

Trump's 19% Tariff Policy for Indonesia: Its Impact on Infrastructure Development and Food Independence

Wilda Sumarsyah^{1*}, Silviani Joice Lengah², Nurjanna Ladjin³, Dyah Ayu Suryaningrum⁴, Ainil Mardiah⁵

¹Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Jl. Lidah Wetan, Surabaya

Email* : wildasumarsyah@unesa.ac.id

²Pendidikan Ekonomi, Universitas Kirsten Indonesia Tomohon, Indonesia
Jalan Raya Talete II Kampus II UKIT Kuranga Tomohon

³Manajemen, Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk, Indonesia
Jalan Kh Ahmad Dahlan No 79, Kab. Banggai

⁴Program Studi Agribisnis, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
Jl. Majapahit No.62, Gomong, Kec. Selaparang Mataram

⁵ Kewirausahaan, Universitas Adzka, Indonesia
Jl. Raya Taratak Paneh No.7 Korong Gadang, Kalumbuk, Kec. Kuranji Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat

ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, an approach characterized by descriptive texts addressing the main topic. The main topics covered include the 19% Trump tariff, infrastructure development, and food independence. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from various credible sources, such as scientific articles, magazines, books, and other sources commonly used in research. The data were analyzed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and conclusion drawing. The conclusion in this article shows that Indonesia faces an increased expenditure burden compared to its previous level. This increased expenditure burden will also increase the financing burden. Indonesia is currently implementing efficiency measures. Potential investors may be reduced, and the author assumes that previously prioritized programs such as infrastructure development and food self-sufficiency will also be impacted.

Keywords: *Trumps 19%, Food Independence, Infrastructure Development*

Introduction

According to [1], infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational structure, such as buildings and roads, that provides the energy needed for the functioning of institutions and society. Infrastructure is the most basic public facility to support a country's economic activities. The existence of infrastructure identifies the effectiveness and efficiency of economic activities. Infrastructure development is the government's responsibility. The existence of infrastructure is crucial for development, thus in the initial stages of a country's development, it will be fully borne by the government, namely from the pure APBN (State Budget). Infrastructure can be divided into two categories: infrastructure based on its function and use. Infrastructure is divided into social infrastructure and economic infrastructure [2]. Economic infrastructure plays a crucial role in supporting economic growth throughout the country. Economic infrastructure includes public utilities such as telecommunications, electricity, drinking water, sewerage, and gas. It also includes public works, such as roads, irrigation, dams, and transportation projects such as railways, urban transportation, airports, and waterways. Meanwhile, social infrastructure can be grouped into two categories: health and education infrastructure. Various infrastructures, such as education, roads, health, and others, have positive externalities. Supporting the fact that the facilities provided by all infrastructure create positive externalities that can boost the productivity of all inputs in the production process. Positive externalities in infrastructure manifest themselves in spillover effects, such as increased production by businesses and agriculture without the need for additional capital and labor inputs or technological advancements.

According to [3], infrastructure is a basic public utility system for the community to serve and facilitate the community. Infrastructure is a place to support activities within a single space. The availability of infrastructure allows the community to easily access resources to increase productivity and efficiency in carrying out economic and social activities. Increasing efficiency will automatically boost economic development in a region. According to [4], infrastructure development is significant for a country's development, including in the economic, educational, socio-cultural, and other fields. The active role of the government, the private sector, and the community is essential for the realization of sustainable infrastructure development. One of the government's roles

in infrastructure development is allocating funds for the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, including public works and social housing. Infrastructure development directly and indirectly influences economic growth. Infrastructure is also a prerequisite for the development of other industries and serves as a means of creating linkages between them. The utilization of resources for infrastructure development will lead to economic processes that result in duplication of economic and social impacts. Economic infrastructure generally exhibits characteristics of a natural monopoly because it is more economical to provide and operate economic infrastructure if it is carried out by one company than by two or more companies.

According to [5], infrastructure is an externality. All infrastructure, such as roads, health care, and education, has positive externalities. The facilities provided by all of these infrastructures are positive externalities that can increase the productivity of all inputs in the production process. This means that infrastructure is a crucial input for production because it can directly or indirectly influence economic growth. Therefore, the only way to increase a country's productivity and per capita income is to increase its infrastructure capacity more evenly, encompassing not only the supply of factories and machinery, but also roads, electricity, railways, schools, water pipes, and hospitals [6]. Furthermore, infrastructure is also useful as a driving force for economic growth. It is said that infrastructure is a driver of regional and national development. Infrastructure also has a significant impact on improving the quality of life and prosperity of the community, including increasing labor productivity, increasing consumption value, access to employment, and increasing real welfare. The existence of infrastructure is essential for the proper implementation of human resource development in a region. The development process that accompanies rapid technological developments requires an appropriate approach in human resource development programs [7].

Because infrastructure is so important, it also has many benefits, especially in terms of supporting the economic and social development of a country [8]. Infrastructure has several advantages, including [9]: 1. Encouraging new investment into the region or country. 2. Improving connectivity between regions of a country. 3. Increasing the productivity of a region or country. 4. Accelerating equitable development of a region or country. 5. Increasing the efficiency of resource allocation. However, this has negative consequences for regions and countries due to the lack of available infrastructure, for example, declining quality of life, difficulty in poverty alleviation, decreased economic growth, and decreased competitiveness. Thus, all countries must strive to further increase the availability of infrastructure related to the acceleration of economic and social development in order to improve the standard of living of their citizens. According to [10], the infrastructure that can be collaborated on in this Presidential Decree is social infrastructure and economic infrastructure. These types of infrastructure include road infrastructure, water resources and irrigation infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, central waste processing system infrastructure, drinking water infrastructure, fixed waste management system infrastructure, regional waste processing system infrastructure, telecommunications and computing infrastructure, electricity infrastructure, oil and gas and renewable energy infrastructure, urban facilities infrastructure, energy conservation infrastructure, sports and arts facilities infrastructure, educational facilities infrastructure, tourism infrastructure, regional infrastructure, medical infrastructure, community infrastructure, public housing infrastructure.

Meanwhile, [11] & [12] state that in essence, infrastructure development can be divided into two, namely: 1. Economic infrastructure, which is the physical infrastructure used both in the production process and in society, including all public infrastructure such as telecommunications, electricity, transportation, clean water, irrigation, and waste disposal. 2. Social infrastructure is a means of social facilities, such as education and health. Infrastructure not only serves various public interests, but also plays an important role in economic activities. Infrastructure needs are a priority because there are no general criteria to identify the number of appropriate facilities in a region or population. Ritonga [13] explains that public infrastructure includes types of production facilities and service facilities. Service facilities include the following categories: 1. Health: hospitals, examination facilities by mobile doctors, nursing homes, mental health facilities with mobile cars, dental care facilities with mobile cars, orphanages, care for people with emotional disorders, treatment for drug and alcohol addicts, homes for the blind and deaf, care for people with mental and physical disabilities, and ambulances. 2. Education: public libraries. 3. Transportation: airports and related facilities, railway lines, highways, and bridges within and between cities, as well as passenger terminals. 4. Recreation: community recreation and sports facilities. 5. Justice: law enforcement facilities and prisons. Salah satu tema program dari presiden Republik Indonesia ke delapan ialah keberlanjutan dari program-program sebelumnya yakni pengembangan infrastruktur yang ada di Indonesia. Selain itu, Prabowo juga memprioritaskan program kemandirian yang ada di Indonesia.

United States President Donald Trump finally announced the import tariff rate for goods from Indonesia entering the country, which is 19%, lower than the previous 32%. In his statement, Trump said the tariff reduction to 19% was part of a trade deal in which the US would not pay any tariffs. Trump also said that Indonesia had committed to purchasing 50 Boeing jets as part of the deal. "As part of the Agreement, Indonesia has committed to purchasing US\$15 billion worth of US Energy, US\$4.5 billion worth of American agricultural products, and 50 Boeing Jets, many of which are Boeing 777s." Previously, Trump had announced that he had reached a reciprocal import tariff agreement with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto without providing details. As is

known, Trump previously maintained the reciprocal import tariff policy against Indonesia of 32% starting August 1, 2025. However, the Indonesian Government did not remain silent and finally decided to continue negotiations for 90 days. Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto revealed that Indonesia had received a delay in the implementation of the 32% US reciprocal tariff after negotiations with US Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnick and United States Representative Jamieson Greer on July 9, 2025.

Trump's 19% tariff policy includes additional purchases of at least \$15 billion in energy, \$4.5 billion in agricultural products, and 50 Boeing jets. On the one hand, the government has been deemed to have performed well, having successfully reduced the Trump tariff from 32% to 19%. However, this could negatively impact programs planned by Prabowo Subianto. Based on the above explanation, this study aims to analyze the impact of Trump's 19% tariff policy on infrastructure development and food self-sufficiency in Indonesia.

Research Method

Based on the sentence structure of the introduction above, it can be concluded that this research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, an approach characterized by descriptive texts addressing the main topic [14]. The main topics covered include the 19% Trump tariff, infrastructure development, and food independence [15]. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from various credible sources, such as scientific articles, magazines, books, and other sources commonly used in research [16]. The data were analyzed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and conclusion drawing.

Result and Discussion

Infrastructure

According to [1], infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational structure, such as buildings and roads, that provides the energy needed for the functioning of institutions and society. Infrastructure is the most basic public facility to support a country's economic activities. The existence of infrastructure identifies the effectiveness and efficiency of economic activities. Infrastructure development is the government's responsibility. The existence of infrastructure is crucial for development, thus in the initial stages of a country's development, it will be fully borne by the government, namely from the pure APBN (State Budget). Infrastructure can be divided into two categories: infrastructure based on its function and use. Infrastructure is divided into social infrastructure and economic infrastructure [2]. Economic infrastructure plays a crucial role in supporting economic growth throughout the country. Economic infrastructure includes public utilities such as telecommunications, electricity, drinking water, sewerage, and gas. It also includes public works, such as roads, irrigation, dams, and transportation projects such as railways, urban transportation, airports, and waterways. Meanwhile, social infrastructure can be grouped into two categories: health and education infrastructure. Various infrastructures, such as education, roads, health, and others, have positive externalities. Supporting the fact that the facilities provided by all infrastructure create positive externalities that can boost the productivity of all inputs in the production process. Positive externalities in infrastructure manifest themselves in spillover effects, such as increased production by businesses and agriculture without the need for additional capital and labor inputs or technological advancements.

According to [3], infrastructure is a basic public utility system for the community to serve and facilitate the community. Infrastructure is a place to support activities within a single space. The availability of infrastructure allows the community to easily access resources to increase productivity and efficiency in carrying out economic and social activities. Increasing efficiency will automatically boost economic development in a region. According to [4], infrastructure development is significant for a country's development, including in the economic, educational, socio-cultural, and other fields. The active role of the government, the private sector, and the community is essential for the realization of sustainable infrastructure development. One of the government's roles in infrastructure development is allocating funds for the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, including public works and social housing. Infrastructure development directly and indirectly influences economic growth. Infrastructure is also a prerequisite for the development of other industries and serves as a means of creating linkages between them. The utilization of resources for infrastructure development will lead to economic processes that result in duplication of economic and social impacts. Economic infrastructure generally exhibits characteristics of a natural monopoly because it is more economical to provide and operate economic infrastructure if it is carried out by one company than by two or more companies.

According to [5], infrastructure is an externality. All infrastructure, such as roads, health care, and education, has positive externalities. The facilities provided by all of these infrastructures are positive externalities that can increase the productivity of all inputs in the production process. This means that infrastructure is a crucial input for production because it can directly or indirectly influence economic growth. Therefore, the only way to increase a country's productivity and per capita income is to increase its infrastructure capacity more evenly, encompassing

not only the supply of factories and machinery, but also roads, electricity, railways, schools, water pipes, and hospitals [6]. Furthermore, infrastructure is also useful as a driving force for economic growth. It is said that infrastructure is a driver of regional and national development. Infrastructure also has a significant impact on improving the quality of life and prosperity of the community, including increasing labor productivity, increasing consumption value, access to employment, and increasing real welfare. The existence of infrastructure is essential for the proper implementation of human resource development in a region. The development process that accompanies rapid technological developments requires an appropriate approach in human resource development programs [7].

Because infrastructure is so important, it also has many benefits, especially in terms of supporting the economic and social development of a country [8]. Infrastructure has several advantages, including [9]: 1. Encouraging new investment into the region or country. 2. Improving connectivity between regions of a country. 3. Increasing the productivity of a region or country. 4. Accelerating equitable development of a region or country. 5. Increasing the efficiency of resource allocation. However, this has negative consequences for regions and countries due to the lack of available infrastructure, for example, declining quality of life, difficulty in poverty alleviation, decreased economic growth, and decreased competitiveness. Thus, all countries must strive to further increase the availability of infrastructure related to the acceleration of economic and social development in order to improve the standard of living of their citizens. According to [10], the infrastructure that can be collaborated on in this Presidential Decree is social infrastructure and economic infrastructure. These types of infrastructure include road infrastructure, water resources and irrigation infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, central waste processing system infrastructure, drinking water infrastructure, fixed waste management system infrastructure, regional waste processing system infrastructure, telecommunications and computing infrastructure, electricity infrastructure, oil and gas and renewable energy infrastructure, urban facilities infrastructure, energy conservation infrastructure, sports and arts facilities infrastructure, educational facilities infrastructure, tourism infrastructure, regional infrastructure, medical infrastructure, community infrastructure, public housing infrastructure.

Meanwhile, [11] & [12] state that in essence, infrastructure development can be divided into two, namely: 1. Economic infrastructure, which is the physical infrastructure used both in the production process and in society, including all public infrastructure such as telecommunications, electricity, transportation, clean water, irrigation, and waste disposal. 2. Social infrastructure is a means of social facilities, such as education and health. Infrastructure not only serves various public interests, but also plays an important role in economic activities. Infrastructure needs are a priority because there are no general criteria to identify the number of appropriate facilities in a region or population. Ritonga [13] explains that public infrastructure includes types of production facilities and service facilities. Service facilities include the following categories: 1. Health: hospitals, examination facilities by mobile doctors, nursing homes, mental health facilities with mobile cars, dental care facilities with mobile cars, orphanages, care for people with emotional disorders, treatment for drug and alcohol addicts, homes for the blind and deaf, care for people with mental and physical disabilities, and ambulances. 2. Education: public libraries. 3. Transportation: airports and related facilities, railway lines, highways, and bridges within and between cities, as well as passenger terminals. 4. Recreation: community recreation and sports facilities. 5. Justice: law enforcement facilities and prisons. One of the program themes of the eighth president of the Republic of Indonesia was the continuation of previous programs, namely the development of Indonesia's existing infrastructure. Furthermore, Prabowo also prioritized Indonesia's self-reliance program.

Food Independence

Food independence has been a sharp focus in the XII Conference/XI Congress of Perhepi and the II Congress of ASAE (Asian Society of Agricultural Economists) in Bali in August 1986 [17]. All countries avoid the possibility of the threat of food scarcity that cannot be avoided due to endogenous reasons (such as population growth, income increases, and marginalization of productive land) and exogenous factors, such as climate change, the environment, and world trade. According to [17], the concept of food independence should be differentiated from self-sufficiency. In this case, food independence is a dynamic condition because it emphasizes the aspect of trade/commercialization; independence demands higher competitiveness because the products produced are classified as export promotion schemes, while self-sufficiency is more focused on import substitution schemes. Meanwhile, [18] stated that food independence is one dimension of measuring food security. Several indicators that can be used to measure food security from the independence side include: (1) dependence of national food availability on domestic food production; (2) dependence of national food availability on imported food and/or net imports (imports minus exports), and (3) dependence of food availability on food transfers from other parties or countries.

According to [19], food independence is defined as a nation's ability to ensure that all its citizens obtain sufficient, good-quality, safe, and halal food, based on the optimization of local resource utilization and resources. Five components in realizing food independence are sufficient availability, stability of availability, affordability, good food quality/safety, and no dependence on external parties. With these five components, food independence

creates high resilience to developments and global economic turmoil. Food independence from domestic production indicates how much food production (or certain commodities) contributes to or can meet national food availability. National food availability is defined as the sum of domestic production (net, after deducting for seed use and waste), imports, and stocks. Food independence can also be measured by examining dependence on imports and net imports. For this, the ratio of imports and/or net-imports to national food availability and to the availability of ready-to-eat food is calculated [20].

According to [21], the realization of macro (national) food independence is characterized by several indicators, namely: (1) increasing domestic food production based on local resources to provide 2,200 kcal/capita/day of energy and a minimum of 57 grams/capita/day of protein energy. This is realized through strengthening sustainable rice self-sufficiency, corn, soybean, and sugar self-sufficiency and limiting food imports to below 10% of national food needs; (2) increasing the land-man ratio through the determination of permanent land (dry and irrigated) of at least 15 million ha each; (3) increasing the ability to manage food reserves; (4) increasing the reach of distribution and food networks for producers and consumers; (5) increasing the government's ability to anticipate and handle early and responsively to food and nutritional insecurity problems. According to Mulyo's research [22], many rice farmers still buy rice to consume. This is because many harvests are sold using the tebasan system, namely, 12% of farmers who sell in this way. Selling by slash-and-burn means leaving no harvest to meet the food needs of farming households, in this case, rice. Due to various limitations, members of farming households have various other jobs, including self-employment, employment, and even farm labor.

Trump's 19% Tariff Policy for Indonesia: Its Impact on Infrastructure Development and Food Independence

United States President Donald Trump finally announced the import tariff rate for goods from Indonesia entering the country, which is 19%, lower than the previous 32%. In his statement, Trump said the tariff reduction to 19% was part of a trade deal in which the US would not pay any tariffs. Trump also said that Indonesia had committed to purchasing 50 Boeing jets as part of the deal. "As part of the Agreement, Indonesia has committed to purchasing US\$15 billion worth of US Energy, US\$4.5 billion worth of American agricultural products, and 50 Boeing Jets, many of which are Boeing 777s." Previously, Trump had announced that he had reached a reciprocal import tariff agreement with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto without providing details. As is known, Trump previously maintained the reciprocal import tariff policy against Indonesia of 32% starting August 1, 2025. However, the Indonesian Government did not remain silent and finally decided to continue negotiations for 90 days. Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto revealed that Indonesia had received a delay in the implementation of the 32% US reciprocal tariff after negotiations with US Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnik and United States Representative Jamieson Greer on July 9, 2025 [23].

Trump's 19% tariff policy includes additional purchases of at least \$15 billion in energy, \$4.5 billion in agricultural products, and 50 Boeing jets. On the one hand, the government has been deemed to have performed well, having successfully reduced the Trump tariff from 32% to 19%. However, this could negatively impact programs planned by Prabowo Subianto. Based on the above explanation, this study aims to analyze the impact of Trump's 19% tariff policy on infrastructure development and food self-sufficiency in Indonesia. Based on the above explanation, Indonesia faces an increased expenditure burden compared to its previous level. This increased expenditure burden will also increase the financing burden. Indonesia is currently implementing efficiency measures. Potential investors may be reduced, and the author assumes that previously prioritized programs such as infrastructure development and food self-sufficiency will also be impacted.

Conclusion

United States President Donald Trump finally announced the import tariff rate for goods from Indonesia entering the country, which is 19%, lower than the previous 32%. In his statement, Trump said the tariff reduction to 19% was part of a trade deal in which the US would not pay any tariffs. Trump also said that Indonesia had committed to purchasing 50 Boeing jets as part of the deal. "As part of the Agreement, Indonesia has committed to purchasing US\$15 billion worth of US Energy, US\$4.5 billion worth of American agricultural products, and 50 Boeing Jets, many of which are Boeing 777s." Previously, Trump had announced that he had reached a reciprocal import tariff agreement with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto without providing details. As is known, Trump previously maintained the reciprocal import tariff policy against Indonesia of 32% starting August 1, 2025. However, the Indonesian Government did not remain silent and finally decided to continue negotiations for 90 days. Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto revealed that Indonesia had received a delay in the implementation of the 32% US reciprocal tariff after negotiations with US Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnik and United States Representative Jamieson Greer on July 9, 2025 [23].

Trump's 19% tariff policy includes additional purchases of at least \$15 billion in energy, \$4.5 billion in agricultural products, and 50 Boeing jets. On the one hand, the government has been deemed to have performed well, having successfully reduced the Trump tariff from 32% to 19%. However, this could negatively impact programs planned by Prabowo Subianto. Based on the above explanation, this study aims to analyze the impact of Trump's 19% tariff policy on infrastructure development and food self-sufficiency in Indonesia. Based on the above explanation, Indonesia faces an increased expenditure burden compared to its previous level. This increased expenditure burden will also increase the financing burden. Indonesia is currently implementing efficiency measures. Potential investors may be reduced, and the author assumes that previously prioritized programs such as infrastructure development and food self-sufficiency will also be impacted.

References

- [1] Simbolon, "Analisis Kointegrasi Dan Kausalitas Antara Infrastruktur Jalan, Perdagangan Barang Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Negara Anggota Asean," *Neliti.Com*, Vol. 7, No. 2, P. 18, 2018.
- [2] Maxmanroe, "Pengertian Infrastruktur," *Maxmanroe.Com*, 2022. [Www.Maxmanroe.Com/Vid/Bisnis/Pengertian-Infrastruktur](http://www.Maxmanroe.Com/Vid/Bisnis/Pengertian-Infrastruktur)
- [3] I. Ismayati, "Pengaruh Penerbitan Green Sukuk Terhadap Realisasi Anggaran Pembiayaan Infrastruktur Hijau Dalam Perspektif Islam," Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam, 2023. [Online]. Available: [Http://Repository.Radenintan.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/31529%0ahttp://Repository.Radenintan.Ac.Id/31529/1/Fu ll Skripsi.Pdf](http://Repository.Radenintan.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/31529%0ahttp://Repository.Radenintan.Ac.Id/31529/1/Fu%0aSkripsi.Pdf)
- [4] A. K. Prasetyoningrum, "Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *Equilib. J. Ekon. Syariah*, Vol. 6, No. 2, P. 217, 2018, Doi: 10.21043/Equilibrium.V6i2.3663.
- [5] A. Zulyanto, "Pengeluaran Pemerintah Dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm) Di Provinsi Bengkulu," *J. Ekon.*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Pp. 115–139, 2016, Doi: 10.35448/Jequ.V6i2.4340.
- [6] L. S. Situmorang, "Analisis Pengaruh Pembangunan Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Sumatera Utara," Universitas Negeri Medan, 2011.
- [7] A. N. Iman, "Terungkap! Ini 40 Kota Yang Mau Dibangun Anies-Cak Imin Jadi Setara Jakarta," *Detik Finance*, 2024. [Https://Finance.Detik.Com/Infrastruktur/D-7113091/Terungkap-Ini-40-Kota-Yang-Mau-Dibangun-Anies-Cak-Imin-Jadi-Setara-Jakarta](https://Finance.Detik.Com/Infrastruktur/D-7113091/Terungkap-Ini-40-Kota-Yang-Mau-Dibangun-Anies-Cak-Imin-Jadi-Setara-Jakarta)
- [8] G. A. Nugroho, "Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Indonesia," *Indones. Treas. Rev. J. Perbendaharaan Keuang. Negara Dan Kebijakan. Publik*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Pp. 39–50, 2016, Doi: 10.33105/Itrev.V1i1.57.
- [9] H. Walinono, "Transparansi Pemanfaatan Dana Desa Dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur Pelayanan Dasar Di Desa Bangkalaloe Kecamatan Bontoramba Kabupaten Jenepont," Universitas Muahammadiyah Makassar, 2020.
- [10] A. Maqin, "Pengaruh Kondisi Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Jawa Barat," *Trikonomika*, Vol. 10, No. 1, P. 21, 2011.
- [11] S. S. Mulyo, *Proyek Infrastruktur Dan Sengketa Konstruksi*. Depok: Prenada Group, 2018.
- [12] T. Hapsari, "Pengaruh Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," Uin Jakarta, 2011. [Online]. Available: [Http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.1080/10962247.2015.1083913%0ahttps://Doi.Org/10.1080/10962247.2015.1083913%0ahttp://Inpressco.Com/Category/Ijcet%0awww.Eijst.Org.Uk%0ahttps://Mafiadoc.Com/Sustainable-Management-Of-Wet-Market-Waste-Citeseerx_5b6de990097c470f468b45ef.Html%0ahttp](http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.1080/10962247.2015.1083913%0ahttps://Doi.Org/10.1080/10962247.2015.1083913%0ahttp://Inpressco.Com/Category/Ijcet%0awww.Eijst.Org.Uk%0ahttps://Mafiadoc.Com/Sustainable-Management-Of-Wet-Market-Waste-Citeseerx_5b6de990097c470f468b45ef.Html%0ahttp)
- [13] Atmaja, *Manajemen Keuangan*. Yogyakarta: Andi Press, 2022.
- [14] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*. 2019.
- [15] S. Abdurahman, *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016.
- [16] R. Rukin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. 2019.
- [17] B. Amang, "Perdagangan Global Dan Implikasinya Pada Ketahanan Pangan Nasional," *Agro-Ekonomika*, Vol. 2, No. 1, P. 14, 2007.
- [18] A. K., "Analisis Tingkat Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Padi Di Kabupaten Pinrang Sulawesi Selatan," *J. Ilmu-Ilmu Pertan.*, Vol. 19, No. 2, P. 22, 2010.
- [19] C. Situmorang, "Penanganan Masalah Kemiskinan Di Sumatera Utara (Poverty Reduction At North Sumatera)," *J. Pembang.*, Vol. 3, No. 1, P. 11, 2008.
- [20] D. Sugiarto, *Teknik Sampling. Pt Gramedia Pustaka Utama*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003.
- [21] R. Elizabeth, "Strategi Pencapaian Diversifikasi Dan Kemandirian Pangan : Antara Harapan Dan Kenyataan," *J. Iptek Tanam. Pangan*, Vol. 6, No. 2, P. 230, 2011.
- [22] D. K.. Swastika, "Membangun Kemandirian Dan Kedaulatan Pangan Untuk Mengentaskan Petani Dari Kemiskinan," *Pengemb. Inov. Pertan.*, Vol. 4, No. 2, P. 103, 2011, [Online]. Available:

- https://www.google.co.id/url?q=http://pangan.%0alitbang.pertanian.go.id/files/08roosganda.pdf&sa=u&ved=2ahukewid_9p%0apg6pgahxtfh0khdxadl8qfjaegqicbab&usg=Aovvaw36ck9poc%0aumzuqgdyof70zt Diakses 12 Januari 2019
- [23] C. Indonesia, "Resmi! Trump Patok Tarif Impor Ri 19%, Ini 'Imbalan' Untuk As," *Cnbcindonesia.Com*, 2025. <https://www.cnbciindonesia.com/news/20250716010403-4-649427/resmi-trump-patok-tarif-impor-ri-19-ini-imbalan-untuk-as%0a%0adownload> Apps Cnbc Indonesia Sekarang <https://app.cnbciindonesia.com/>