

ACCELERATION OF FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY WITH WELFARE ECONOMICS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Masuk: Desember 2024	Penerimaan: Desember 2024	Publikasi: Januari 2025
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ASBTRAK

Keamanan pangan merupakan aspek krusial dalam pembangunan ekonomi suatu negara, terutama dalam mewujudkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan bibliometrik untuk menganalisis tren penelitian terkait percepatan kemandirian pangan dari perspektif ekonomi Islam. Data dikumpulkan dari Google Scholar dalam periode 2020-2025 dengan kata kunci kemandirian pangan dan ekonomi kesejahteraan. Analisis dilakukan dengan menghitung jumlah publikasi, sitasi, serta indeks bibliometrik seperti h-index, g-index, dan AW-index untuk memahami dampak dan relevansi akademik dari topik ini. Visualisasi jaringan juga digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara konsep utama dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembiayaan Islam memiliki potensi besar dalam mendukung kemandirian pangan melalui instrumen seperti sukuk, zakat, dan wakaf produktif. Distribusi yang dikelola oleh Baitul Maal dapat meningkatkan efisiensi dan pemerataan hasil pertanian, sementara pemberdayaan petani dan adopsi agritech berkontribusi pada peningkatan produktivitas. Sebagai kesimpulan, ekonomi Islam tidak hanya menawarkan solusi keuangan yang lebih inklusif dan berkeadilan, tetapi juga mampu menciptakan sistem pangan yang lebih stabil dan berkelanjutan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan sinergi antara pemerintah, lembaga keuangan Islam, dan masyarakat untuk mengoptimalkan potensi ini guna mencapai kemandirian pangan yang lebih kuat di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Kemandirian Pangan; Ekonomi Islam; Kesejahteraan; Bibliometrik.

ABSTRACT

Food security is a crucial aspect of a country's economic development, especially in realizing community welfare. This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze research trends related to accelerating food self-sufficiency from an Islamic economic perspective. Data were collected from Google Scholar in the period 2020-2025 with the keywords food self-sufficiency and welfare economics. The analysis was carried out by calculating the number of publications, citations, and bibliometric indexes such as h-index, g-index, and AW-index to understand the impact and academic relevance of this topic. Network visualization was also used to identify the relationship between the main concepts in this study. The results of the study indicate that Islamic financing has great potential to support food self-sufficiency through instruments such as sukuk, zakat, and productive waqf. Distribution

managed by Baitul Maal can increase the efficiency and equity of agricultural products, while farmer empowerment and agritech adoption contribute to increased productivity. In conclusion, Islamic economics not only offers more inclusive and equitable financial solutions but is also able to create a more stable and sustainable food system. Therefore, synergy is needed between the government, Islamic financial institutions, and the community to optimize this potential in order to achieve stronger food self-sufficiency in Indonesia.

Keywords: Food Self-sufficiency; Islamic Economics; Welfare; Bibliometric.

A. INTROSUCTION

Indonesia's Vision for Food Self-Sufficiency emphasizes the importance of independence in sustainably meeting national food needs. Food is a basic human need that must be available in sufficient quantities, of good quality, and affordable. Stable food availability is not only an indicator of community welfare but also a determinant of national resilience. In many developing countries, including Indonesia, dependence on food imports is still a major challenge in achieving food self-sufficiency. Therefore, accelerating food self-sufficiency is an important agenda in sustainable economic development (Al-Saidi et al., 2021; Penne & Goedemé, 2021).

In the context of national development, food self-sufficiency is not only related to agricultural production but also to the welfare of farmers and society as a whole. Welfare economics emphasizes equitable distribution of agricultural products and improving community welfare through fair and sustainable economic mechanisms (Arouna et al., 2021). Thus, accelerating food self-sufficiency needs to be linked to a welfare economic approach to create a more inclusive and equitable food system (Brink et al., 2023).

The implementation of welfare economics in the food sector can be done through various policies, such as targeted agricultural subsidies, increasing farmer access to financing, and implementing technology that supports agricultural efficiency and productivity. In addition, fiscal and monetary policies that favour the agricultural sector are key factors in ensuring food price stability and farmer welfare (Wessler, 2022).

Islamic finance also offers solutions that can support the acceleration of food self-sufficiency through instruments such as agricultural sukuk, mudharabah

and musyarakah-based financing, and productive waqf schemes. These instruments can help increase capital for small and medium farmers and support the development of sustainable agricultural infrastructure. Thus, Islamic finance can be an integral part of building a more stable and equitable food system (Herianingrum et al., 2024; Zunaidi et al., 2024).

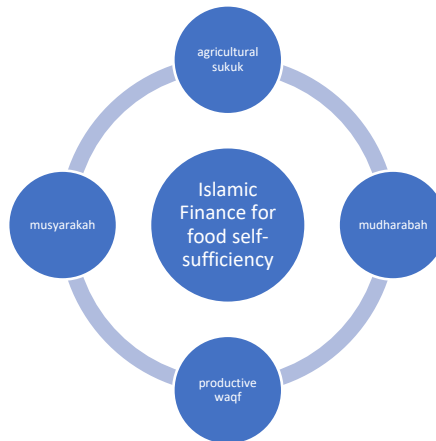


Figure 1 Concept of Food Self-Sufficiency Based on Islamic Economic Principles

Another challenge faced in achieving food self-sufficiency is the uneven distribution and unequal access to agricultural resources. Inadequate infrastructure and long supply chains often cause food prices to soar and harm both farmers and consumers (Beltran-Peña et al., 2020). Therefore, policies are needed that can increase supply chain efficiency, shorten distribution channels, and increase market access for local farmers (Beltran-Peña et al., 2020; Lombardozzi & Djanibekov, 2021).

Indonesia has the potential to become a developed country with a strong and sustainable agricultural sector. With abundant natural resources and a diversity of agricultural commodities, Indonesia has a great opportunity to increase productivity and global competitiveness in the agricultural sector. With the right strategies, such as agricultural modernization, digitalization, and strengthening farmer institutions, the agricultural sector can become a major driver of national economic growth (Chopra et al., 2022; Rachman et al., 2022).

Based on the various challenges and opportunities that exist, research on accelerating food self-sufficiency through a welfare economics approach is very

relevant. By understanding the relationship between economic policies, farmer welfare, and sustainable food systems, it is hoped that a comprehensive solution can be found in realizing inclusive and equitable food security for all levels of society.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of food self-sufficiency is closely related to food security, which is defined as a condition in which all people have sufficient access to quality and nutritious food sustainably. According to the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), food security consists of four main pillars, namely food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. In the context of Islamic economics, food self-sufficiency is not only oriented towards food availability alone but also pays attention to aspects of distribution justice and social welfare (Brink et al., 2023). The principles of Islamic economics emphasize the importance of equitable distribution of resources, sustainability, and balance in the economic system, which is in line with the concept of welfare economics.

Islamic financial instruments such as agricultural sukuk, mudharabah, musyarakah, and productive waqf play an important role in supporting the acceleration of food self-sufficiency. Agricultural sukuk can be alternative long-term financing for agricultural infrastructure development, while mudharabah and musyarakah allow for a profit-sharing partnership pattern between farmers and investors (Balli et al., 2021; Ledhem, 2022). In addition, productive waqf can be utilized to provide sustainable agricultural land, which can increase agricultural productivity without sacrificing the welfare of small farmers. This Sharia financing model not only provides a fairer financial solution but also reduces the risk of exploitation that often occurs in the conventional financial system (Al-Saidi et al., 2021; Herianingrum et al., 2024).

In terms of distribution, the role of Baitul Maal is important in distributing agricultural products to people in need, thereby reducing inequality in access to food. In addition, the concept of muzaraah as a form of cooperation between landowners and farmers can be a solution to optimizing the use of available land. The adoption of digital-based agricultural technology (agritech) also contributes to increasing the efficiency of food production and distribution (Ali Azizan et al.,

2022; Otsuka, 2021). By integrating the principles of Islamic economics and modern technology, the agricultural system can develop in a more inclusive, fair, and sustainable manner, which will ultimately support the achievement of food self-sufficiency in Indonesia (Ascarya et al., 2022).

C. METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze research trends and patterns related to food self-sufficiency and welfare economics. The bibliometric method allows researchers to identify relevant scientific publications, measure the impact of previous research, and find relationships between various concepts related to this research topic. The data used in the bibliometric analysis were obtained from leading scientific databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar (Donthu et al., 2021; Rojas-Lamoren et al., 2022).

The bibliometric analysis process in this study includes several main stages, namely publication data collection, data processing, and analysis and visualization of results. Relevant publication data will be collected based on specific keywords, such as "food self-sufficiency", "welfare economics", and "Islamic finance in agriculture". Furthermore, the data obtained will be analyzed using bibliometric software such as VOSviewer and Biblioshiny to identify research collaboration patterns, concept linkage maps, and key trends in the scientific literature (Donthu et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2023).

The results of this bibliometric analysis will be used to understand the development of research in the field of food self-sufficiency and welfare economics and identify research gaps that still need to be explored further. Thus, this study not only provides in-depth theoretical insights but also provides a strong basis for policy-making and developing more effective strategies for achieving sustainable food self-sufficiency in Indonesia.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

In recent years, the concepts of food self-sufficiency and welfare economics have become topics of increasing interest among academics and policymakers. As global challenges such as climate change, economic inequality, and food security

increase, research on these two concepts continues to grow, especially in relation to Islamic economic principles that emphasize distributive justice and social welfare. A bibliometric analysis of scientific publications from 2020 to 2025 provides an overview of research trends, academic impact, and the relevance of these topics in supporting sustainable economic growth. The following is an in-depth interpretation of the bibliometric data obtained.

Table 1 Research Data Sources

Query	food self-sufficiency, welfare economic from 2020 to 2025
Source	Google Scholar
Papers	150
Citations	2544
Years	5
Cites_Year	508.80
Cites_Paper	0,733333333
Cites_Author	962.14.00
Papers_Author	72.91
Authors_Paper	0,139583333
h_index	24
g_index	45
hc_index	26
hI_index	06.40
hI_norm	13
AWCR	732.13.00
QueryDate	09/02/2025 20.52
Cites_Author_Year	192.42.00
h_coverage	65.06.00
g_coverage	81.01.00
star_count	15
year_first	2020
year_last	2025
ECC	2544

From the bibliometric results, 150 papers discuss food self-sufficiency and welfare economics in the 2020-2025 period. This number reflects that this topic is quite actively researched, although not in very large numbers. The average number of publications per author is 72.91, indicating significant contributions from several researchers who are active in this field. A total of 2,544 citations indicate that research in this field has a fairly high impact on the academic community. An

average of 508.8 citations per year reflects that other studies quite widely reference this publication. However, the average citation per paper is only 0.733, indicating that the distribution of citations is uneven, with some papers possibly receiving much higher citations than others.

The quality and reputation of the publications consist of an h-index of 24 and a g-index of 45, indicating that there are at least 24 papers that have each been cited at least 24 times. In comparison, 45 papers have a higher number of citations than the average publication. The hI-norm index (13) and hI-index (6.40) also confirm that this research has quite good quality and has a long-term impact in its field. With h-coverage (65.06) and g-coverage (81.01), it can be concluded that most of the research in this field has received broad academic coverage. In addition, ECC (2544), which is the number of external citations, also shows that this research is widely cited by other studies that are outside the main scope of this topic.

The data shows that the first year of publication was 2020, while the last year in this analysis was 2025. This means that research on food self-sufficiency and welfare economics has continued to grow and be relevant over the past five years. With 15 star papers (star count), it can be seen that several leading studies are the main references on this topic, which most likely discuss policy approaches, Islamic economic models, or sustainability strategies in food self-sufficiency.

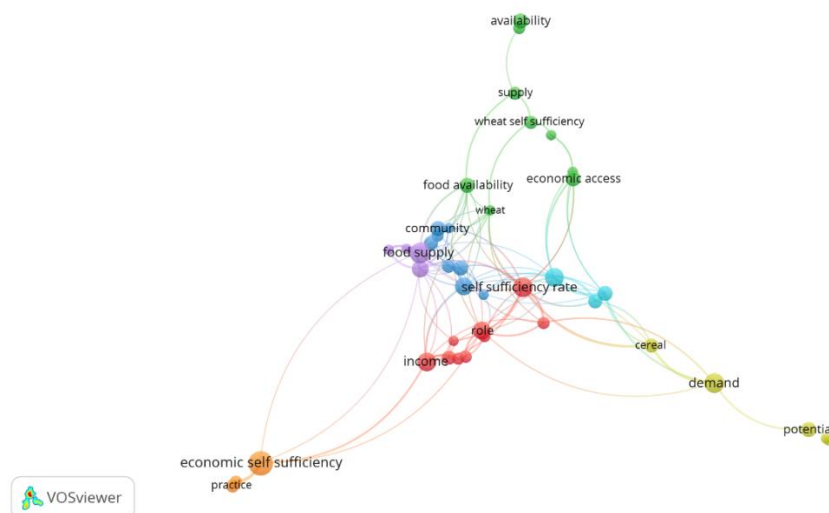


Figure 2 Keywords Co-occurrence

The image above is a visualization of the bibliometric network using VOSviewer, which shows the relationship between keywords in research related to

food self-sufficiency and welfare economics. Different colours reflect the clustering of closely related concepts. In this network, there are several main keywords, such as self-sufficiency rate, economic self-sufficiency, food supply, and economic access, which indicate that research in this field focuses on the balance between food production, economic access, and sustainability of the food system.

From this visualization, it can be identified that the keyword self-sufficiency rate is central to the research network, indicating that this concept has a strong relationship with various other aspects such as income, role, and food supply. This indicates that the level of food self-sufficiency depends not only on food availability but also on economic factors and community welfare. Income that is closely related to the self-sufficiency rate shows that the economic welfare of the community, especially farmers, plays an important role in the success of food self-sufficiency.

In addition, the green cluster shows the relationship between food availability, supply, and economic access. This indicates that food availability is not only determined by the amount of production but also by the community's economic access to food. If economic access is weak, then even though food production is sufficient, the community will still have difficulty obtaining the food they need. Therefore, economic policies that support access to food, such as agricultural subsidies and incentives, are crucial in achieving food self-sufficiency.

The orange cluster that focuses on economic self-sufficiency and practice shows the role of sustainable economic practices in supporting food self-sufficiency. This confirms that to achieve food independence, the country needs to implement economic strategies that not only increase production but also ensure the sustainability of the agricultural system in the long term.

Finally, there is a relationship between demand, cereal, and potential, which shows that demand for food products, especially cereals, has great potential to be further developed. This indicates that food diversification and innovation in agricultural production can be important strategies for reducing dependence on certain commodities and increasing overall food security. By understanding this relationship pattern, policymakers can design more effective strategies to accelerate the achievement of sustainable food self-sufficiency.

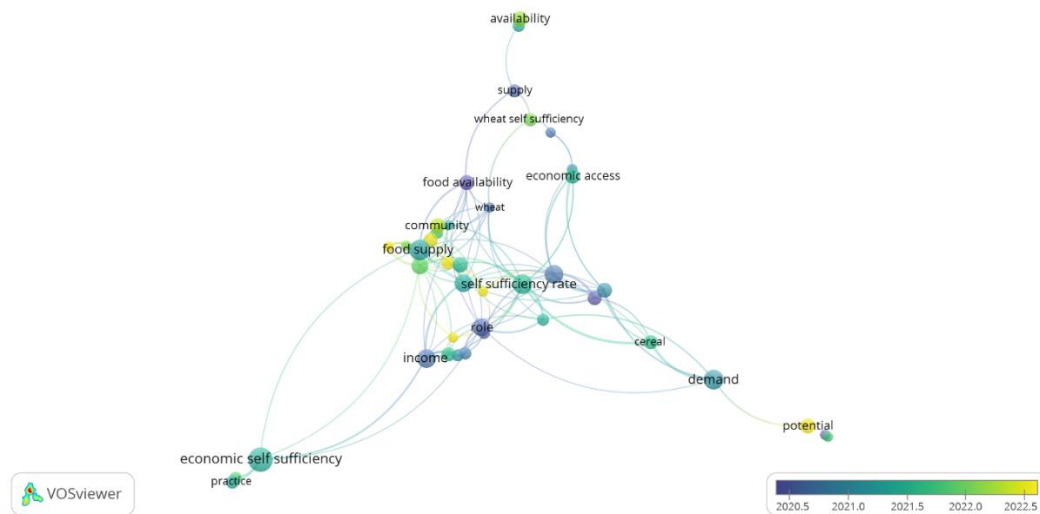


Figure 3 Overlay Visualization

The image above is a bibliometric overlay visualization that displays research trends related to food self-sufficiency and welfare economics from 2020 to 2025. The colours in the visualization indicate the development of time, where blue to green represent earlier research (2020-2021), while yellow indicates newer research (2022 and above).

From this visualization, it can be observed that the topics of food supply, community, and potential are relatively new research areas (in yellow), indicating an increase in interest in aspects of food distribution, community involvement, and the potential for developing food self-sufficiency in recent years. This indicates that researchers are increasingly highlighting the importance of an efficient food distribution system and its impact on food security in general.

In contrast, keywords such as economic self-sufficiency, income, and self-sufficiency rate are more often coloured blue or green, meaning that these concepts have been intensively researched since the beginning of the research period (2020-2021). This indicates that aspects of welfare economics and economic independence in food self-sufficiency have become major concerns earlier in academic and policy discussions. Furthermore, the relationship between economic access, food availability, and demand shows that research in recent years has increasingly focused on sustainable food availability and more equitable economic access. This trend indicates that food self-sufficiency is not only about increasing production but also ensuring that food is accessible to all levels of society.

Thus, this overlay analysis provides insight into how the direction of research related to food self-sufficiency has evolved. Recent research focuses more on aspects of distribution, community, and the potential for developing food systems. In contrast, economic and welfare aspects have been discussed since the beginning of the research period. This can be the basis for formulating more comprehensive policies that are oriented towards long-term sustainability.

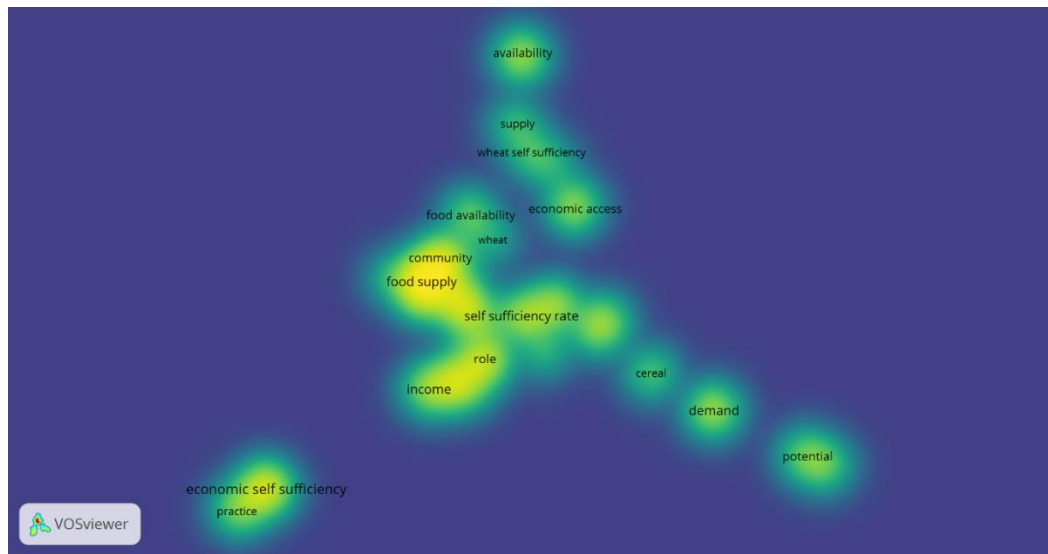


Figure 4 Network Visualization

Based on network visualization, the main concepts that often appear in research related to food self-sufficiency include self-sufficiency rate, food supply, economic self-sufficiency, and income. This shows that research related to food self-sufficiency does not only discuss food production and availability but also economic aspects related to the welfare of the community and farmers. The strong relationship between food supply and self-sufficiency rate confirms that food availability is the main indicator in assessing the success of food self-sufficiency.

Overlay visualization shows changes in research trends over time. Yellow indicates newer concepts in research, such as potential, food supply, and role, while blue and green indicate concepts that have been discussed longer, such as availability and economic access. This shows that recent research focuses more on the potential and role of policies in achieving food self-sufficiency rather than simply discussing food availability in general.

In the results of the density visualization, it can be seen that several concepts in the literature are highly intense, such as food supply, self-sufficiency rate, and income. This shows that most studies discuss more about how welfare economics can support food self-sufficiency. In addition, the concept of economic self-sufficiency, which is also quite dominant, shows that the economic sustainability approach is a major concern in food self-sufficiency research. The connection between economic access, demand, and role in network visualization shows that economic policy plays an important role in realizing food self-sufficiency. Better access to economic resources can improve farmers' welfare, which ultimately contributes to the stability of food production and distribution. Thus, economic policy and financial support for farmers are increasingly relevant topics in research.

2. Discussion

The results of the bibliometric analysis show that research on food self-sufficiency has experienced rapid development, especially in relation to economic welfare and food security. Concepts such as self-sufficiency rate, food supply, and economic self-sufficiency have become the focus of various studies. From the perspective of Islamic economics, achieving food self-sufficiency not only focuses on productivity but also the principle of *maslahah* (common good) and fair distribution to ensure the welfare of society at large.

From the network visualization, it can be seen that food supply has a close relationship with income and economic self-sufficiency. In Islamic economics, economic welfare is not only measured by material benefits alone but also by social justice and balance in food distribution. The concept of agricultural *zakat* and productive *waqf* can be a mechanism to support small farmers and increase food availability for the less fortunate.

Overlay visualization shows that recent studies have discussed more about the concepts of potential, role, and economic self-sufficiency. This indicates a shift in research focus from the aspect of food security to how economic policies and Sharia-based interventions can support food self-sufficiency. Islamic financial instruments such as *qard al-hasan* (interest-free loans) and *mudharabah* (profit sharing) have the potential to help farmers obtain capital without getting caught up in usury practices that can burden them.

Network visualization shows that economic access, demand, and role are strongly related, indicating the importance of policies in realizing food self-sufficiency. The principles of Islamic economics encourage policy interventions based on distributive justice and al-‘adl wal ihsan (justice and virtue), which can be applied to agricultural subsidy policies, incentives for farmers, and a fairer food distribution system to avoid price speculation and market exploitation.

Based on density visualization, food supply and self-sufficiency rate are the most frequently studied topics, indicating that the effectiveness of the food supply chain is a major concern. In Islamic economics, the sustainability of the food system can be supported by the implementation of a Sharia-compliant supply chain, which ensures that there are no elements of gharar (uncertainty) and Akhtar (hoarding) in food distribution. Thus, a just and sustainable food system can be achieved through transparency and openness mechanisms in the supply chain.

From the bibliometric results, it can be seen that research on food self-sufficiency is increasingly developing in a more complex direction, covering economic, policy, and technological aspects. From an Islamic economic perspective, achieving food self-sufficiency must consider the principles of justice, welfare, and sustainability. Therefore, the integration of Sharia policies, technology, and Islamic financial systems can be an effective solution to creating inclusive and sustainable food security. Collaboration between academics, policymakers, and the private sector is essential to ensure that a food system based on Islamic values can be optimally realized. This discussion provides insight into the importance of an Islamic economic approach in supporting food self-sufficiency and research directions that can be developed to achieve more equitable and sustainable food security. Food self-sufficiency is a strategic goal in achieving food security and community welfare. In the context of Islamic economics, the acceleration of food self-sufficiency can be supported by various Sharia financial instruments based on the principles of justice, profit sharing, and sustainability. Instruments such as agricultural sukuk, mudharabah musyarakah-based financing, and productive waqf schemes can be innovative solutions for increasing food production sustainably. The implementation of these instruments not only provides economic benefits but also empowers farmers and strengthens the agricultural ecosystem based on Islamic values.

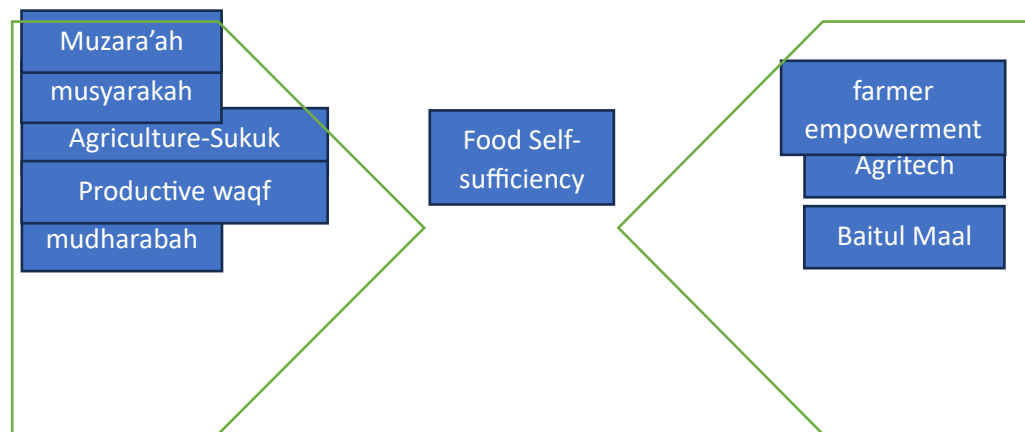


Figure 5 Acceleration of Food Self-Sufficiency through Islamic Financial Instruments

One of the main instruments that can be used is agricultural sukuk, which functions as a long-term funding instrument to finance agricultural infrastructure, technology development, and modernization of the distribution system. Sukuk allows for the flow of funds from investors who want to contribute to the agricultural sector without violating Sharia principles. Thus, sukuk can be an alternative financing method for the government and private sector to encourage agricultural productivity and increase food independence.

In addition to sukuk, financing schemes based on mudharabah and musyarakah can be applied to support farmers and agribusinesses. Mudharabah allows farmers to obtain capital from investors with a profit-sharing system, while musyarakah allows partnerships between farmers, investors, and sharia financial institutions to share profits and risks. With this approach, farmers are not burdened with high interest rates as in the conventional system, so they can focus more on increasing the production and efficiency of their agricultural businesses.

The productive waqf scheme can also be a strategic solution for providing sustainable agricultural land. Through waqf, land that is managed productively can be used for agriculture, which provides long-term benefits to the community. The results of waqf-based agriculture can be used to support the food needs of the underprivileged and build more modern and efficient agricultural infrastructure.

From the distribution side, Baitul Maal has an important role in distributing agricultural products to people in need. With a transparent and Sharia-based mechanism, Baitul Maal can manage agricultural surpluses and ensure that food is

distributed fairly. This will help reduce the food gap and improve the welfare of society at large.

In addition to funding and distribution factors, human resources (HR) in the agricultural sector also need attention through empowerment programs. Training and mentoring for farmers, especially in implementing modern agricultural technology (agritech), will increase their efficiency and productivity. This empowerment not only improves the welfare of farmers but also ensures that the agricultural sector develops more innovatively and sustainably.

Agricultural business capital can also be strengthened through a muzaraah-based agricultural financing scheme. This scheme allows farmers to work together with capital owners in managing agricultural land with a fair profit-sharing system. With Sharia-based financing, farmers gain access to capital without interest pressure that can burden them in the long term. In addition, zakat and waqf can be urgent sources of funding to support the acceleration of food self-sufficiency. Zakat funds can be used to help small farmers obtain working capital, seeds, and agricultural tools.

Meanwhile, waqf can be used to build supporting facilities such as storage warehouses, irrigation systems, and sharia-based agricultural development research. Inclusive policies and synergy between the government, Islamic financial institutions, and the community must support the implementation of these Islamic financial instruments. Clear regulations and incentives for Islamic investors will accelerate the implementation of this financing model in the agricultural sector. Thus, efforts towards food self-sufficiency are not just ideal but can be realized in real terms with an approach based on Islamic economics. This overall strategy reflects how Islamic economic values can contribute significantly to creating a more just, inclusive, and sustainable food system. By optimizing Islamic financial instruments such as sukuk, mudharabah, musyarakah, and productive waqf, the agricultural sector can develop independently, provide benefits to farmers, and strengthen national food security.

E. CONCLUSION

Acceleration of food self-sufficiency based on Islamic economics can be achieved through the optimization of various Islamic financial instruments such as

agricultural sukuk, mudharabah and musyarakah-based financing, and productive waqf schemes. Distribution of agricultural products managed through Baitul Maal ensures fairness in food access, while empowerment of farmers and utilization of waqf land provide sustainability in production. The application of agritech in the agricultural sector also accelerates innovation and efficiency, supported by muzara'ah financing which provides fairer access to capital for farmers. In addition, zakat and waqf can be urgent sources of funding to support various needs of the agricultural sector. With synergy between various Islamic financial instruments, the government, Islamic financial institutions, and the community, sustainable and equitable food self-sufficiency can be realized, strengthening food security and the welfare of the people. By looking at the pattern and distribution of keywords in this bibliometric visualization, it can be concluded that future research can focus more on strategies to increase economic self-sufficiency, optimize the food supply chain, and the impact of policies on farmer welfare and national food security. In addition, the influence of technological innovation in increasing production efficiency is also an area of research that needs further attention.

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