

Proposed Waqf Based Food Barn For Food Security Through Cash Waqf: Case Study In Global Waqf-Act, Jipang, Blora, Indonesia

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Abstract. The research aims to create a proposed waqf based food barn for food security through cash waqf organized with Global Wakaf (GW)-Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT) Indonesia food security is the need of every human being on this earth. the unity of nations formulates that each nation will be able to develop and be sustainable if food is guaranteed. Indonesian agrarian countries have the opportunity to create food security through agriculture in collaboration with many philanthropic agencies. global waqf-ACT established Food Waqf Barns to help farmers and residents affected by the disaster in Jipang, Blora, Indonesia. This paper aims to determine the mechanism of Waqf Food Barn production using qualitative methods consisting of interviews, observations and documents. and the conclusion of this study is that the first support of LPW comes from cash waqf collected from waqifs, LPW has two programs, namely the provision of superior seeds, fertilizer and purchase of farmers' crops.

Keywords: Waqf, Agriculture waqf, Food Security, Global Wakaf-ACT

1 Introduction

Food security is globally a pressing issue at present whereas food production has been unable to sustain pace with the world population's rate of growth. recently the World Bank projected that by 2050 the demand for food is proposed to be increased by 70 percent with an estimated \$80 billion of annual investments needed to meet growth demand following the global human population which has estimated to reach almost 10 billion people by that time.

In World Food Summit-1996 defined the food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Refer to the definition, especially food security talk about four main dimensions as 1) Physical availability of food addresses the "supply side" of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade, 2) Economic and physical access to food: An adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives, 3) Food utilization:

Utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food consumed, this determines the nutritional status of individuals, and 4) Stability of the other three dimensions over time: Even if your food intake is adequate today, you are still considered to be food insecure if you have inadequate access to food on a periodic basis, risking a deterioration of your nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on your food security status (FAO-UN, 2008).

At present, most of Muslim majority countries (MMC) are categorized as less developed countries and developing countries, hence exposed to poverty and hunger (CIA, 2019). Poverty causes people to be unable in fulfilling their basic need especially getting what to eat, and this lead to suffering and hence destroy innocent lives particularly those of children. Currently hunger in the whole world remain in top and when it comes to health risk, it kills people every year more than AIDS, Malaria and tuberculosis combined hence it makes food security becoming a major worldwide problem which has to be solved. Indonesia which is the fourth most populous country in the world with the population of 269.9m and happened to be one of the Muslim majority countries with 13% of Muslims worldwide living there, equivalent to 87% of their population, has sad to be facing a similar food security problem (Muhammad dandy 2018).

The issue of food security is very important therefore need to be addressed. Waqf as the third sector of economics system could to tackle that issue, because waqf is an instrument could make wealth and beneficiaries sustain in the same time particularly productive waqf.

2 Literature Review

2.1. Country Background: Indonesia

Indonesia is often referred to as the world's largest archipelago, a name which aptly represents its 17,000 or so islands which span more than 5000 km (around 3,200 miles) eastward from Sabang in northern Sumatra to Merauke in Irian Jaya. There are eight major islands or island groups in this enormous chain. The largest landmasses consist of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes) and Irian Jaya (the western half of Papua New Guinea) (Indo, Undated). While in the past Indonesia was acknowledged as agrarian state, during January to November 2018, it is reported that Indonesian government imported around 2,2 million tons rice (databoks.katadata.co.id, 2019)

2.2. Introduction of Global *Wakaf-Aksi Cepat Tanggap* Indonesia

On April 21, 2005, Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT) was officially formed as a non-governmental organization that focuses on social works and humanitarian relief. From emergency response, ACT began to broaden its focus to post-disaster recovery, community empowerment and development, as well as spiritual-based programs, such as Qurbani, Zakat, and Waqf. ACT has been supported by public donors who have high concern about humanitarian issues. Supports also came from companies through partnership and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). ACT's programs have also reached 22 countries in South and Southeast Asia, Middle East, Africa, and East Europe. 2014 was ACT's beginning to start a global partnership in humanitarian actions with a new vision: to become a professional global

humanitarian organization based on the value of Global Philanthropy and Volunteerism to and create a better, civilized, and noble world for humanity (ACT, 2019).

Global Wakaf (GW) is an institution management of waqf from the society to be handled professionally, *amanah* and benefited globally, generating the welfare of people who needs it the most, distributed through a variety of programs, mainly those that are empowering and productive. Global Wakaf as a Moslem philanthropy organization is determined to appoint all Moslems as subjects for a better evolution of a global civilization. Global Wakaf has become a focal point for the development for a strong civil society, determined to make waqf a movement for Moslems of the world (GW, 2016).

GW accepts mandate of waqf in the form of money and through money with various forms of waqf like Waqf of Food, Educational Waqf (Waqf of a School), Waqf of Health and Economical Waqf. Since 2016, GW has a great role in waqf activities, that known from 7.635 transactions, 22.222 donors, Rp. 4.59 billion fund collected, and Rp. 1.13 billion fund managed (GW, <https://www.globalwakaf.com>, 2019).

2.3. Waqf

Definition of Waqf

Waqf is no explicit mentioned in the Qur'an, but in general it is ordered to spend property for good in the way of Allah Almighty (*infāq fī sabilillāh*). Waqf includes *infāq fī sabilillāh*, so that the legal basis of this waqf refers to the generality of the verses of the Qur'an as in the 'Ali Imran (QS 3:92):

((لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِ عَلِيمٌ))

Meaning: "Never will you attain the good [reward] until you spend [in the way of Allah] from that which you love. And whatever you spend - indeed, Allah is Knowing of it".

Even in waqf doesn't mentioned specific, Rasulullah (ﷺ) explained about waqf like below:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - رضي الله عنه - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ - صلى الله عليه وسلم - قَالَ : - إِذَا مَاتَ الْإِنْسَانُ انْقَطَعَ عَنْهُ عَمَلُهُ إِلَّا مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ : صَدَقَةٍ جَارِيَةٍ ، أَوْ عِلْمٍ يُنْتَفَعُ بِهِ ، أَوْ وَلَدٍ صَالِحٍ يَدْعُو لَهُ - (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ).

Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) narrated that The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "When a person dies, (the reward of) his deeds stops except for three: "A perpetual Sadaqah (Sadaqah Jāriyah), knowledge from which benefit is (continuously) gained, of a pious child who is invoking Allāh for him." Related by Muslim (Al-'Asqalāny, 2003).

Ash-Shan'ani said: "The scholars interpreted sadaqah jariyah with waqf. It should be noted that the first waqf in Islam is the waqf of 'Umar bin Al-Khattab as hadith is issued by Ibn Abi Syaibah. The Muhajirun said, "The first Waqf in Islam is the endowment of Umar" (As-Shan'āny, 1960).

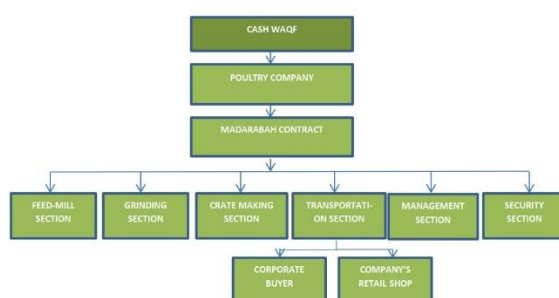
From that general meaning of waqf, several Islamic scholars wrote a definition of waqf, like Monzer Kahf said: "Waqf, in Arabic language, means hold, confinement or prohibition. The word Waqf is used in Islam in the meaning of holding certain property and preserving it for the confined benefit of certain philanthropy and prohibiting any use or disposition of it outside that specific objective. Waqf is called Habs (pl. Ahbas) in North and West Africa. This definition accords perpetuity to Waqf, i.e., it applies to non-perishable property whose benefit can be extracted without consuming their property itself. Therefore Waqf widely rates to land

and buildings. However, there are Waqf of books, agricultural machinery, cattles, shares and stocks and cash money” (Kahf, Undated).

The Agricultural Sector Through Cash Waqf Model

There are many models of agricultural sector through cash waqf, like a research explain below about *muzara'ah* and *mudharabah* model. The Islamic system will be used to cultivate the waqf of land called as *muzara'ah*. *Muzara'ah* is agreement between two parties, first is the local government as the parties who manage the waqf of land and the second is the farmers who will cultivate the land from the beginning until the harvest time and the total yield will be divided (shared) into two parties based on the agreement has made (Puspitasari, 2017). The model shows that cash waqf can be used to establish Poultry Company through funds provided by the Baitul-Mal for example. Under this model, employment will be provided based on a *Mudharabah* contract in various sections including feed-mill, grinding, crate making, transportation, management and security. The proper utilization of this model will not only provide employment opportunities to the needy, it will also improve the general well-being of all the public (Babatunde, Nulambeh, Ibrahim, Harun, & Sanoh, 2015).

Figure: 1.1: Illustration of the Model



Current Development of Land Waqf in Indonesia

There are around 4360km² waqf land that reported not yet be productive in term of economic context as it is not producing any income even to cover the operational expense (BWI, 2017).

Side by side with a data from Islamic Economic Forum for Indonesia Development that *Badan Wakaf Indonesia* (BWI) decided that waqf land in Indonesia disseminated in 435.768 locations and reached 435.944 hectares with 287.160 are certified and 148.447 are uncertified (ISEFID, 2018).

In other data, currently Indonesia Minister of Religion decide that land waqf in Indonesia is around 51.088,42 hectares or 379.453 locations are divided in many functions like masjid 44.40%, prayer room 28.38%, schools 10.68%, cemetery 4.47%, boarding school 3.45%, and social activities 8.61% (SIWAK, 2018).

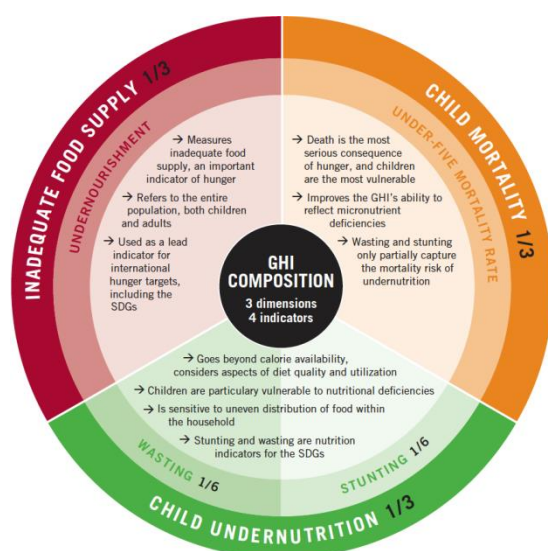
Even data from every institution is different, waqf practitioners still can conclude that Indonesia has huge potency of waqf land that separated in several places and still can be developed to enhance Muslim activities and especially to empower society towards food security in Indonesia.

Food Security: Indonesian Prespective The Data of Hunger Index in Indonesia

In the context of Indonesia, as the fourth largest Muslim population country in the world, there are at least three main issues that can be identified with regard to food security. First, food security is a major issue as 1 out of 5 people is in hunger and 1 out of 3 children under 5% is exposed to stunting (Bappenas, 2019; knoema.com, 2019).

In according to Global Hunger Index, data based on these four compositions: 1) undernourishment; the share of the population that is undernourished (that is, whose caloric intake is insufficient), 2) child wasting; the share of children under the age of five who are wasted (that is, who have low weight for their height, reflecting acute undernutrition), 3) child stunting; the share of children under the age of five who are stunted (that is, who have low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition), and 4) child mortality; the mortality rate of children under the age of five (in part, a reflection of the fatal mix of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments) (GHI, 2019).

Figures: 1.2: GHI Compositions



In the 2019, Global Hunger Index defines that Indonesia ranks **70th** out of 117 qualifying countries. With a score of **20.1**, Indonesia suffers from a level of hunger that is **serious** (GHI, 2019).

Figures: 1.3: GHI of Indonesia



Food Security Issue

Indonesia’s Law No. 18/2012 defines food security as the condition in which all people, in all households, at all times have sufficient food in both quantity and quality to enable them to live healthy, active, productive and sustainable lives, and that the food is safe, diverse, nutritious, equitably distributed and affordable, and does not conflict with religion, beliefs or culture. The 2015 Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas identifies which districts are most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, and what makes them vulnerable defines that there has been a steady decline in highly vulnerable districts, classified as Priority 1 and 2. Indeed, for most Indonesians, food security improved between 2009 and 2015, largely as a result of improvements in a number of food and nutrition security-related factors. While these results are encouraging, progress may be at risk of stagnating if major challenges are not addressed. Three areas require particular attention: improving economic access to food including through continued investments in infrastructure; accelerating the prevention and reduction of malnutrition; and addressing the increasing vulnerability to climate-related hazards (Dewan Ketahanan Pangan, 2015).

Method

The methodology of this research is qualitative research which used an analysis descriptive like writing of data from several sources from interview and observation of manner or attitude of practitioners till known the background of research holistically (Utsman, 2014). This qualitative methodology often mentioned with naturalistic methodology because it explained a natural setting of research with a deep sentences, value and explanation (Sugiyono, 2014).

The research is taken in Blora, Center of Java, Indonesia which experienced flooding in 2007 and 2012. In 2007, the flood till 2 meters and drown many houses of residents in especially in district Balun (Detik, 2007). And in the 2012, Cepu-Blora has a flood disaster and sinks 6000 houses, many of 17.662 residents evacuated, in district Kedungtuban the flood sink 5000 houses and makes many people in lack of food (Liputan6, 2017).

The technique for collecting data is by observation, interview, and documentation. Especially interview to get results directly. And interview was conducted to several practitioners who involved in this agriculture land waqf program (Masri Sangarimbun and Sofian Efendi, 1982).

3 Findings

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Global Waqf in its efforts to improve the welfare of people, especially in the sector of food availability, manages the Waqf Rice Barn (*Lumbung Beras Wakaf*). LBW is a waqf-based agribusiness system that empowers local farmers through the management of agricultural land. Starting from the concept of providing agricultural land to the purchase of farmers' harvests (wet rice) above the market price. This program educates and gives assistance to farmers to be more productive and independent in processing their land and reaping quality harvests. In several locations, Global Waqf built and managed rice processing plant (Huller) & (Dryer) till a factory became a centre for supplying food, instruments to prosper the agricultural sector, and supporting humanitarian programs such as the Humanitarian Ship (Papua, Somalia, Bangladesh (Rohingya), Syria, Palestine), Rice for Indonesian Santri, and Humanity Rice Truck (Global Wakaf, Undated).

The program is implemented in Jipang Village, located in Blora, Central Java, Indonesia. In this village, various waqf investment products are developed such as the Waqf Food Barn, Waqf Livestock Reservoir, Well Waqf, Boat Waqf and *Warung Shadaqoh* (Ngadi, 2019). In its implementation, waqf programs are not only focused on Jipang Village, but the program has implemented in several villages in the sub-districts of Cepu, Sambong, Blora and surrounding areas. Thus, the city of Blora-Indonesia is famous with a label "*Desa Wakaf*" cause a district based on the great potential of the city of Blora in providing community food security. Therefore, Global Waqf - ACT makes Blora as the Waqf Village which has a portfolio of waqf program assets, as well as a reference in implementing productive waqf innovation programs in other regions throughout Indonesia (Harun, 2019).

And in carrying out this goal, the committee has no special organization or structure formed, but only teamwork initiated by the four community leaders namely Harun Santoso, Hariyanto, Atifin and Yudi who oversee Wakaf Village programs (Harun, 2019).

The Concept of Waqf Food Barn

a. Provisioning of Superior Seeds and Fertilizer

Waqf of Food provides assistance in the form of seeds and fertilizer of the rice plants. According to Harun, the initial venture capital provided by Global Wakaf around 1.5 billion rupiah. This capital is only intended for operational costs as well as for the purchase of farmers' crops. However, for each harvest, the rice produced by Jipang Village farmers is around 540 tons, if the Waqf Food Barns buy at a price of 4,000 - 5,500 rupiah for each kilogram, the total money spent to buy rice reaches 2.5 - 3 billion. This figure is not commensurate with the capital owned, so that the LPW cannot cover all the farmers' needs from seeds and fertilizer (Harun, Waqf Food Barns, 2019).

b. Harvest Purchasing

The main purpose of purchasing these crops is to maintain the stability of rice prices from middlemen, who often manipulate prices by offering very low purchase prices for farmers detriment. LPW helps farmers by buying agricultural products higher than the standard price on the market. The difference in price offered by LPW is 1,500 rupiah per kilogram (Harun, Peran Lumbung Pangan Wakaf, 2019).

In its activities, LPW empowers 15 residents by giving jobs as employees who are responsible for managing productivity of rice. The employees consist of five people as permanent employees and ten people as daily employees with details of permanent employee tasks such as operating machinery, loading grain from the oven room into a grinding

machine, responsible for administration and as a supervisor. While daily employees are responsible for packaging rice that is ready to sell (Lamiran, 2019).

c. Mechanism of Waqf Food Barn Capital Fund

Global Waqf - ACT acts as a waqf nazhir who receives cash waqf from waqifs, in which the Global Waqf-ACT works in collaboration with the Mutiara Insan Foundation and the volunteers of Aksi Cepat Tanggap in all regions of Indonesia including in the Blera area. The link between Blera leaders and ACT began after the flood disaster in Central Java and its surroundings in 2007 (Ngadi, Kerjasama Global Wakaf dan Yayasan Mutiara Insan, 2019).

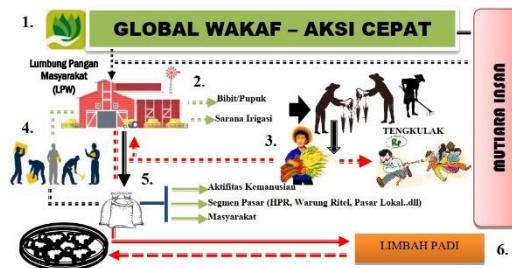
Global Waqf-ACT emphasizes the use of cash waqf types. This is because cash waqf can provide an opportunity for everyone to represent. Waqf funds are invested by *Nazhir* in various halal and productive business sectors where the profits from these businesses can be utilized for the development of the people.

Global Wakaf-ACT offers waqf packages to prospective waqif for one unit of rice mill warehouse along with land and all types of machinery, equipment and operational costs. At the beginning of the establishment of this program, the Global Wakaf-ACT issued total waqf assets reached 3.5 billion rupiahs consisting of 2 billion rupiahs for the cost of procuring mills and their land, and 1.5 billion rupiahs as business capital (Harun, Modal Lumbung Pangan Wakaf, 2019).

Production

To make it easier to see Waqf Food Barn production, researchers formulate in the following chart:

Figures: 1.3: Mechanism of Food Barn



Explanation:

1. Blera's Global Waqf regional teamed up with Mutiara Insan foundation to cover a number of funding in advance.
2. Waqf food barns provide superior seed and fertilizer assistance to prevent them from interacting with middlemen which is detrimental to farmers.
3. At harvest time, the Waqf Food Barn will buy it at a price above the market price with the main objective to prevent farmers from middlemen.
4. Rice harvest is managed to become a superior rice product that is ready for consumption. during this period, the Waqf Food Barn empowered around 15 Jipang Village residents as permanent and daily employees.

5. Some of the results of the rice management are distributed to the national humanitarian agenda, foreign countries and or to the people of Jipang Village. While others will be commercialized in several local or inter-city market segments like *Hydro Perdana Ritel Indo*, *Warung Ritel*, and etc.
6. Finally, the husk waste from this productivity is sold to local residents at a price of three thousand rupiah for each sack, while the straw waste will be used as a mixture of animal feed in the Waqf Livestock

4 Conclusion

The capital fund of this waqf based food barn is cash waqf. And the program of Waqf Based Food Barn in Jipang Blora is divided in to two program, both are provisioning a superior seeds and fertilizer, and purchasing rice with a high price with mechanism of waqf based food barn is beginning from capital fund from cash waqf and formulated from a farmer after rice harvest to grinding machine of waqf and last is distribution for humanity and business.

5 Recommendation

Waqf based food barn production must be done carefully till productive waqf comes with many beneficiaries and without any loss. This is because waqf is an eternal treasure which is expected to exist for an unlimited time.

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