

Leadership Challenges in The Era of Globalization for Poverty Alleviation in Sabu Raijua District, East Nusa Tenggara

Herijanto Bekt¹, Syifa Rachmania Komara² and Ramadhan Pancasilawan³

Abstract

Globalization has developed into a cliché where some people think that globalization is a force to reduce adversity, others think that globalization has negative implications and is seen as an increase in inequality, poverty, unemployment and environmental destruction. Globalization has played a key role in the standard of living and development of a country. Global poverty is one of the worst problems facing the world today. The world's poorest people are often hungry, have far less access to education, are regularly without light at night, and suffer from far poorer health. Therefore, making progress against poverty is one of the most pressing global goals. About 8 percent of the world's population lives in extreme poverty. Most of the population in Sabu Raijua Regency, 82.3 percent work as farmers out of a total population of 74,403 people, although they work as farmers, the number of paddy fields in Sabu Raijua Regency is only 2.49 percent and the rest is dry land with a percentage of 97.52 percent. This shows that some of the people of Sabu Raijua has just reached the stage of subsistence farming, where this method of production has a high level of demand for water. This means that the agricultural sector has not been able to save the people of Sabu Raijua in alleviating poverty.

Keywords: *Globalization, Poverty, the Drylands*

INTRODUCTION

O'Rourke and Williamson (2002) in a journal published by the National Bureau of New Public Management Research stated that the most credible opinion regarding the beginning of globalization is What Which happen on century 19th when trading international give impact economy in the global economy. But nowadays, globalization has developed into a cliché where some people think that globalization is a force for reduce downturn, part another think that globalization own negative implications And seen as enhancement inequality, poverty, unemployment and environmental destruction (De Vires, 2010). Departing from globalization which provided a revolution in information technology and management company, even State governance shows the role of globalization which also influences development, unlimited trade, much easier communication via the internet network, in essence the world is getting closer (O'Rourke, 2019).

“Is globalization good or bad? ”. If you refer to this question, there will be more big The possible answer to the question is based on globalization which has played a fundamental role in making progress in many fields including economics, culture, religion, public services, living standards and technology. In conclusion, globalization has had a critical effect on advances in these fields (Otter, 2014) . So, even though globalization shows several manifestations of detrimental effects, the benefits of globalization remain a priority in people's lives. Meanwhile globalization not only fundamentally changes the way individuals view the world, but also influences how governments interact with their own citizens and other actors (Keohane, 2001). However, the documentary film by John Pilger entitled The New Rules of The World presents another side of the globalization system. This documentary raises big questions about what kind of globalization will be the future of humanity. In short, it appears that the globalization system does not actually exist. in the category of helping the country, but only add misery country because it has caused injustice and discrimination and emphasizes the dependence of relations between developed countries and other countries exploitative. Globalization has played a key role in a country's standard of living and development.

¹ Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia E-mail: herijanto.bekti@unpad.ac.id

² Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

³ Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Modernization, economic processes and human development, which are the three major paradigms of development theory, will be the main basis for this aspect positive and negative presence of development. A look back at the meaning of development will be the most interesting thing to discuss. Development is considered as a process that creates growth, progress, positive changes or additions to physical, economic, environmental, social and components demographics (Darwin Lie et al., 2022). Objective development is to improve the standard and quality of life of the community, as well as the creation or expansion of regional income and employment opportunities, without destroying environmental resources. Development is something orientation and endless business activities that are planned are more perceived as a rational and orderly business for new or new people developing (Saragih, 2021). This matter in line with understanding Which stated by WW Rostow in a journal entitled *The Stages of Economic Growth* that in his view, development is a process that moves in a straight line, namely from a backward society to a more advanced society (Rostow, 2013). Based on the concept of economics, development can be interpreted as a process of continuous economic growth, where some people move from a poor stage of life to a better life (Berger, 1970). Therefore, in other words, development must be seen as a multidimensional process which, apart from pursuing accelerated economic growth, alleviating poverty, and addressing societal inequality, also requires a series of massive changes to social structures, community attitudes and institutions. national (Todaro, 2020). Departing from this, development should not only pursue growth, but must be of quality and environmentally friendly (Budianto, 2008).

Development does not always leave a positive impression on life. One short analogy that can illustrate this is that if the population increases, then a country needs infrastructure improvements. This infrastructure repair cannot be done without destroying certain things that already exist like need widening road, means there will be tree felling (Suswita et al, 2020). Another analogy that can illustrate that development is not always positive can seen If government think Better conditions for the nation are to achieve economic growth, the government will try to open up as many pockets of economic growth as possible that can support this goal. However, to achieve this goal, we must go through a process of eviction of community land, because efforts to open new areas require a lot of land. So that efforts to meet economic growth measures that are considered good by the government are actually perceived as a bad condition for the displaced people (Budianto, 2008).

Global poverty or global poverty is one of the problems worst Which faced world moment This. The world's poorest people often go hungry, have access Which Far more A little to education, regularly have no light at night, and suffer from much poorer health. Making progress against poverty is therefore one of the most pressing global goals. Reporting from data that has been processed by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has several statistical data that shows the scale of global poverty, including that at least 14 million children suffer from severe acute malnutrition throughout the world and it is a direct cause of death. 2 million child every year as well as every Every day, 1,000 children under five die from diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery and cholera caused by contaminated water and inadequate sanitation. About 8 percent of the world's population lives in poverty extreme. Live with not enough from \$2 or Rp 28,000.00 per day feels like an impossible scenario, but it is a reality for around 600 million people in the world moment This. 413.3 million soul in Africa Sub-Saharan, 21 6.4 million people in South Asia, 47.2 million people in East Asia and the Pacific, 25.9 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, 18.6 million in the East Middle And Africa North And 7.1 million in Europe and Central Asia is data on the number of people still struggling in extreme poverty.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported poverty figures in Indonesia in March 2021. As a result, there were 27.54 million people who were below the poverty line as of the first quarter of 2021. The benchmark for poor people in the data is the refers to people who live below the poverty line per March 2021, with limit income IDR 472,525 per capita per month. In percentage terms, the number of poor people in Indonesia is around 10.14 percent . If we look at poverty disparities, the percentage of poor people is still higher Lots in village than in the city . Where is the population poor in city by 7.89 percent , and in villages as much 13,10 percent. However, graphically the number of poor people in villages in March 2021 actually decreased by 0.10 percent compared to September 2020 which was 13.20 percent. On the other hand, the urban poor population actually increased by 0.01 percent from the previous 7.88 percent.

The government, through ministries/agencies, is also trying to create various poverty reduction programs the amount Enough big ie reached more than 500 trillion rupiah. However, these programs have not run optimally, because there is still data on poor households extreme Which No in accordance so that the recipients of aid are not appropriate target. According to data from BPS sourced from SUSENAS March 2020, the number of areas categorized as extreme poverty is 35 districts from 7 provinces in Indonesia, namely West Java, Central Java, East Java, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua And Papua West. Each province has 5 priority districts which are pockets of extreme poverty, including Sabu Raijua District.

METHOD STUDY

This article uses a qualitative approach according to JW Creswell approach qualitative are methods for exploring and understanding the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social problems (Creswell, 2014) with data collection techniques in the form of literature studies. In searching for theories, researchers will collect as much information as possible from related literature. Literary sources can be obtained from: books, journals, magazines, results study (thesis And dissertation), and other appropriate sources (internet, newspapers etc.) (Nazir, 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Issue Poverty

Economic disparities or disparities between high-income groups and low-income groups and poverty levels or the number of people below the poverty line are two big problems in many developing countries, this is no exception Indonesia. According to Louis J. Kotze, poor people have a relatively good ability to obtain resources And through opportunity Which There is. However, even though aid comes from outside, poor people sometimes do not take advantage of it. Kotze's approach was deemed unsuccessful because no society ever had Can life And develop if isolated from other community groups. This is because isolation creates passivity and makes him poorer.

Poverty has become issue important macroeconomic policies of world countries. Poverty does not only cover countries develop, will but Also There is in developed countries. Attention to the issue of poverty has been inspiring institution United Nations (UN) through United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to achieve the main goal of reducing more than half of the world's poor population by 2015. This has been achieved through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program and will next with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where the main target is to reduce extreme poverty by 2030. Currently there has been a trend of decreasing the number of poor populations in developed and developing countries. The decline in the number of poor people in developing countries is greater than in developed countries. In general, there is a one-way causal relationship between foreign direct investment, real income per capita and infrastructure, where these variables significantly influence poverty. Meanwhile, two causal relationships were found between the Gini ratio (GINI) and poverty variables direction. In developing countries, in general there is a one-way causal relationship between the Gini ratio (GINI), real income per capita (INCOME), inflation (INFLA), education level (EDUC) And infrastructure (INFRA) where each of these variables significantly influences poverty.

Poverty is a situation where there is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty can caused by a scarcity of means of meeting basic needs, or difficulty in access to education and employment. Poverty is a global problem. Some people understand this term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it from a moral and evaluative perspective, and still others understand it from an established scientific angle. Poverty is understood in different ways . The main understanding includes: First, a description of material shortages, which usually include daily needs for food, clothing, housing and health services. Poverty in this sense is understood as a situation of scarcity of basic goods and services. Second, a description of social needs, including social exclusion, dependency, and inability to participate in public. This includes education And information. Social exclusion is usually distinguished from poverty, because p it includes political and moral issues, and is not limited to the economic realm. Third, a description of the lack of adequate income and wealth. Meaning "adequate" in here very differ across political and economic divisions

throughout the world.

Reason Poverty

Poverty can give rise to other problems such as hunger, health problems, crime and sanitation which can indeed become a circle of interrelated problems. Hunger can be an answer to crime, it can also be a factor that influences a person's health condition. A person's health can also be caused by poor sanitation. A person whose health condition is disturbed can trigger crime due to the inability to pay for medical expenses, so he can use any means to be able to pay for the medical expenses. But all of the above is rooted in one complex problem, namely poverty.

Then the big question arises, what causes poverty? Reported from voiid below These are several factors that influence poverty in Indonesia during the 2020 period, including the Covid-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, the Covid-19 pandemic began to have an impact at the beginning of 2020. The pandemic had an impact on changes in people's behavior, apart from that, economic activity and income also had an impact. Therefore The pandemic has contributed to the number of new poor people in Indonesia. Second, Growth in Household Consumption Expenditures. Growth in household consumption expenditure on Domestic Products Gross (GDP) is known to be slowing. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) explained that household consumption expenditure in the first quarter of 2020 only grew by 2.84%, increase This decrease compared to period the same in 2019 (of 5.02%).

Another cause is the decline in the tourism sector due to the Covid-19 pandemic impact Serious to the total number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in March 2020. As well as the increase in prices of basic necessities, which during the period September 2019 to March 2020, the price of basic necessities nationally experienced an increase. Indonesia's poverty line reaches IDR 454,652 per capita per month. BPS noted that during September 2019 to March 2020, the poverty line in Indonesia increased by 3.20 percent , or from Rp 440,538 per capita (as of September 2019) to IDR 454,652 per capita (per month in March 2020). Meanwhile, food commodities play a role in increasing the poverty line. This has a greater influence when compared to the role of commodities non food. A number of The increase includes basic necessities such as rice (up 1.78 percent), broiler chickens (up 5.53 percent), oil fried (up 7.06 percent), eggs (up 11,10 percent), and sugar (up 13.35 percent).

Government Efforts to Alleviate Poverty in Indonesia

The government has prepared five strategies to reduce the number of poverty in Indonesia since 2018. First, increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. At the macroeconomic level, the government encourages economic growth inclusive, guard stability macroeconomics, price stabilization, creating productive jobs , maintaining the investment climate, maintaining trade regulations, increasing agricultural sector productivity, And develop infrastructure underdeveloped areas. At the level microeconomics, share very poor and impoverished communities, the government is trying to provide food assistance (rastra) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Conditional Cash Assistance (Family Hope Program), and Health Insurance Contribution Assistance for the Healthy Indonesia Card. Furthermore, for the poor and vulnerable, the government is trying to increase income by accessing capital, improving product quality and marketing access, develop Skills business services, as well as developing entrepreneurship, partnership, and intermediation.

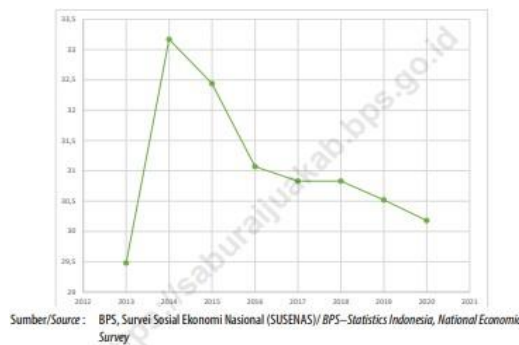
The second step to reduce the number of poverty, the government will strengthen the lower middle class and also develop growth centers outside Java to strengthen connectivity infrastructure that connects economic centers and supporting regions while strengthening development Local products and export product supply chain networks continue to be implemented. Apart from that, strengthening the Inspired middle Income class economy is realized through facilitating business permits for beginners, strengthening micro and small businesses and empowering cooperatives, as well as increasing workforce skills and skills certification. Next, the third step is to reform the subsidy budget. Allocation For subsidy fuel consumption has dropped significantly since 2015. Subsidy allocations are transferred to Village Funds and Regional Transfers to reduce this inequality. Reform subsidy continues to be carried out to ensure target accuracy, fiscal sustainability

and energy diversification.

Meanwhile, the fourth step is increasing the social protection budget. In period 2010 until 2018, a decrease in subsidies significant, from 3,4 percent to 0.8 percent of GDP in the 2015 and 2018 periods is allocated for social protection through health insurance premiums for the poor and expansion of social assistance programs. In 2018, a sizable budget will be allocated for infrastructure and economic investment. Finally, the fifth step is to strengthen the domestic economy and import governance. Strengthening economy domestic realized through the realization of increased ease of doing business in areas monitored with strict, remember implementation is often not in accordance with central policy.

Profile of Sabu Raijua Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Sabu Raijua, part its inhabitants namely 82.3 percent profession as farmer from total total population 74,403 soul, although eyed livelihood as farmer, amount land ricefield in Sabu Raijua Regency only 2.49 percent and the rest is dry land with percentage 97.52 percent. Matter This show that part public Sabu New Raijua until on subsistence farming stage, which way production This own level need on the water tall. It means, sector agriculture Not yet can save the people of Sabu Raijua in alleviating poverty.

Picture 1. Percentage Resident Poor Sabu Raijua Regency, 2013-2020



Based on data Which processed by Body Center According to statistics, Sabu Raijua Regency occupies the second position with the poorest population of twenty-two cities/regencies in East Nusa Tenggara with a percentage in 2020 of 30.18% or a number 30,140 people out of a population of 97,300 Which stay there.

This is ironic because it turns out that more than 30% of the population in Sabu Raijua Regency still have to struggle to get out of poverty.

Table 1. Line Poverty, Amount And Percentage of Poor Population in Sabu Raijua Regency, 2013–2020

Tahun Year	Garis Kemiskinan (rupiah/kapita/bulan) Poverty Line (rupiah/capita/month)	Jumlah Penduduk Miskin (ribu) Number of Poor People (thousand)	Persentase Penduduk Miskin Percentage of Poor People
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2013	291 669	24,8	29,48
2014	310 381	28,43	33,17
2015	332 332	28,58	32,44
2016	354 983	28,22	31,07
2017	368 187	28,88	30,83
2018	368 187	28,88	30,83
2019	374 256	29,49	30,52
2020	403 846	30,14	30,18

Sumber/Source: BPS, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS)/ BPS–Statistics Indonesia, National Economic Survey

Referring on table 2, can seen that The poverty line for Sabu Raijua Regency in 2020 has increased quite significantly when compared to 2019. The poverty line is a representation of the minimum amount of rupiah needed to meet the minimum basic needs for food which is equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita per day and basic needs are not food. This means that in 2020 the people of Sabu Raijua will need IDR 403,846.00 per capita per month to meet basic needs.

Implementation of Government

Efforts to Alleviate Poverty in Sabu Raijua Regency

Family Hope Program (PKH)

Reporting from borgenmagazine.com, in the first stage of the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) the Indonesian government provided conditional cash transfers (CCT) to the poorest residents. The CCT program provides a steady income for individuals living in poverty and receives regular medical care and can also send children to school. The initiative, called the Family Hope Program, is designed to break the cycle of poverty by allowing people living in poverty more economic freedom. However, although the Family Hope program is intended as one of the most significant poverty alleviation efforts, it is also an environmental program most influential in Indonesia. Plan That does not designed For give benefit for the environment. However, since the Indonesian government began providing cash transfers to poor households in 2007, the country has seen a significant reduction in deforestation. PKH has helped rural Indonesian communities reduce deforestation because those living in these villages often rely on agriculture for income And their food. If farmers fear adverse weather conditions, they may cut down trees to make way land and plant more crops. In 2020, the number of PKH social assistance recipients in Sabu Raijua Regency was 8,800 recipients spread across 6 sub-districts, 60 villages and 3 sub-districts. The total funds provided amounted to IDR 12 billion. This amount should be commensurate with the level of welfare that many parties hope to increase. But in reality

National Health Insurance-Healthy Indonesia Card (JKN-KIS)

Through the JKN-KIS Program, people do not need to worry about the health service costs they have to cover because they are sufficient with pay dues routinely every month, people can access health services according to their medical indications. This is the reason why the JKN-KIS program has become one of the government programs that the public feels the most benefit from. Benefit The JKN-KIS program that is experienced by the community does not just provide guarantees for financing health services from a health perspective, namely the healing process. More than that, the JKN-KIS program provides a multiplier effect, namely improving the quality of Indonesia's human resources because they become healthier, live longer and avoid poverty. These conditions encourage increased productivity and long-term economic growth in Indonesia. In 2020, the Sabu Raijua Regency Government has integrated 92,648 of its citizens into National Social Security-Healthy Indonesia Card or JKN-KIS participants.

Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Area (PIDRA) Program

In whatever form poverty takes, it is certainly a social problem that must be overcome. In this case, the government continues to try to overcome it through several policies and programs which are realized through community empowerment. Empowerment program public on the main thing is expected can be realized so that the strength of society from an economic perspective is built. The PIDRA program is a replication the East Java dry land development project (P2LK) which was updated in the aspect of community participation. In the Province Nusa Southeast East, program This implemented based on Loan Agreement Number 539-ID dated 21 June 2000 which was funded by the International for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The aim of the PIDRA program is to increase income, food production and food security. The activity components of this program include (1) community empowerment; (2) development of agriculture and livestock; (3) development of village land and infrastructure, and; (4) program management and institutional support. PIDRA involves community participation with priority to poor communities, rain-fed areas and those lacking opportunities in the development process, communities who are engaged in farming independently. traditional, support facility facilities and infrastructure are inadequate, and economic capacity in terms of business capital is weak due to poverty. The PIDRA program in East Nusa Tenggara has covered 5 districts and 156 villages including Sabu Raijua District.

Red Wine Independent Village Program (Fever)

Give training businessman to society so they focus to business Which they do with prepare partner cooperation between governments with college tall as use facilitator can give training businessman to

society, And training This intended so that each fund Which distributed by government area through the Red Wine (Fever) program you can walk effectively. Training entrepreneurship already running through the Institute devotion Public (LPM Undana), which continues to provide training on an ongoing basis to society in Nusa Southeast East, specifically Sabu Raijua Regency.

Credit Business People (KUR)

Providing soft loans with interest low for business actors in the East Nusa Tenggara community, specifically for farmers, fishermen, livestock breeders and even small and medium businesses that are developing their businesses they. Loan intended so that business groups compete with each other to advance their businesses Which will customized with what type of business they will work on. KUR distribution has reached 1.6 trillion from the target of 120 trillion. Of course there are some internal problems program This is due to the lack of KUR distribution in East Nusa Tenggara because it has not reached remote villages, therefore it needs to be formed team from each regions so that remote communities have access to financial institutions, and there is no overlap and the emergence of bad credit so that regional government assistance funds as well as government center through The APBN can be right on target.

Successful Implementation of Government Efforts to Alleviate Poverty in the Regency Sabu Raijua.

Programs Which has outlined on in fact Still put Regency Sabu Raijua on position second resident poorest from twenty two County town Which is at in Nusa East Southeast by percentage in year 2020 is 30.18 percent or a total of 30,140 soul from 97,300 soul number resident Which stay there, matter this is irony Because it turns out more 30 percent of population in Regency Sabu Raijua Still have to fight For go out from hole poverty. Source of cause poverty in Regency Sabu Raijua one of them is combination between structural poverty traps (structural poverty trap) And poverty trap individual (individual poverty trap). Trap Poverty Structural (Structural Poverty Trap) is a state of poverty due to weaknesses in the economic structure Which No give chance to society general For earn adequate income. In view of this structural poverty theory, people is at in poverty because they is at in system economy No quality ones cause income they No adequate throughout time. Based on this view only method For reduce poverty is with change structure economy become better quality For reduce trap economy for people income low That Which trapped constantly in in structure economy bad That. But without studying macroeconomic structure, Lots official maker policies in Sabu Raijua Regency from past to present, even though the government has changed many times always think that is the cause poverty in the area is phenomenon poverty individual (Individual Poverty trap) just. View based on theory poverty individual (Individual Poverty) This always assume poverty is because the general public is lazy, not educated enough, ignorant, or has an inferior mental illness (inferiority complex) in some way. Based on this view, changing the mindset from a FIXED Mindset to a GROWTH Mindset is a way out of the individual poverty trap. If the two combination approaches (structural poverty & individual poverty) are not carried out based on an integrated systems approach, then there will be no significant progress over time in eradicating poverty in Sabu Raijua Regency.

CONCLUSION

Because what is happening at the moment is that development remains clean, collapsing with various weaknesses that arise as the phenomenon of inequality is discovered, inappropriate management of public goods, as well as weak institutional mechanisms, development must continue to be taken into consideration because the important meaning of development itself is improvement. , growth And diversification. The need for poverty alleviation efforts in Sabu Raijua Regency can be done by improving every aspect of public services provided by the government to the community and investors so that there is a synergy of interdependence where the community needs work which not all can be provided by the government but can accommodated by the private sector or investors.

Living on dry land with bulk Rain which is minimal even though the livelihood of the people in Sabu Raijua is farming, this is a big challenge for the government apart from programs like the Family Hope Program,

especially those that can help the people to fight poverty? Regenerating the drylands is one of the efforts and innovations that can be carried out government especially Sabu Raijua Regency in alleviating poverty. Regeneration that can be carried out is intensive land use management by optimizing various benefits (physical, biological, ecological, economic and social) or what can be called silvopasture. It is a method that combines wood, livestock and forage production on area Which The same. Trees provide long-term returns, while livestock generate annual income. Some of the benefits of silvopasture include increasing strength plant , lower stress animals, reducing the risk of forest fires, increasing wildlife habitat and earn long-term income from wood. The presence of silvopasture It is hoped that it can improve the quality of life in rural areas, especially in areas with difficult living conditions where poor people are often found, such as in Sabu Raijua Regency.

REFERENCES

- Berger, R. (1975). Todaro, M. P. (1995). Reflections on economic development. Books. Economic planning in the People's Republic of China. World Development, 3(7-8), 551-564.
- BPS. (2021). Sabu Raijua Dalam Angka 2021. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Budianto, B. (2008). Pelaksanaan Sistem Kebijaksanaan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Dengan Pengelolaan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dan Berwawasan Lingkungan (Studi Di Kota Semarang Prov. Jawa Tengah) (Doctoral dissertation, program Pascasarjana Universitas Diponegoro).
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approach. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, Inc
- Darwin Lie, S. E., MM, L. E. N., Nana Triapnita Nainggolan, S. E., MM, L. D. S., SE, M. A., & Hery Pandapotan Silitonga, S. E. (2022). Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Dengan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. CV. Azka Pustaka.
- De Vries, J. (2010). The limits of globalization in the early modern world. *The Economic History Review*, 63(3), 710-733.
- Isdijoso W, Suryahadi A, Akhmadi. (2016). Penetapan Kriteria dan Variabel Pendataan Penduduk Miskin yang Komprehensif dalam Rangka Perlindungan Penduduk Miskin di Kabupaten/Kota. The SMERU Research Institute.
- Keohane, R. O. (2001). Governance in a partially globalized world. *American Political Science Review*, 95(1), 1-13.
- Leighton, M. (1999). Environmental degradation and poverty in Drylands, development and poverty, proceedings of the June 15 and 16, 1999 World Bank Round Table. Pub. World Bank.
- Nazir, M. (1988). Metode Penelitian. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- O'Rourke, K. H. (2019). Economic history and contemporary challenges to globalization. *The Journal of Economic History*, 79(2), 356-382.
- O'rourke, K. H., & Williamson, J. G. (2002). When did globalisation begin?. *European review of economic history*, 6(1), 23-50.
- Otter, D. (2014). Globalization of business: Good or bad?. *The Business Environment: Themes and Issues in a Globalizing World*, 261.
- Rostow, W. W. (2013). The stages of economic growth. In *Sociological Worlds* (pp. 130-134). Routledge.
- Saragih, H. (2021). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan. *Manajemen Pembangunan Wilayah: Strategi dan Inovasi*, 1, 72.
- Soekartawi. (1995). Analisis Usahatani. Universitas Indonesia Press. Jakarta. Suwarno, B. Kustianto, WS Arjasa and GN Atlin. 2002. Participatory selection on upland rice in Sumatra. Breeding rainfed for the drought-prone environment: integrating conventional and participatory plant breeding in South and Southeast Asia. Proceedings of DFID Plant Sciences Research Programme/IRRI Conference. 12- 15 March 2002. Los Banos
- Supriatna. (1997). Kemiskinan : Teori, Fakta dan kebijakan, impac Edisi Todaro, Michael P. dan Stephen C. Smith. 2006. Pembangunan Ekonomi (edisi kesembilan, jilid I). Jakarta : Erlangga
- Suswita, I., Damanik, D., & Panjaitan, P. D. (2020). Pengaruh infrastruktur terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Kabupaten Simalungun. *Jurnal Ekuilnomi*, 2(1), 1-11.
- Todaro, M. P. (1995). Reflections on economic development. Books.
- Toulmin, C. (1999). Environmental degradation and poverty in Drylands, development and poverty, proceedings of the June 15 and 16, 1999 World Bank Round Table. Pub. World Bank
- UN. (2009). Report on the World Social Situation 2010: Rethinking Poverty. New York: United Nations.
- UN. (2015). Millennium Development Goals Report. New York: United Nations.
- UNDP. (2015). Human Development Report 2015. New York: UNDP.
- World Bank. (2016). Taking on Inequality. Washington, DC: The World Bank Group