, this research is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions in designing village development policies that are more adaptive, participatory, and responsive to food security challenges (Gufran & Firmanto, 2024).

The main issues raised in this research encompass three main aspects. First, the characteristics of local wisdom possessed by village communities and how this wisdom plays a role in local food production and distribution systems. Second, the mechanisms and strategies for integrating local wisdom into food security-based village development planning so that implemented policies and programs can synergize with local potential and values. Third, the obstacles and challenges faced in integrating local wisdom into village development planning, both from an institutional, social, and resource perspective, as well as potential solutions. Furthermore, this research will examine the roles of various actors such as village governments, farmer groups, and indigenous communities in the integration process. By focusing on local wisdom-based food security, this research will also discuss how this approach can build resilient and sustainable

food security amidst the dynamics of environmental and social change (Jawan et al., 2025).

This research aims to gain a deeper understanding of the potential and benefits of local wisdom in food security-oriented village development. It also aims to provide practical policy recommendations for village governments and relevant stakeholders so that the integration of local wisdom can serve as a strong foundation for inclusive and sustainable development. With this approach, village development emphasizes not only economic aspects but also ecological, socio-cultural, and community wisdom, which are key to the long-term success of village food security. This approach aligns with the sustainable development paradigm, which prioritizes the active involvement of local communities as both subjects and objects of development. Therefore, integrating local wisdom into village development planning is a strategic step towards building independent, resilient, and prosperous villages through robust food security (Rahman et al., 2024).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In the context of sustainable village development, the integration of local wisdom is a crucial aspect, especially in food security-based planning. Local wisdom is a collection of community knowledge, values, and practices passed down from generation to generation and serves as a guide for life and natural resource management. A study by Lex Localis demonstrates how the "Uma Lengge" local wisdom system in Maria Utara Village, a traditional food barn for the Bima community, contributes significantly to food security. This system is not only effective in food storage but also instills values of kinship, mutual cooperation, and collective responsibility that maintain sustainable village food availability. This concept illustrates that village development is not solely based on economics but also on strong cultural and social integration, thus promoting village food sovereignty through a sustainable, participatory approach (Ridwan et al., 2025).

Furthermore, local wisdom holds significant potential for strengthening environmentally sustainable food security. Research in Deli Serdang revealed a food security strategy based on local wisdom that utilizes natural resources wisely and conservatively. The results of the SWOT analysis in the region indicate the need to strengthen strategies focused on preserving local wisdom to create sustainable, international-class business opportunities. This confirms that traditional approaches can be aligned with modern needs without sacrificing essential local values, particularly in the context of sustainable and environmentally conscious village economic development (Lubis et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the integration of local wisdom also plays a role in managing food resources amidst the challenges of climate change and ecosystem crises. A study in Tolai Village on the subak system demonstrated how local wisdom in irrigation management and traditional planting patterns can increase agricultural productivity while maintaining environmental sustainability. The subak system, combined with modern technology, can serve as a model for empowering independent village communities to face climate threats and

maintain local food security. The process of transferring local knowledge to the younger generation is also crucial for maintaining local wisdom and contributing to future village development(Wilau et al., 2025).

This concept is reinforced by other research highlighting the role of customs and local wisdom in food management as a foundation for sustainable food security. For example, in Nusiata Village, the consumption of corn as a staple food, passed down through generations, is not simply a matter of taste but also a food diversification strategy that can address the vulnerability of relying on a single food source. Utilizing corn as a primary food source demonstrates respect for local resources and supports village food sustainability through local wisdom(Watremny et al., 2023).

However, integrating local wisdom into village development planning also faces challenges related to the dynamics of modernization and social change. Research from the UNG eJournal demonstrates the importance of dialogue between village authorities and local wisdom practitioners to create inclusive and sustainable environmental governance. Synergy between formal authorities and local wisdom opens up opportunities for harmonious natural resource management and elevates cultural values as part of a food security-based village development strategy(Permana et al., 2025).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study employed a qualitative method with a literature review approach to explore, sort, and analyze various relevant literature sources related to the integration of local wisdom in food security-based village development planning. A literature review is a systematic, explicit, and reproducible review technique for a collection of literature related to a specific topic. The aim is to summarize, evaluate, and identify the main ideas from previous research to provide a strong theoretical foundation and a comprehensive study. The qualitative literature review approach in this study focused on an in-depth understanding of the results of descriptive research discussing local wisdom and food security at the village level. This method enabled the researcher to conduct a narrative synthesis, a comprehensive data integration to discover new concepts, patterns, and theories that support the sustainable development of the impact of local wisdom on village food security.

The data collection process began with the identification of primary sources in the form of scientific journals, books, research articles, and official documents from relevant institutions. Literature selection was based on topic relevance, source quality, and the most recent publication period. The researcher used a purposive sampling technique to select literature deemed most representative in exploring the issue of integrating local wisdom in village development planning. Data analysis was conducted through thematic coding based on the selected literature. A descriptive synthesis was then conducted to outline how local wisdom can be integrated into village development strategies to strengthen food security.

The results of this synthesis illustrate the alignment between environmentally adaptive local practices and modern needs in village resource management.

This study also employed a critical appraisal method to assess the reliability and credibility of the literature used, ensuring that the literature review was not only informative but also valid. Assessment criteria included depth of discussion, original research methodology, and theoretical contributions to the development of local wisdom-based food security concepts.

## **RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **RESEARCH RESULT**

#### **1. The Concept of Local Wisdom and Food Security at the Village Level**

Local wisdom is the knowledge, values, norms, and practices passed down through generations by local communities as a result of harmonious interactions between humans and their natural and social environments. This wisdom encompasses unique and adaptive ways of managing natural resources that are relevant to the local geographic and cultural context. In the context of rural food security, local wisdom plays a crucial role as social and cultural capital to maintain the availability, affordability, and sustainability of food sources. Local wisdom encompasses traditional agricultural practices, water management, food storage, and the mutual cooperation system that supports equitable and sustainable food distribution within rural communities (Perdanaputra & Prasodjo, 2018).

Integrating local wisdom into village development planning is a crucial strategy for strengthening food security. This approach combines traditional knowledge with modern innovations to create an integrated agricultural system that is environmentally friendly and adaptive to climate change. For example, the implementation of intercropping, crop rotation, and the use of local varieties adapted to the village's microclimate are all part of this local wisdom, increasing productivity and reducing the risk of crop failure. This integrated agricultural system also incorporates aspects of livestock and fisheries to maximize local resources and strengthen village food security.

The implementation of local wisdom in village food security is also evident in various local traditions that serve to mitigate food insecurity. Examples include the tradition of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) in managing food reserves and distributing food during harvest and famine. Furthermore, customary norms and rules governing planting times, farming methods, and sustainable land management demonstrate how local wisdom contributes to maintaining the ecosystem and the sustainability of village food sources. This culture not only safeguards food security but also strengthens social solidarity, which is the foundation of village community resilience.

In food security-based village development planning, the integration of local wisdom must be laid as the foundation for policies and programs. Village officials and policymakers need to document and map local wisdom related to food management so that development strategies can be tailored to the village's characteristics and potential. Active community involvement in planning is also crucial, as they are the owners and implementers of this local wisdom. Therefore,

food security-based village development should not only focus on economic and technological aspects, but also uphold cultural values and ecological sustainability(Wicaksono & Ismayanti, 2023).

In practice, many villages have demonstrated success in integrating local wisdom into their food security development. For example, Tayem Village has developed an integrated farming system that utilizes local wisdom principles such as intercropping and traditional land management methods like terracing and the use of organic fertilizers. Implementing this system not only increases productivity but also reduces dependence on chemical inputs and preserves the environment. This model serves as an example and inspiration for other villages in managing food security sustainably(Prasetyo et al., 2025).

## **2. The Potential and Role of Local Wisdom in Achieving Food Security**

Food security is a strategic issue that must be addressed sustainably, particularly at the village level as the basis for food production and local communities. One approach receiving increasing attention is the integration of local wisdom into village development planning, which can provide adaptive and sustainable solutions to food security challenges. Local wisdom is the knowledge, values, and practices passed down through generations by indigenous and local communities in managing their natural resources and food production. The potential of local wisdom in the context of food security is enormous because it optimizes the sustainable use of natural resources and adapts to local environmental and social conditions. Collaboration between farmers, the government, and the private sector is key to developing and marketing local foods effectively, thus supporting village food security.

The role of local wisdom in village food security lies not only in the technical aspects of agriculture but also in strengthening the social and cultural structures of the community. Through local wisdom, village farmers develop farming strategies such as intercropping, crop rotation, and effective water management, inherited from their ancestors. The mutual cooperation system serves as a social foundation that strengthens cooperation in resource management and the distribution of agricultural products. These practices ensure family and community food security amidst economic pressures and climate change. Supporting factors such as the presence of farmer groups and local organizations are also crucial to the successful use of local wisdom for village food security.

Integrating local wisdom into food security-based village development also includes preserving distinctive and environmentally friendly local foods. Utilizing local foods such as tubers, corn, sago, and other crops that are adaptive to local conditions helps reduce dependence on rice and food imports. Furthermore, local wisdom teaches local ecosystem management that maintains environmental balance, such as traditional irrigation systems, soil conservation, and the use of wild plants as alternative food sources. This not only strengthens food security but also preserves customs and cultural rituals related to food, creating a harmonious and sustainable food system.

Concrete examples of the successful integration of local wisdom for food security can be seen in villages like Tenjolayar and Tayem. In Tenjolayar, multi-purpose planting practices and a system of mutual cooperation have become key pillars of food security. These villages rely on sustainable agricultural principles inherited from their ancestors, enabling them to achieve food self-sufficiency by preserving land and natural resources. Tayem Village has also developed an integrated agricultural system based on local wisdom, combining traditional techniques with modern innovations such as the use of organic fertilizers and integrated crop and livestock systems. Thus, these two villages serve as examples of how village development planning based on local wisdom can improve production, resilience, and the well-being of rural communities.

In village development planning, the integration of local wisdom must be placed as a primary foundation for building an inclusive and sustainable food security system. Village development planning and policies must involve the active participation of local communities in decision-making, preserving traditions, and adapting innovations. Furthermore, documentation and dissemination of local wisdom knowledge to the younger generation is essential to ensure these valuable values and practices are not lost. The development of supporting agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation, storage, and market access must also be combined with the preservation of local wisdom to strengthen village food security and resilient to various external challenges (Handayani & Bisri, 2020).

Thus, the integration of local wisdom into food security-based village development planning provides an approach that focuses not only on production but also strengthens social, cultural, and environmental aspects. Local wisdom is a crucial foundation for creating a food security system that adapts to changing times and maintains the sustainability of natural resources. The success of this integration depends heavily on the synergy between the government, communities, and other stakeholders in empowering local potential to achieve self-sufficient and food-sovereign villages.

### **3. Local Wisdom Integration Strategy in Village Development Planning**

Food security is a crucial aspect of sustainable village development, especially in an era of climate change and increasingly complex socio-economic dynamics. One effective and sustainable approach to strengthening food security at the village level is to integrate local wisdom into development planning. Local wisdom encompasses traditional knowledge, values, and practices passed down through generations and proven to be effective in managing natural resources sustainably. This integration goes beyond maintaining traditions to blending modern technology with local practices to achieve optimal food security. For example, farmers in Pacarejo Village use strategies derived from environmental adaptation and long-standing farming experience to build their families' food security, leveraging this local wisdom.

The first strategy in integrating local wisdom is the development of an integrated farming system based on local practices. This approach includes the use of environmentally friendly agricultural techniques such as intercropping, the use of natural organic fertilizers, and the integration of agriculture and livestock farming, which can increase productivity while maintaining land sustainability. In Tayem Village, the implementation of an integrated farming system based on local wisdom has been shown to increase productivity by up to 30% by optimally utilizing local techniques and resources. This demonstrates that local wisdom is not only of historical value but also a strategic asset in creating food security.

Furthermore, the integration of local wisdom into village development must focus on active community involvement, including traditional leaders, farmers, and the younger generation. By combining local knowledge and community participation, development plans can truly reflect village needs and priorities. This participatory process also fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility for the programs being implemented, leading to effective implementation. For example, in Kuripan Kidul Village, the integration of local traditions and community participation fosters the development of sustainable development programs and strengthens social solidarity.

It is also crucial to incorporate local wisdom into sustainable natural resource management, particularly in land management and food storage. Traditional systems such as Uma Lengge in Bima Regency, which serve as local food barns, are a concrete example of how local wisdom can ensure long-term food availability. Models like these need to be adopted and developed as part of village food security strategies, combining traditional food storage and planning techniques with modern innovations to be more adaptive to the challenges of changing times.

Beyond practical aspects, recognizing and respecting local cultural values is crucial in village development planning. By preserving the cultural values inherent in rural communities, development not only creates food security but also preserves the community's identity and lifelong wisdom. This integration has long-term positive impacts in the form of social and economic stability. Studies in several traditional villages show that local wisdom in environmental preservation and traditional lifestyles plays a crucial role in maintaining food security while strengthening local culture (Irhas & Satria, 2025).

Finally, continuous evaluation and monitoring are crucial to ensure that the integration of local wisdom can adapt to village dynamics and needs. Development and management strategies must also be flexible to accommodate rapid social and environmental changes. Thus, food security-based village development planning that integrates local wisdom is an innovative and contextual model relevant to current village conditions in Indonesia (Gantini, 2015).

#### **4. Challenges and Prospects of Implementing Local Wisdom Integration**

One of the main challenges in integrating local wisdom is the lack of public awareness of the value and potential of their local culture. Many villagers do not

yet understand how local wisdom can be utilized to support development and food security. Furthermore, resistance to change is also a barrier, particularly because modernization is often perceived as threatening the continuity of long-held traditions. Policy aspects are also sometimes inadequate in supporting the preservation of local wisdom, so implementation is hampered by unfavorable regulations or minimal support from village and regional governments. By addressing these obstacles through education, strengthening community capacity, and pro-local wisdom policies, integration can be more optimal (Waqi`ah & Sarjan, 2025).

Furthermore, technical challenges in agriculture also arise in adapting traditional practices to modern and productive integrated farming systems. Examples include how to maintain intercropping systems, the use of natural organic fertilizers, and land management based on local knowledge while still increasing productivity and food security, as needed by today's communities. This challenge demands an approach that combines local wisdom with technological innovation and adequate training for rural farmers.

The prospects for integrating local wisdom are bright, as this wisdom has been proven to maintain environmental sustainability and traditional agricultural productivity, passed down through generations. Through this approach, integrated farming systems based on local wisdom can increase production yields, optimize the use of natural resources, and preserve village ecosystems. Successful examples of the implementation of organic farming and intercropping systems in several villages have demonstrated significant increases in farmer productivity and income, while simultaneously creating food security based on local resources without heavy dependence on external inputs.

Furthermore, the integration of local wisdom also encourages the strengthening of village community identity and independence. By involving traditional leaders, youth, and community groups in development planning and implementation, community participation and ownership in food security and village development programs are enhanced. This has positive implications for the sustainability of the program and the holistic improvement of community welfare. Active village government support in education and facilitating the development of agricultural systems based on local wisdom is key to the success of this integration (Mursak & Takdir, 2019).

## **DISCUSSION**

The research results show that integrating local wisdom into food security-based village development planning not only strengthens socio-cultural aspects but also significantly strengthens the foundations of food security for rural communities. Practically, local wisdom, encompassing traditional knowledge about cropping patterns, land use, and natural resource management techniques, has been empirically proven to adapt to local ecological and social conditions. For example, among indigenous communities in various villages in Indonesia, practices such as food barns, the selection of adaptive local plant varieties, and the use of home gardens for food crops have been key to ensuring consistent food availability.

The theoretical framework of structural functionalism, specifically Talcott Parsons' AGIL (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, Latency) concept, serves as the basis for interpreting the research findings. Adaptation is evident in farmers' success in adapting agricultural practices to dry and water-limited land conditions, while goal achievement is reflected in efforts to sustainably meet family food needs. The value of integration emerges in the form of local institutions, such as farmer groups, which serve as a vehicle for socialization and discussion of adaptive strategies based on local experiences. These patterns are also evident in the practices of other communities, such as the Uma Lengge in West Nusa Tenggara, which integrates food barns as an effort to preserve food security and local culture.

These results align with previous research, which suggests that traditional institutions and local practices, such as farmer groups, village barns, and customary deliberations, play a crucial role in mitigating food insecurity. The similarity lies in the collective recognition that local knowledge and practices can provide sustainable solutions to food security threats, whether caused by natural or economic factors. However, this study offers a different perspective, focusing not only on cultivation practices but also on strategic and collaborative village development planning, including synergy with village and regional government policies (Harudin et al., 2025).

The primary contribution of this research is the affirmation that the integration of local wisdom into village development planning is no longer merely an alternative approach but a necessity in development policy, particularly in the area of food security. This not only has implications for improving village welfare and independence but also offers a participatory development model rooted in local identity and resources. Thus, this research broadens the scope of the literature with a synthetic approach, combining macro-micro strategies (government and community) within a sustainable development framework, and reinforces the urgency of recognizing, preserving, and innovating based on local wisdom to support village food security.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The integration of local wisdom into food security-based village development planning is a strategic approach that not only strengthens the social and cultural aspects of village communities but also significantly strengthens the foundation of local food security. Local wisdom, which encompasses traditional knowledge, values, norms, and inherited practices in managing natural resources and food production, has proven to be adaptable to the ecological and social conditions of various villages in Indonesia. For example, practices such as the food barn system, selecting local plant varieties adaptive to the local microenvironment, and utilizing home gardens as a food source are key to ensuring sustainable food availability.

This approach not only maintains tradition but also incorporates relevant modern innovations to achieve optimal and sustainable food production. For example, the implementation of an integrated farming system with intercropping techniques, the use of natural fertilizers, and effective water resource

management is a practical form of local wisdom integration that has been proven to increase village productivity and food security. The success of this model not only impacts food production but also maintains ecosystem balance and strengthens social solidarity within village communities.

However, there are challenges that must be overcome for this integration to be optimal. These challenges include a lack of public awareness of the importance of local cultural values, resistance to modernization, and limited government regulatory and policy support. In the technical field of agriculture, adapting traditional practices to modern agricultural models also requires training and innovation to ensure productivity is not compromised. Therefore, education, farmer training, and policies supporting local wisdom are key to overcoming these obstacles.

The prospects for integrating local wisdom are bright, as this cultural heritage has been proven to maintain environmental sustainability and traditional agricultural productivity for generations. A local wisdom-based approach can increase production yields while optimizing the use of local natural resources without heavy dependence on external inputs, thus paving the way for self-sufficient and food-sovereign villages. The active participation of village communities, including traditional leaders and the younger generation, in the planning and implementation process further strengthens the sense of ownership and sustainability of village development programs.

Overall, the integration of local wisdom in village development planning is not simply an alternative approach but a necessity in food security development policies. This approach offers a participatory development model rooted in local identity and resource potential, thereby not only improving village welfare and independence but also strengthening social, cultural, and environmental resilience. Thus, the recognition, preservation, and innovation based on local wisdom are important foundations for supporting village food security in an inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable manner in accordance with current social and environmental dynamics.

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