



Agricultural Development in Food Estate Program towards Cash Waqf-based to Indonesian Food Sovereignty

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Abstract

In an effort to achieve food sovereignty of Indonesia, the government has the Real Food program with the concept of integrated development of food production in the vast area of land. In carrying out this program, the Indonesian government open the investment opportunities from the private sector or state-owned companies to invest their capital in order to achieve efficiency, productivity, effectiveness, and value-added of the products that it produced.

This paper restricts the discourse of development and revitalization of agricultural development as one of the government programs to achieve food sovereignty of Indonesia. With reference to the Government Regulation Number 18 of 2010 on the Cultivation Plants that there is a gap for investors to achieve greater profits from farmers. As an effort to prevent this problem, there is an alternative to gain capital in the form of cash waqf movement.

Research method in this paper uses a qualitative approach with data collection methods through the study of literature. This means that information and qualitative data obtained by enrichment discourse of literature such as books, internet, research journals, scientific articles, and so forth.

As a result of this study is Indonesian food sovereignty through food estate program in the agricultural sector can be done with capital endowments earning cash in the form of loans to farmers and agricultural investment in Indonesia. The amount of potential cash waqf in Indonesia is expected to replace the role of private investors in the food estate program in order to reach food sovereignty of Indonesia.

Key Words: Food Estate, Agricultural Development, Capital Cash Waqf , Food Sovereignty

INTRODUCTION

Background

As a country which is known as an agricultural country, this fertile country cannot feed themselves independently. Based on data from BPS (2013) crop production in 2012 decreased. Rice production declined 1.63%, maize production declined 5.99%, and 4.08% soybean production decreased. This decrease resulted insufficiency of domestic food needs.

Various steps have taken by the Indonesian government to achieve food sovereignty, including food estate. Simply put the food estate program like a village with the food industry with a management concept that is based on industrial knowledge, capital, and the organizational and modern management (Osman, 2011). Reviewing restrictions on agricultural land as the discussion in this paper, there has been a shift in Indonesian agricultural cultivation. Shift in land demand and land availability of adequate infrastructure, resulting in shrinkage of productive agricultural land, this condition occurs primarily in Java. Mushabihin (2011) estimate an average of 23,100 hectares per year in Java land converted to non-agricultural use.

Masyitha (2009) revealed that the distribution of land ownership is indicated to be polarised . Status of farmer is dominated by owner tenant farmers (39.7 to 555.3%), tenants (26.1% -31%), and the owners (18.6% -29.2%) (Cases in the District of West Java, Indramayu) . While the phenomenon of inequality of land tenure structure (the case of



technical irrigated land in the village Limpas, District Anjatan), 60% from about 455 ha wetland or ricefield is dominated by a single family.

Based on some research results presented in the previous paragraph, it is clear that the change of political system, economic, technological developments, and capitalization also provide a major influence on the dynamics of change in the life of Indonesian agricultural sector. While the concept of the development of large scale integrated food areas are expected to contribute significantly to national food reserves (Mustain, 2013), requires a very large capital supported by economic policies that are not only in favor of the success of national development priority to the welfare of farmers but also a key player in the success of the program.

In carrying out the food estate program, the government opened up opportunities for state-owned and private companies in their capital investment. In Merauke, investors who have entered this project is PT Medco (developing rice, corn, and soybeans), PT wake Copyright (developing maize), PT Wilmar (sugar cane), and PT Gula Nusantara (sugar). While the food estate in East Kalimantan, get investment worth 255 billion from three investors, namely PT Agro Mandiri Kencana (Mi Won Indonesia), PT Sang Hyang Seri (SHS), and PT Agro Mandiri. (<http://wartaekonomi.co.id>; July 12, 2014).

Dominant role of investors in the food estate program may be the failure of Indonesian food sovereignty. Clearly stipulated in Government Regulation No. 18 of 2010 on Plant Cultivation that the regulation does not regulate investors in doing marketing of their products in the country, except if there is extraordinary natural disasters that led to the condition of Indonesian food shortages (threat). This could be a loophole for investors to take huge profits by selling crops abroad before insufficient national food needs. Private investors in the food estate program do not promise to raise the welfare of the landless farmers. The existence make position of farmers is no more than laborers, so that the benefit of this program is for the food estate investors.

As alternative solution of these problems, we are looking for alternative capital by moving productive endowments (cash waqf). Through cash waqf, waqf assets in the form of conventional vacant land can be utilized for agricultural land. Endowments can be in the form of productive capital loans for farmers and agricultural investment. With reference to the amount of cash waqf potential of Indonesia, is expected to replace the role of private investors in order to achieve food sovereignty of Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Farmer

Arifin (2005) put forward the notion of the livelihood of farmers. According to him, humans initially started livelihood from gathering and hunting, which turned into a shifting cultivation, then became the settled cultivation. This area is then developed into an agricultural area using simple equipment which later evolved irrigation systems and technology in agriculture. Meanwhile, Suryana (1997 in Kompas 2013) defines farmers as those who have livelihood by farming on land.

A farmer is one profession that is recommended in Islam. Surat Al An'am verse 141 affirms that He who created the palm tree and other trees of various kinds of fruit and diverse forms of color and taste. Eat of the fruit (which is varied) when they bear fruit and pay their due on harvest day (with paying zakat).

كُلُوا مِنْ ثَمَرِهِ إِذَا أَثْمَرَ وَغَيْرَ مِثْلِهِ وَرِثَانًا لِلَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنَسَبِهِمْ كَمَا أَثْمَرُوا وَلَا يُسْرِفُوا وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُسْرِفِينَ
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Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development

Farmers' welfare can be realized with the empowerment of farmers program. Sumodiningrat (2008) explained that empowerment is a series of strategic efforts to expand public access to development resources through the creation of the broadest opportunities to rural communities. Sumodiningrat also mention that empowerment is an effort to increase the ability of people regarding to strengthening local autonomy and to be able to access the development process to encourage sustainable independence and be able to play an active role in determining their own fate.

Arifin (2005) mentions that the neoclassical theory, the agricultural sector can be said to have been re-develop or become the basis of a nation's economic development if it has been the multiplier of the revenue and employment multipliers. Through his writings, Arifin (2004) revealed two theories relating to the development of agriculture, namely structuralist theory, which means that the agricultural sector is said to revive when the income of farmers has increased and improved welfare.

According to the structuralist theory, major challenge to implementing the strategy to develop agriculture are: (1) the challenge is associated with the inability of the bureaucracy and the fighters agriculture convince the representatives of the people and deciding the allocation of the state budget either in the center area or in regional to give full support in the revitalization of agriculture (2) the challenges is also associated with excessive bureaucratic dominance in the agricultural program.

Food Estate

Definitions and Scope of Food Estate

Food Estate is the development of large-scale production of food crops. This definition explicitly indicates that the earthy style food culture reserved only for owner of capital or large companies (Sjaf, 2010). As a large-scale program, of course, the project involves many departments relevant to the government such as the Ministry of Forestry as a land provider, the Ministry of SOEs as a provider managing stakeholders, the Ministry of Public Works as infrastructure controller, and the Ministry of Agriculture as the coordinator of agricultural technology.

In a food estate concept declared by R & D Ministry of Agriculture, farmers will be hard to control the land production. The main reason lies on the capital side. As a large-scale project, the government requires the owner of the means of production, one of which is a forest of both public and private owners. While small farmers certainly can not resist the power of capital and the amount of land concession holder companies for example.

Implementation of Food Estate in Indonesia

The implementation of the food estate program has been implemented in Merauke-West Irian, Bulungan-East Kalimantan, and Pontianak in West Kalimantan. As one of the main projects is the project MP3EI Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) in southern Papua, a massive project that opens the traditional lands of indigenous peoples Malind along with other indigenous groups in the southern part of Papua.

In MP3EI, Kubu Raya placed as a food estate to build food security in Indonesia. This involves the construction of state-owned enterprises (BUMN) and state budget (APBN) and reinforced with SK Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 491 / RC.110 / X / 2011 related to the region. Here can be seen the scheme of economic corridor development theme



Source: Panduan MP3EI 2014

Based on the above guidelines, in terms of the area of food estate can be divided into two models, namely: (1) large-scale food estate with very limited infrastructure. Examples of Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE). It needs basic infrastructure development both by government (central / local) and private support. And (2) medium-scale food estates with an area of about 3000-5000 ha, which has adequate infrastructure. Example: Bulungan, Sambas, Kuburaya, Pontianak, Singkawang. In the strategy, development and management of food estate is involving local government, central government, state enterprises and farmers thus formed PEN and BUMP (Formulation of National Seminar on Food Estate, 2010).

Cash waqf

Definitions, Concepts and Scope of Cash Waqf

Productive Waqf is property or fixed principal to be used in production and the results are in accordance with the purpose waqf (Faizah, 2013). Production Waqf can also be defined that are property used for the benefit of both the field of agricultural production, Industry, trade and services on objects which the benefits is not directly, but from the net profits from the development of waqf given to people who are entitled pursuant to the destination waqf

The emergence of Law No. 41 (2004), was a bright spot of waqf in Indonesia. According to this law have, it is legal-formal divided waqf property to the waqf moving objects and not moving objects. Immovable objects include land, buildings, plants, apartment units etc. While the movable objects of waqaf include money, precious metals, securities, vehicles, intellectual property rights, lease rights, etc. (Article 16).



So according to this law, implied meaning of productive is managerial of waqf's property to produce appropriately and to achieve the purpose of waqf, both moving and not moving objects. Waqaf pioneered by Indonesian Waqf Board (Directorate of Waqf, 2007) is to create set of waqaf economic level values, including the launching of the National Movement Waqf Money by President Republic of Indonesia on January 8, 2010 Waqf money in addition to the function as a function of commodity exchange, standard of value, a tool to be developed and the results are routed to the designation.

Indonesian Cash Waqf potential

The potential cash waqf in Indonesia is very large. This can be observed from the largest total Muslims around the world is a great asset for the collection and development of waqf money (Faizah, 2013). If the 20 million Muslims in Indonesia will collect cash waqf worth Rp 100 thousand per month, then the funds collected amounted to Rp 24 trillion every year. If the 50 million people who do waqf, then each year will accumulate endowment funds of Rp 60 trillion. If there are only 1 million Muslim society endowed funds of Rp 100,000 per month you will get the waqf fund raising Rp 100 billion per month (Rp 1.2 trillion per year). If it is invested with a return rate of 10 percent per year, it will produce additional endowment fund of Rp 10 billion per month (USD 120 billion per year) (Nafis, 2009).

As a Muslim-majority country, the existence of these Islamic instruments will be acceptable so that the cash waqf is expected to greatly contribute to the acceleration of development in Indonesia. From the perspective of macroeconomic theory, endowments instruments can be inserted into the fiscal instruments as a source of government revenue and expenditure. Or it could also be categorized under the endowment investment if spending is not managed by government agencies but by private companies. Eventually cash waqf fund managed either one of them could be used to support the food estate program that can achieve food sovereignty of Indonesia.

Food Sovereignty

Food sovereignty is the right of every nation and every people to produce their own food and the right to establish a system of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery without the subordination of international market forces. There are seven major prerequisite to uphold food sovereignty, among others: (1) the Agrarian Reform, (2) the right of people to access the food, (3) use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, (4) Food for food and it is not just another commodity being traded, (5) Restrictions food controlled by the corporation; (6) Prohibit the use of food as a weapon, and (7) Granting access to small farmers for policy formulation. Food sovereignty is a precondition of food security. It is impossible to create food security if a nation and its people do not have sovereignty over the production process and food consumption. Therefore, it is a necessity for every nation and the people to be able to have the right and to determine his chosen food and agricultural policies that executable, and local food production capacity at the local level and trade at the regional level. (<http://www.spi.org>).



METHODS

This paper uses data collection methods of the study of literature, namely obtaining funding information with qualitative data from a variety of search related information through internet media, research journals, books, reference or other related support or answer the formulated problem. More details can be seen in the following data processing scheme:

Data Processing Techniques



Input data as outlined above through some of the literature related to the problems posed. While the process of data analysis is done at the time the data were collected by analyzing the related domains and domain mapping that domain as a single or double. Last output is in the form of data presentation in this paper. For technical data analysis, the author is using descriptive analysis approach. This descriptive study has certain properties: (1) focus on the problems solving that exist in the present, (2) compiled data collected, described, mapped, analyzed and presented by the interpretation of data obtained to get an adequate understanding data (Bungin, 2009).

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The Dynamics of Indonesian Farmers Life

The term agricultural country is inherent in Indonesia with a typical population work as farmers. Few tens of years to build, Indonesia still has not won yet prosperity of these areas. Indonesia still imports rice and other agricultural products. Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2013) recorded the amount of rice imports experienced a significant increase in the trade of Indonesia in March 2014, which amounted to USD5.43 million. Throughout the year 2014 from January to March the rice import transactions has reached USD26.87 with the amount of volume 60796.8 million tons of rice.

In 2002, half of Indonesia's population is farmers who live in rural areas. The number of agricultural households in 2003 was 24.3 million, approximately 82.7% of which are categorized as poor. BPS (2004) showed the largest percentage of poor people in all districts / provinces are working in the agricultural sector.

World Development Report (2003) suggested that the poor villagers who are generally farmers faced with several challenges that affect the potential development which are: 1) limited or destruction of natural resources, 2) lack of policy in the development of production technology and process "secondary crops", 3) bad infrastructure (transport, communications, energy), and insufficient attention from development institutions (education, health, investment), 4) Social marginal culture (power, land rights, tenure) and limited access to the local economy (agriculture, off-farm, opportunity to work in the city).

Quality Improvement and Welfare of Farmers

One of the indicators used to measure the well-being of farmers is the high and low exchange value of agricultural products. The higher the exchange values of agricultural products, the higher the farmers's welfare. Vice versa, the lower the exchange values of agricultural products, the lower the welfare of farmers.



Welfare of farm families is the goal of agricultural development and national development. Advanced and successful farmers engaged in agricultural activities which have peculiarities such as ornamental plants, ornamental fish, commodities such as rubber, coffee, pepper, or farmers who manage their land with a variety of commodities that have good selling points. Applications include business rules are as follows:

- a. power demands innovation also uniqueness.
- b. applicable rules of efficiency, productivity and value-added
- c. requires leadership and managerial capabilities.

Leadership is needed in managing the workers used. Managerial is needed to manage all the resources set aside from personnel management, finance, marketing, production, inventory and so on.

- d. needs of accurate information and technology.

Welfare of farm families is the output of the process of family resource management and mitigation issues facing by family farmers. Measurement of family welfare includes quantitative and qualitative indicators. Qualitative aspects of well-being can be reflected by a set of social indicators such as psychological condition, satisfaction, happiness, freedom (including freedom from fear and anxiety), hope, and certainty.

Agricultural Development Era

Development is generally aimed for the welfare of society, and agricultural development aims for the welfare of farmers. The core effort is to make the welfare of farmers and agriculture forward. So the new paradigm of agriculture in the 21st century is to establish farmer empowerment as one of the focus of agricultural development (Romdloni, 2007). So far, farmers have a disadvantage. Farmers who are the subject of development as well as the first manufacturer to sell agricultural products with the cheapest price, but because most of the farmers living in the countryside, he became final consumers who buy goods at the highest price.

Agricultural development was created with the help of the quality of the farmers resource and science of agricultural technology, having entrepreneurial spirit, and ready to face the competition. Satria (2009) says that what is needed is the figure of the modern civilized farmers, able to work, specialized, and able to work productively and efficiently. Sutrisno (2002) states that a agricultural development paradigm is a development that reflects the well-being of the country's population. The new paradigm of agricultural development will focus on its operations on the rise in agricultural productivity, but it should aim to better ensure food security and sustainable independently both nationally and in the family environment of the country concerned.

Agricultural Development Paradigm in this autonomy can be realized as expected if:

1. Agricultural resources optimally utilize and maintain environmental sustainability
2. Comprehensively implement good agricultural diversification of dimension vertical, horizontal, and regionally;
3. Applying advanced technology engineering and specific location
4. Improve the efficiency of agribusiness and agro-industry systems that are capable of producing agricultural products with a content of Science and Technology which is





highly competitive, and is able to improve the welfare of farmers and society as impartial.

Impact Analysis of Food Estate for Food Sovereignty in Indonesia

The urgency of the food estate is motivated by several national-level issues such as the increase of population, an increasing number of food needs while on the other side of food crises due to reduced acreage of productive agricultural land in Java, climate change and oil reserves / fuel thinning. Therefore, there is a huge effort to increase food production through expansion food estate area. The creation targets of food production centers are expected to be a driver of the regional economy. As the implementation of Indonesian food estate, this program supports other government programs as mandated in Presidential Decree No. 22 of 2009 on the Acceleration of Food Consumption, hoping through this food estate program diversification of food consumption can be quickly achieved by processing a variety of raw materials food that do not rely solely on the production of rice to make a variety of foods that can support food availability.

Related to this, the location of the real food facilities must be equipped with post-harvest handling and processing facility of raw food materials into semi-finished products or finished materials with the port at the same time or the means of transport for the distribution of food estate products. This does not mean the food will substituting the local population into the staple food rice. If this is the case, then the food estate would threaten local food security. Even the food estate program is actually existing local food production and its processing technology, but it must be able to meet not only local needs but also the needs of other areas. Thus it would create a stable community food security.

In relation to the achievement of food sovereignty, food estate program so far is not demonstrated achievement of food security and food sovereignty yet. In fact the production of food crops in the country for rice decreased at the level of 1.63%, and maize production declined by 5.99%, and soybean production decreased to 4.08% (BPS 2013) and this led the government to import rice and soybeans. Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that Indonesia's rice imports in 2012 has reached USD 829 million or around Rp 7.04 trillion rupiah. Government is flushing this money to bring in as many as 1.57 million tons of rice from Vietnam (892.9 thousand tons), Thailand (665.8 thousand tons), China (1,869 tonnes), India (1,146 tons), Pakistan (3.2 thousand tons) and some other countries (3.2 thousand tons). BPS also noted soybean imports for 2012 reached 2.08 million tons with a value of USD 1.24 billion (BPS 2013). These facts indicate that the food estate program in Indonesia has yet to make Indonesia as a country that has a food sovereignty and food security.

Role of Cash Waqf Estate Food Program in Indonesia

Cash waqf is an alternative solution to the capital in the food estate program. Model of cash waqf deemed appropriate to provide answers that promises to help resolve the crisis in Indonesia. Cash waqf has great potential to be a perennial source of funding in order to promote the nation from the bondage of debt and dependence on foreign countries. Investments in the fund endowments can be done anywhere without limitation of the State. Social welfare issues proposed by the roots





and raise cash waqf substance social issues, such as economic justice failed manifested by conventional development theory (theory of capitalist and Marxist) (Saleh, 2003). In this case the cash waqf can also be applied in the food estate investments.

Here are some steps to optimize cash waqf for food estate program in Indonesia:

1. Regulation legislation of donation.
Donation of legislation Law No.41 of 2004 PP No. 28 of 1977 and Law No 5 of 1960 on Agrarian basic rules, just set the objects do not move endowments and intended more for the benefit of mahdah worship, such as mosques, schools, boarding schools, cemeteries and others. Because of limited scope, legislation regulated donation to donation can be empowered and more productive development.
2. Optimizing the role of Indonesian Waqf Board.
Waqf institutions in particular that victory donation issue is waqf Agency of Indonesia (BWI) in charge of managing independently waqf property delivered to him especially cash waqf. To be able to optimize the tasks and functions of particular BWI, they have to manage cash waqf productively, in this case for food estate program, required human resources who are competent, dedicated and committed to the development of productive endowments.
3. Optimization of regional autonomy laws and regulation.
Regional autonomy was providing opportunities for the development and empowerment of waqf management in food estate program. This can be supported by the vision-oriented poverty alleviation through Islamic ways. If each region has the resources to meet the requirements of the food estate program execution can form productive waqf institutions through legislation, then it is very likely that the food estate program can be run with no investment from foreign companies.
4. Establish business partnerships.
Business partnerships in the food estate program with a cash capital of endowments of all parties who petrified the passage of this program, including local governments, farmers' organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and distributors of food estate results. In this case no single party has a dominant role and all parties have familial ties based on partnership.
5. Issuance of cash waqf certificate
Cash waqf certificate is intended as an instrument of empowerment of the rich families in fostering social interaction at the same time and achieve the social welfare. In addition to the cash waqf certificate change old habits that consign endowment program is only for rich people only. Cash waqf certificate is expected to be a means for social reconstruction and development of the entire population can participate in food estate program.





CLOSING

Conclusions and Recommendations

Welfare of farmers, food security and food sovereignty of Indonesia is one of the main objectives of the program to accelerate economic development of Indonesia. So far, farmers have a disadvantaged position, the subject of development is also the first manufacturer in the distribution as production results as well as final consumers who buy goods at high prices. As part of the food estate program, there is an effort to revitalize agricultural development function to improve the welfare of farmers and the agricultural resource base utilizing optimally with due regard to environmental sustainability.

Food estate program as an effort to food sovereignty is not easy to implement, due to the high insufficient food needs result of agricultural foodstuffs. The program implementation is still necessary to have control of the government if the capital invested from foreign investors so that farmers do not become a labor in their own country.

Alternative offered in overcoming the problem of capital on food estate program is the cash waqf fund. With the management of endowment funds which are public funds with several advantages funds in the form of financing, the model of mutual fund mobilization through endowment funds are professionally managed fund mandate in the management could provide an alternative solution in anxiety crisis and domestic capital flight syndrome.

In this case the government is expected to address the need for increased human resources to support the implementation of the food estate program based cash waqf and the ease of access to capital financing for farmers. Besides, there is synergy between the government expectation, donation agencies, and farmers in the food estate program through cash waqf management in order to achieve food sovereignty of Indonesia.

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