HUMANIS
(Humanities,Management and Science Proceedings)

Vol. 2 • No. 1 • Desember 2021

Pege (*Hal.*) : **46 – 54**

ISSN (*online*) : 2746 - 4482
ISSN (*print*) : 2746 - 2250

JL.Surya Kencana No.1 Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan – Banten
Telp. (021) 7412566, Fax (021) 7412491
Email : humanisproccedings@gmail.com

Special Issue :
ICoMS2021 The 2nd International Conference on Management and Science

Website. :
http://www.openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/SNH

Community Economic Empowerment Based on Agricultural Waqf

Euis Intan Anovani[1)]; Elang Kristi Andika[2)]; Dwi Lasana[3:]; Agus Supriyadi[4)]

Universitas Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia

E-mail: euisintan.anovani@gmail.com[1)]; elangkristi@gmail.com[2)]; dwilasana02@gmail.com[3)]; agussupriyadi446@gmail.com[4)]

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the impact of the agricultural waqf program that has been carried out in Subang Regency, West Java Province. The research subjects were pineapple farmers who received assistance from the agricultural waqf program. The research method used is the Sustainable Livelihood Impact Approach (SLIA) to show the relationship between five livelihood assets (human, natural, financial, social, and physical). The results show that in general the value of the five community assets is very supportive to support the source of livelihood, namely pineapple plantations. All assets have a good average value after the agricultural waqf program. Even so, this condition still needs to be improved so that it can better support the livelihoods of pineapple farmers in the Subang area. Specifically, the waqf program has been able to form a fairly good group of farmers, provide institutional infrastructure, provide access to finance (capital), maintain commodity price stability, strengthen the spirit of caring and help each other.

Keywords: Waqf, Agriculture, Sustainable

INTRODUCTION

Poverty alleviation is one of the priority national development programs. Based on data on the number of poor people in Indonesia, namely as many as 25.14 million people with a percentage of 9.41% in March 2019. Islam as a religion of rahmatan lilalamin already has a concept in poverty alleviation solutions through Zakat, Infaq, Alms and Waqf (ZISWAF). These four things aim to redistribution of wealth so that it is not only enjoyed by the rich, but also by the poor (Aminudin & Lila, 2019).

Waqf has been proven to make a positive contribution in several developed countries. In the United States, waqf belonging to minority Muslims is managed by the Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation (KAPF) based in New York. Due to KAPF's performance, an apartment worth US$85 million has now been built on land belonging to the Islamic Cultural Center of New York (ICCNY). In Bangladesh, SIBL has developed the operation of the Voluntary Capital Market through the development of waqf instruments such as: Cash Waqf Deposit Certificate, Family Waqf Certificate, Waqf Properties Development Bond, (Hasim et al., 2016). This provides an opportunity to take advantage of waqf as a way to improve the welfare of the people and reduce poverty to issues of national development. Throughout

Islamic history, waqf has played an important role in developing social, economic and cultural activities.

The challenge in waqf management is that the potential has not been optimized. Considering that the number of waqf lands until 2021 will reach 53,265.38 hectares in 398,557 locations. However, most of them have not been managed properly and productively. This very wide waqf land is a potential asset that promises huge profits if it is developed productively. The profits from the land waqf can be used for community welfare programs, for example poverty alleviation, educational assistance, health assistance, providing cheap housing for the poor (Qahar, 2007).

Based on this assumption, waqf assets must be managed productively in order to generate opportunities for the opening of profitable strategic sectors, such as opening new jobs, managing public services that ease the economic burden of the community, and providing facilities for the development of small and medium-sized economic enterprises. One of them is through agricultural endowments (Rahman & Widiastuti, 2020). The main strategy is to open perpetual agricultural land from waqf land. This step is a solution that is synergistic with problems in the field. The clearing of new land is a solution to the narrowness of agricultural land. Perpetual agricultural land is intended to prevent land conversion for non-agricultural purposes (Istikomah, 2019).

The agricultural waqf program is very important because of its perpetual nature which is useful for avoiding the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. In addition, the large potential of waqf land will be very useful if it is turned into agricultural land (Wahyu Puspitasari, 2017). Waqf land can only be used for agricultural land. This is where the advantages of land waqf for agriculture lie, the land that is cultivated by farmers cannot be changed in any form (Shafiai et al., 2015). With this understanding, it becomes a distinct advantage for waqf land to develop the agricultural sector, because with the condition that the waqf material must remain or not change it will make the land cultivated by farmers cannot be changed in any form, both in function and benefit - such as being used as a housing or other buildings. So that it can make agricultural waqf land eternal in supporting food security, this is in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals program (Dandy et al., 2018).

In the case of the agricultural waqf program, it does not stop at giving waqf land, but during the implementation of cultivating agricultural land, there must be a companion or extension worker for farmers in carrying out their agricultural activities. Because if it is left to just stop giving land, then the waqf movement will run less effectively, although at risk it will not cause harm to farmers, especially in terms of land ownership (Dandy et al., 2018). With the concept of this waqf movement, it is hoped that poor farmers who do not have agricultural land can own the land with the conditions contained in the waqf regulations (Oladokun Nafiu Olaniyi & Hassanudin Mohd Thas Thaker, 2014)

Financing is an important factor in empowering waqf land to become productive waqf. Musāqāt and muzāra'ah financing models are appropriate for waqf land used for farming such as rice fields, gardens and fields (Furqon, 2014). Therefore, in this study, an analysis of the impact of the agricultural waqf-based community economic empowerment program in the Subang area will be carried out. The focus of the target beneficiaries of this agricultural waqf empowerment program are pineapple farmers who have incomes less than the Regency Minimum Wage.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Theory of Waqf

According to language, waqf comes from Arabic, namely waqafa-yaqifu which means to hold back, stop, be silent or standing (MoRA, 2015). Word “Waqafa” means the same as the word “habasa-yahbisu-tahbisan” which means hold property for sale and guaranteed (MoRA, 2015). In the popular dictionary the term in Islam, waqf means "holding wealth and its benefits are given in the way of Allah; transfer private property rights to the property of an entity to give benefits for the people with a purpose goodness and the pleasure of Allah SWT

(Astuti, 2013). Ownership of waqf property not private property, but common ownership or community (Lutfi, 2012). Based on economic substance,Waqf is divided into 2 types (Qohaf,2005)

1. Direct Waqf (Consumptive Waqf). Direct waqf is waqf that principal property is given by directly to the appropriate the goal. Direct waqf not produce, so that the cost care and preservation obtained from outside the waqf object.
2. Indirect Waqf (Waqf Productive). Indirect waqf or so-called also productive waqf, namely waqf the main thing is used for production purposes, both in agriculture, education and others whose benefits given to the rightful and according to the purpose of waqf. Waqf productively managed in such a way to produce goods or services,then sell and benefit used for waqf purposes. Cost waqf care and preservation productive is obtained from the results of the waqf alone. One of them is the empowerment of waqf in the agricultural sector.

Community Empowerment

Empowerment is a process of helping disadvantaged groups and individuals to compete more effectively with other interests, by helping them to learn and use in lobbying, using the media, engaging in political action, understanding how to 'work the system,' and so on" (Ife, 1995). Setiawan (2011) goal of empowerment is looking for sustainable steps to improve the capacity of the helpless community so they have the ability autonomously manages all potential the resources it has.

The main principle in develop concept community empowerment according to Sutrisno (2005) there are five kinds, that is:

1. Approach from the bottom (buttom up approach): in this condition management and stakeholders agree on the desired goal achieved for later develop ideas and some activities step by step to reach the goal has been formulated previously.
2. Participation: where each actor involved has power in every phase planning and management.
3. The concept of sustainability: is partnership development with all levels of society so that sustainable development programs are acceptable social and economic.
4. Integration: namely policy and strategy at the local, regional level and national.
5. Social and economic advantages: is part of the program management.

METHODS

The research methodology using the sustainable Livelihood Impact Assessment (SLIA) was adapted from the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) method. SLA is widely used by international institutions as an approach in program implementation, such as the Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), CARE, OXFAM, HIVOS, SIDA, and WFP (Morse et al., 2009). The Sustainability Livelihood Approach or the so-called sustainable living approach is a research method that functions as a planning tool and program implementation evaluation tool. SLA is not the only but only one of the tools in program planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Therefore, SLAs need to be modified, adapted, adapted to local contexts and priorities (Krantz, 2001).

In general, the sustainable livelihoods framework in relation to the approach and impact assessment (UNDP, 2017). Thus, it shows that the relationship between the five livelihood assets (human, natural, financial, social, and physical) is very influential on aspects of vulnerability and aspects of policy or regulation. In the future, it can predict livelihood strategies to achieve better livelihood outcomes. As for the data collection there are several criteria and stages, namely (Morse et al., 2009):

First, define the boundaries/areas of impact. Determining the boundaries/impact areas can be done using several criteria, namely: a) Geographic Area: Direct Affected Area (DAA), district, province, national, b) Operational Unit: All units or part of operating units, c) Scope:

Program or project, d) Beneficiaries: Direct, indirect and non-beneficiaries, e) Outputs: Qualitative or quantitative, f) Timeframe of evaluation.

Second, review the list of SLIA indicators. Determine sustainable livelihood indicators which include: natural assets, physical assets, human resources assets, financial assets, and social assets. Make sure that the indicators that have been determined have valid and reliable criteria, meaning that the measurement tools that have been determined can be scientifically justified.

Third, review the available information and prepare for field trips. Some of the preparations prior to field trips to the program location are as follows: a) Study of relevant planning, implementation and results of previous studies, b) Secondary study, collecting research documents relevant to the program, c) Technical preparation: complete study instruments, division of study teams and their roles, local contacts, list of temporary respondents, logistics and other equipment (cameras, recorders), d) Discussion with expert resource persons related to field trip preparation and review of research questionnaires.

Fourth, do data collection (ask and listen). When in the field, there are several things that researchers must do, including identifying relevant stakeholders or informants, searching for data through (semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, and observations), then searching for specific or special information related to the field. with programs or projects such as factors driving success or failure, and so on.

Fifth, do a review and data analysis. The stages of data management can be carried out as follows: a) Reviewing field research data in the form of data cleaning or sorting unnecessary data, b) Qualitative data analysis using (before-after analysis, information from key stakeholders, and researcher field notes), c) Quantitative data analysis by determining the weight of each indicator followed by processing the final data.

Sixth, prepare a dashboard or scorecard. Dashboard or scorecard analysis of SLIA generally uses a spider graph (spider). This is to make it easier to analyze changes before and after the program. The mechanism for inputting data into the dashboard or scorecard is as follows: a) Plotting the calculation results into the dashboard or scorecard for each asset status, b) Compare the initial conditions of the program (baseline study) with the final conditions of the program (impact assessment) , c) Draw conclusions and provide an explanation of the increase or decrease in community assets.

Seventh, do presentations and communication. After completing the final report to the creation and analysis of the dashboard or scorecard of the five SLIA assets, the researcher must communicate by making a presentation of the results of the impact analysis to management which includes a success report and program development recommendations. The results of this study should also be communicated to all stakeholders so that recommendations for improvement and program development can be conveyed properly.

Data collection

The data used are secondary data and primary data. Secondary data collection is obtained by conducting a desktop study of program documents such as initial program proposals, beneficiary data, and program final reports. The results of the secondary data study were used to design primary data collection instruments.

Primary data collection was obtained from in-depth interviews, Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and field observations. The informants (respondents) in this study were 30 people consisting of program beneficiary partners who were pineapple farmers and related stakeholders, such as program assistants, assistant coordinators, and the head of the sub-district.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The waqf management program for pineapple plantations in Subang has been in existence since 2015. The purpose of this program is to increase the income of pineapple farmers, the target is to reach one time the Subang Regency Minimum Wage at the end of the program. This waqf management program for pineapple plantations has succeeded in forming a pineapple farmer group involving the participation of 30 group members who are

pineapple farmers who manage 15 hectares of pineapple plantations. The pineapple farmers received financial capital assistance to manage their pineapple plantations. In addition, the association also manages a plasma plantation covering an area of 5 hectares which has implemented standard operating procedures for production from the start.

Some of the program activities that have been carried out include strengthening pineapple farming through improving the quality of pineapple seeds, providing shade plants, absorbing member pineapples, producing concentrate juice and pineapple cake, training in administration and financial assistance, procurement of operational vehicles for pick-ups and monitoring and program supervision. The following changes the five components of assets in the management of pineapple plantation waqf in Subang.

Table 1. Changes in the 5 Asset Components of the Pineapple Plantation Waqf Program

ASSET	BEFORE	AFTER	VARIAN
Natural Asset	1.23	2.40	1.17
Physical Asset	1.20	3.33	2.13
Human Resource Asset	1.70	2.78	1.08
Financial Asset	1.56	3.14	1.58
Social Asset	2.95	4.10	1.15

The average change between before and after the program generally increased by 1.42. The most significant change was in physical assets/infrastructure, which increased by 2.13. In financial assets there was a change of 1.58, social assets increased by 1.15 and natural assets increased by 1.17. Meanwhile, human resource assets experienced the lowest change at 1.08. The following is an explanation of changes in the five components of assets along with the key factors disclosed by the community.

Natural Assets

Table 2. Natural Assets of Pineapple Plantation Waqf Program

ASPECT	BEFORE	AFTER	VARIAN
NATURAL ASSETS	**1.23**	**2.40**	**1.17**
Quality of soil fertility	2.10	3.00	0.90
Availability of water for agriculture	1.00	1.50	0.50
Availability of biological resources	0.60	2.70	2.10

The biggest change in the natural asset component is the availability of biological resources with a change value of 2.10. While the value of changes in the quality aspects of soil fertility and water availability is relatively insignificant with changes in the value of 0.90 and 0.50, respectively. The following is an explanation regarding the condition of natural assets in the pineapple farming program intervention as follows: First, improving soil conditions is quite good but still requires additional nutrients. Second, the availability of water for agriculture is still lacking, especially during the long dry season. Third, the availability of biological resources to support agriculture is very easy to obtain from the residual processing of pineapple juice at the pineapple processing plant made by donor agencies and from the livestock center cages which are near the residents' pineapple plantations.

Physical/ Infrastructure Assets

Assessment of physical assets includes: 1) availability of and access to agricultural crops (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.); 2) availability and access to post-harvest materials, machines and tools; 3) community institutional infrastructure and 4) availability of means of transportation. The following is the result of changes in physical assets in the agricultural waqf empowerment program in Subang, West Java.

Table 3. Physical Assets of Pineapple Plantation Waqf Program

ASPECT	BEFORE	AFTER	VARIAN
ASET SARANA INFRASTRUKTUR	**1.20**	**3.33**	**2.13**
Availability of and access to agricultural crops (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)	1.60	3.50	1.90
Availability and access to post-harvest materials, machines and tools	0.40	3.00	2.60
Community institutional infrastructure	0.40	3.00	2.60
Availability of means of transportation	2.40	3.80	1.40

The scoring data on changes in physical assets/infrastructure shows a change in scores between before and after the program from 1.20 to 3.33. The value of changes in physical assets/infrastructure is 2.13. The biggest changes are in the aspect of availability and access to post-harvest materials, machines, and tools, as well as aspects of community institutional infrastructure, with a change value of 2.60 each.

The following is an explanation regarding the condition of physical assets/infrastructure in the waqf management program for pineapple plantations: First, the availability and access to agricultural production facilities (such as seeds, fertilizers, HPT controllers) are easier because they are facilitated by the community. Second, access to post-harvest materials, machines and tools is now available in the village with a pineapple processing plant. Third, the existence of a community secretariat facility greatly supports skill improvement and strengthens the social bonds of farmer groups. Fourth, the availability of operational vehicles so as to save on vehicle rental costs and speed up the distribution of crops.

Human Resource Asset

Table 4. Assessment of HR Assets for Pineapple Plantation Waqf

ASPECT	BEFORE	AFTER	VARIAN
HUMAN RESOURCE ASSET	**1.70**	**2.78**	**1.08**
Cultivation technical knowledge and skills	1.70	3.40	1.70
Post-harvest technical knowledge and skills	1.30	2.40	1.10
Management knowledge and skills	1.30	2.00	0.70
Organizational/institutional management skills	2.50	3.30	0.80

The scoring data on changes in human resource assets shows a change in the value between before and after the program from 1.70 to 2.78 or a change of 1.08. The aspect that received the greatest value after program intervention was knowledge and technical cultivation skills with a change value of 1.70. While the aspect with the smallest change in value after the program is business/business management knowledge and skills with a change value of 0.70.

Some notes related to program changes in human resource assets are as follows: First, knowledge and technical skills of cultivation are increasing where farmers are increasingly aware of the importance of maintaining soil fertility through the use of fertilizers, the importance of renewing crops, as well as other cultivation techniques, such as the use of plastic. mulch in the garden which can reduce production costs. Second, post-harvest skills increase but still need to be improved so that the quality of production from pineapple processing plants can always be consistent with industry demand standards. Third, the knowledge and skills of business/business management such as recording farm businesses have not been fully applied by farmers. Fourth, the improvement of organizational/institutional management skills is increasing with the existence of the association as a forum for deliberation to discuss all issues related to cultivation techniques, pricing and marketing issues, as well as community development.

Financial Asset

Table 5. Valuation of Financial Assets of Pineapple Plantation Waqf Program

ASPECT	BEFORE	AFTER	VARIAN
FINANCIAL ASSET	1.56	3.14	1.58
Household income level	1.20	3.00	1.80
Total savings/savings/productive assets (money, livestock, jewelry, etc.)	0.80	2.10	1.30
Business financial cycle	2.40	3.10	0.70
Access to financial/capital services	1.10	4.50	3.40
Business chain network	2.30	2.90	0.60

The scoring data on changes in financial assets shows a change in value between before and after the program from 1.56 to 3.14 or a change of 1.58. The highest change is in access to financial services or capital with a variance value of 3.40. Meanwhile, the business chain network aspect obtained the smallest change value with a value of 0.60.

Some notes related to changes before and after the program in financial assets: First, the level of household income is quite increasing where there is an increase in income of 20% after the program. Second, farmers are able to set aside money for savings or other investments such as buying vehicles, gold and so on. Third, farmers feel a better business financial turnover because they get easy business capital assistance. Fourth, farmers can access capital through associations with interest-free loan agreements so as to prevent them from being trapped by moneylenders. Fifth, the wider business chain network, namely by selling it to pineapple processing plants, wholesale markets and to partners in Subang and Bandung areas.

Social Asset

Table 6. Assessment of Social Assets of Pineapple Plantation Waqf Program

ASPECT	**BEFORE**	**AFTER**	**VARIAN**
SOCIAL ASSET	**2.95**	**4.10**	**1.15**
The level of development of the group that has been formed	1.20	3.50	2.30
The spirit of helping each other / mutual cooperation / togetherness among group members	2.50	4.00	1.50
Level of vulnerability to conflict in the community	4.10	4.40	0.30
Participation and role of groups for village development	4.00	4.50	0.50

The scoring data on changes in social assets shows a change in the value of 1.15. The biggest change in social assets is the level of development of the group that has been formed, with a change value of 2.30. Changes in the aspect of mutual assistance or mutual assistance among group members are 1.50, the participation and role of groups in village development is 0.50 and the lowest change is in the level of vulnerability to conflict in the community, which is 0.30.

Some notes related to changes before and after the program on social assets are as follows: First, the formation of active and solid farmer institutions. Second, increasing the spirit of mutual assistance and mutual cooperation, one of which is through social funds managed from the results of the association's efforts. Third, increasing the participation and

role of groups in village development. Fourth, the level of vulnerability to conflict in the community is low.

CONCLUSIONS

In the waqf management program for pineapple plantations in Subang, in general the program has been able to increase all assets, starting from the highest change, namely: physical assets with a change value of 1.78, social assets with a change value of 1.15, financial assets with a change value of 1.66, natural assets with a change value of 1.66. change 1.13 and human resource assets with a change value of 1.08.

The value of the five community assets is very supportive to increase the source of livelihood, namely pineapple plantations. All assets have an average value of 1.36 after the program. Even so, this condition still needs to be improved so that it can better support the livelihoods of pineapple farmers in the Subang area.

Specifically, the program has been able to form a fairly good group of farmers, provide institutional infrastructure, provide access to finance (capital), maintain commodity price stability, strengthen the spirit of caring and help each other.

While the aspects that are considered to need attention for strengthening (value <3) are the quality of soil fertility, water availability, institutional infrastructure, post-harvest technical knowledge and skills, business/business management knowledge and skills, the amount of savings/ productive assets owned, and business chain networks.

REFERENCE

Aminudin, M., & Lila, H. (2019). *ZISWAF; Jurnal Zakat dan Wakaf (2019, Vol. 6 No. 1)*. *6*(1), 101–113.

Astuti, D. (2013). Kamus Populer Istilah Islam. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2020). *Persentase Penduduk*. *0*, 2019–2020.

Batten, T.R. 1974. The major issues and future direction of community development. Community Development Journal, 9(2): 96–103.

Dandy, M., Wildana, A., Musa, S., & Jafaar, S. (2018). Proposed Waqf Framework for Food Security and Price Stabilization Policy of Rice in Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Finance*, *7*(2), 070–085.

Furqon, A. (2014). Model-Model Pembiayaan Wakaf Tanah Produktif. *Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, *5*(1), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.21580/economica.2014.5.1.760

Harras, H., Sugiarti, E., & Wahyudi, W. (2020). Kajian Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Untuk Mahasiswa.

Hasim, K., Lubis, D., & Ali, K. M. (2016). Analysis of Factors Affecting The Level of Cash Waqf Raising in Indonesia (Analytical Network Process Approach) (Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Memengaruhi Penghimpunan Wakaf Uang di Indonesia (Pendekatan Analytical Network Process)). *Jurnal Al-Muzara'ah Vol.4, No.2, 2016*, *4*(2), 127–141.

Ife, Jim. (1995). Community Development In a Certain World. Melbourne: Cambridge University Press

Istikomah, I. (2019). Penguatan Sektor Pertanian Melalui Bank Wakaf Tani Berbasis Mudharabah. *TAWAZUN : Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, *2*(2), 135. https://doi.org/10.21043/tawazun.v2i2.6067

Krantz, L. (2001). The sustainable livelihood approach to poverty reduction. *Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)*, *February*, 44.

Lesmana, R., Sunardi, N., & Kartono. The Effect of Financing and Online Marketing on

MSMEs Income Increasing at Intermoda Modern Market BSD City Tangerang Selatan. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR*), 5(7), 25-34

Lesmana, R., Sunardi, N., Hastono, H., & Widodo, A. S. (2021). Perceived Quality Membentuk Customer Loyalty via Brand Equity pada Pengguna Smartphone Merek Xiaomi di Tangerang Selatan. *Jurnal Pemasaran Kompetitif*, *4*(2), 157-167

Lesmana, R., Sutarman, A., & Sunardi, N. Building A Customer Loyalty Through Service Quality Mediated by Customer Satisfaction. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR*), 5(3), 38-45

Lutfi, M. (2011). Optimalisasi pengelolaan wakaf (1st ed.). Makassar: Alauddin University Press.

Morse, S., Mcnamara, N., & Acholo, M. (2009). Sustainable Livelihood Approach : A critical analysis of theory and Sustainable Livelihood Approach : A critical analysis of theory and practice . *Geograhy*, *189*, 68.

Oladokun Nafiu Olaniyi, 2 Mohamad Asmy Bin Mohd Thas Thaker*, & 3 Hassanudin Mohd Thas Thaker, 4 Anwar Allah Pitchay. (2014). *The Financing Problems Facing the Agricultural Sector in Nigeria and the Prospect of Waqf-Muzara'ah-Supply Chain Model (WMSCM)*. *2*(1), 203.

Phillips, Rhonda dan Robert H. Pittman. 2008. An Introduction to Community Development. Taylor & Francis E-Library. New York.

Pitchford, M dan P Henderson. 2008. Introduction. Making spaces for community development. Bristol:The Policy Press.

Qahar, M. (2007). *Manajemen Wakaf Produktif*. Jakarta Khalifa.

Qohaf, M. (2005). Al-Waqfu al-islâmiyu tathawwuruhu, idâratuhu, wa tanmiyâtuhu (T. M. M. Ridha, Ed.). Jakarta: Pustaka Al-Kautsar Group.

Rahman, I., & Widiastuti, T. (2020). Model Pengelolaan Wakaf Produktif Sektor Pertanian Untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Petani (Studi Kasus Pimpinan Ranting Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu Sidoarjo). *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan*, *7*(3), 486. https://doi.org/10.20473/vol7iss20203pp486-498

Setiawan, Danny. 2011. Wajah Desa Kita-Dimensi SDM, Politik, Ekonomi. Pusat Kajian Pemberdayaan Desa.

Shafiai, M. H. M., Moi, M. R., & Ahmad, R. (2015). The potential of waqf in activating idle agricultural land. *Jurnal Pengurusan*, *44*(September). https://doi.org/10.17576/pengurusan-2015-44-13

Sunardi, N., & Lesmana, R. (2020). Konsep Icepower (Wiramadu) sebagai Solusi Wirausaha menuju Desa Sejahtra Mandiri (DMS) pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *JIMF (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Forkamma)*, *4*(1).

Sutrisno, D. (2005). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Upaya Peningkatan dalam Pengelolaan Jaringan Irigasi Mendut Kabupaten Semarang.Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Fakultas Teknik Universitas Diponogoro.

Wahyu Puspitasari, A. (2017). Optimizing Productive Land Waqf Towards Farmers Prosperity. *Journal of Indonesian Applied Economics*, *7*(1), 103–112. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiae.2017.007.01.7

Wahyu, W., & Salam, R. (2020). KOMITMEN ORGANISASI (Kajian: Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia).

Wahyudi, W. (2018). The Influence Of Job Satisfaction And Work Experience On Lecturer Performance Of Pamulang University. *SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF REFLECTION: Economic, Accounting, Management and Business*, *1*(2), 221-230.