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Analysis Of The Implementation Of The Muzara'ah System To Increasing Farmers' Welfare

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Abstrak

Kesejahteraan petani ketika memiliki kualitas hidup baik dan stabilitas ekonomi memadai. Kesejahteraan tidak hanya dalam ekonomi saja akan tetapi dalam sosial seperti kesehatan, pendidikan dan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui analisis penerapan sistem muzara'ah terhadap kesejahteraan petani di Bintais Julu. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada responden dengan metode sensus kepada 35 responden yang meliputi pemilik lahan dan petani penggarap Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sistem muzara'ah memberikan hubungan positif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan petani. Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa sistem muzara'ah berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan petani. Sistem muzara'ah ini memiliki hubungan sebesar 13,6% selebihnya 86,4% dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini. Sistem muzara'ah memberikan peluang kerja bagi petani penggarap dan membantu pemilik lahan dalam mengelola kebunnya sehingga tercipta peningkatan kesejahteraan diantara kedua belah pihak sehingga sistem ini perli diterapkan lebih luas.
Katakunci: Muzara'ah; kesejahteraan petani dan Bintais Julu.

Abstract

Farmers' welfare is when they have a good quality of life and adequate economic stability. Welfare is not only in the economy but also in social matters such as health, education and the environment. This study aims to determine the analysis of the application of the muzara'ah system to the welfare of farmers in Bintais Julu. The method used is a quantitative approach through distributing questionnaires to respondents with the census method to 35 respondents including landowners and tenant farmers in North Padang Lawas Regency. The results of this study indicate that the muzara'ah system provides a positive and significant relationship to the welfare of farmers. It can be concluded that the muzara'ah system has a significant effect on the welfare of farmers. This muzara'ah system has a relationship of 13.6% while the remaining 86.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. The muzara'ah system provides employment opportunities for sharecroppers and helps landowners in managing their gardens so as to create increased welfare between the two parties so that this system needs to be applied more widely.
***Keywords**: Muzara'ah; farmers' welfare and Bintais Julu.*

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INTRODUCTION

Farmer welfare is a condition where farmers have a good quality of life and adequate economic stability. Welfare is not only in the economy but also in social matters such as health, education, and the environment. Farmer welfare is very important to pay attention to because farmers are the backbone of the agricultural sector. Islam recommends that every landowner or agrarian land utilize their land well. If the landowners cannot manage it themselves, they can give their land to sharecroppers who can manage it. Bintais Julu is a village in Dolok District, North Padang Lawas Regency, North Sumatra Province, where most of the population works as rubber farmers. However, farmers in this village face many challenges. One common phenomenon is that many people have rubber plantations but do not have time to manage rubber trees. This is caused by various factors such as excess land, having other activities, and increasing age. On the other hand, many people do not have rubber plantations but have expertise in managing rubber plantations. These conditions like this often cause agricultural land not to be utilized optimally, thus hurting the village economy.

To overcome this problem, the village implements a maharajah-based cooperation system: a profit-sharing agreement between land owners and cultivators. In this system, the landowner provides a rubber plantation while the cultivator manages the rubber plantation. The results of the management are divided according to mutual agreement. This maharajah system is expected to improve the welfare of both parties by providing job opportunities for those who do not have land and increasing income for landowners who cannot manage it themselves. However, rubber farmers in this village also face many challenges, such as unstable harvest income due to weather factors and market conditions. For example, farmers' income decreases in the rainy season because they cannot tap rubber. After all, the sap is low (Haryati 2019).

Bintais Julu is a village in Dolok District, North Padang Lawas Regency, North Sumatra Province, where most of the population works as rubber farmers. However, farmers in this village face many challenges. One common phenomenon is that many people have rubber plantations but do not have time to manage rubber trees. This is caused by various factors such as excess land, having other activities, and increasing age. On the other hand, many people do not have rubber plantations but have expertise in managing rubber plantations. These conditions like this often cause agricultural land not to be utilized optimally, thus hurting the village economy.

To overcome this problem, the village implements a muzara'ah-based cooperation system, namely a profit-sharing agreement between land owners and cultivators. In this system, landowners provide rubber plantations, while cultivators manage the rubber plantations. The results of management are divided according to mutual agreement. This muzara'ah system is expected to improve both parties' welfare by providing job opportunities for those who do not have land and increasing income for landowners who cannot manage it themselves. However, rubber farmers in this village also face many challenges, such as unstable harvest income due to weather factors and market conditions. For example, farmers' incomes decrease in the rainy season because they cannot tap rubber. After all, the sap is low (Nujul Fajri and Dharma 2019).

The rubber sales system in Bintais Julu Village is varied; some sell their results once a week, every ten days, or even once a month, at different prices. The rubber is priced at Rp once a week. 10,000, - the price per ten days is priced at Rp. 12,000, - and the sale of rubber once a month is priced at Rp. 20,000, -. However, the price will go up and down. Then, the wages given to the farmers also vary; some landowners give half of the results obtained by the farmers, and some farmers are given a third of the results of their farmers (Hermiati and Pasigai 2020).

Previous research, (Hanif and Diana 2023) entitled The Influence of the Profit-sharing System on the Welfare of rubber plantation farmers (case study in Galang Tinggi Village, Banyuasin III District) in this study it can be concluded that the hypothesis test shows that the profit-sharing system has a significant influence on community welfare. The study results showed that the profit-sharing system significantly affected the welfare of farmers, and the coefficient of determination indicated that the profit-sharing system contributed 92.8% to farmer welfare. In contrast, other factors outside the study influenced the rest**.**

Research (Yusuf Alwy et al. 2024) entitled The Influence of muzara'ah and mukhabarah on Farmers' Income in Gunung Perak Village, Sinjai Regency can be concluded that partially and simultaneously muzara'ah and mukhabarah have a positive effect on farmers' income in Gunung Perak Village, Sinjai Regency by 55% while other variables influence 45%. However, the study still has several limitations. First, both studies focus more on the welfare or income of farmers in general without looking at specific commodities that are the main source of farmers' income. Second, no research has specifically discussed implementing the muzara'ah system in the context of rubber farmers with different economic and social characteristics. This study analyzes the muzara'ah system's application to

improve rubber farmers' welfare in Bintais Julu Village, Dolok District, North Padang Lawas Regency. The focus on rubber commodities provides a new perspective on the effectiveness of the profit-sharing system in the agricultural sector with specific characteristics. It links it to the welfare of farmers.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research. This field research uses a quantitative approach by analyzing data in numbers. The data used in this study are primary data directly obtained from the results of questionnaires distributed to respondents, namely rubber plantation farmers in Bintais Julu Village, Dolok District, North Padang Lawas Regency (Yusuf Alwy et al. 2024)**.** The sampling technique used in this study is the census sampling technique, which determines a sample when all members of the population are used as samples (jogiyanto, 2005). So, the sample in this study amounted to 35 people. Data analysis in this study used linear regression analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1 Data Quality Test

a. Validity Test

The validity test aims to assess whether a questionnaire is valid or not. The requirement of the validity test is if r Count > r Table, then it can be said that the questionnaire is valid. The formula in determining r table is df = N-2 = 35-2 = 33 then the r table value is 0.333 (Yusuf Alwy et al. 2024)

Muzara'ah System (X)

Table 1. Validity Test

Questionnaire statement items	r count	R table	explanation
X1	0,438	0,333	Valid
X2	0,641	0,333	Valid
X3	0.544	0,333	Valid
X4	0,424	0,333	Valid
X5	0,403	0,333	Valid
X6	0,424	0,333	Valid
X7	0,680	0,333	Valid
X8	0,421	0,333	Valid
X9	0,605	0,333	Valid

Questionnaire statement items	r count	R table	Explanation
Y1	0,581	0,333	Valid
Y2	0,602	0,333	Valid
Y3	0,422	0,333	Valid
Y4	0,596	0,333	Valid
Y5	0,567	0,333	Valid
Y6	0,649	0,333	Valid
Y7	0,630	0,333	Valid
Y8	0,612	0,333	Valid

(source: results from spss version, 29)

The table above explains that the muzara'ah system variable contains 9 statement items, all valid because the calculated r is greater than the r table.

Farmer Welfare (Y)

Farmer welfare is a condition where farmers achieve a decent and quality standard of living in terms of economy, society, and environment. Based on Table 1 above, it is explained that the farmer welfare variable has 8 statement items, all of which are valid. The reason is because r count > r table. However, what is said to be invalid is if r count < r table. The formula for determining the r table is df = N-2 = 35-2 = 33. So the r table value is 0.333.

b. Reliability Test

The reliability test aims to see whether the statements in the questionnaire are consistent or stable over time, provided that Cronbach's alpha value is > 0.60 (Musianto 2002).

Table 2. Results of the reliability test of the muzara'ah system variables

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.622	9

(source: results from spss version, 29)

The table above explains that Cronbach's alpha value is 0.62,, which is reliable because 0.62 > 0.60.

Table 3. Results of the reliability test of farmer welfare variables

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.724	8

(source: results from spss version, 29)

A variable is reliable if it has a Cronbach alpha > 0.60. Based on the table above, all variables in this study are reliable because Cronbach's alpha coefficient is greater than 0.60.

2 Classical Assumption Tests

The classical assumption test is a prerequisite test that is carried out before continuing with further analysis. The following is a classical assumption test on simple linear regression:

a. Normality Test

The normality test in the regression model tests whether the residual values generated from the regression are normally distributed. A good regression model is one where the data is normally distributed.

The requirements for the residual normality test are as follows:

1 If the Asymp Sig 2-tailed value > 0.05, then the residual data value is normally distributed.
2 If the Asymp Sig 2-tailed value < 0.05, then the residual data value is not normally distributed.

Table 4. Normality test results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		35
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.46288602

Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.088
	Positive		.088
	Negative		-.063
Test Statistic			.088
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			.200[d]
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[e]	Sig.		.705
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.693
		Upper Bound	.717

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.

(source: results from spss version, 29)

Based on the table above, the Asymp, Sig.2-tailed value is 0.200, greater than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that the residual data value is normally distributed.

Table 5. Linearity test results

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Farmer welfare * muzara'ah system	Between Groups	(Combined)	111.902	10	11.190	2.118	.064
		Linearity	32.448	1	32.448	6.142	.021
		Deviation from Linearity	79.454	9	8.828	1.671	.151
	Within Groups		126.783	24	5.283		

b. Linearity Test

The linearity test is used to see whether two variables have a significant linear relationship. A good regression model is when the data has a significant linear relationship between variables X and Y. The requirements for the linearity test are as follows:

1 If the Deviation from linearity sig value > 0.05, then there is a significant linear relationship between variable X and variable Y
2 If the Deviation from linearity sig value < 0.05, then there is no significant linear relationship between variable X and variable Y *(source: results from spss version, 29)*

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the sig value of the deviation from linearity is 0.151 > 0.05. So, it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between the variables.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is a residual variance that is not the same for each variable in the regression model. A good regression model is one where there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The requirements for the heteroscedasticity test are as follows:

1 If the significance value (sig) > 0.05 then there is a symptom of heteroscedasticity

2 If the significance value (sig) < 0.05 then there is a symptom of heteroscedasticity

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity test results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	9.682	2.937		3.296	.002
	Muzara'ah system	-.199	.076	-.416	-2.629	.013

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

(source: results from spss version, 29)

The variables included in the model have a significance value of 0.13 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity or that the assumptions of the heteroscedasticity test have been met.

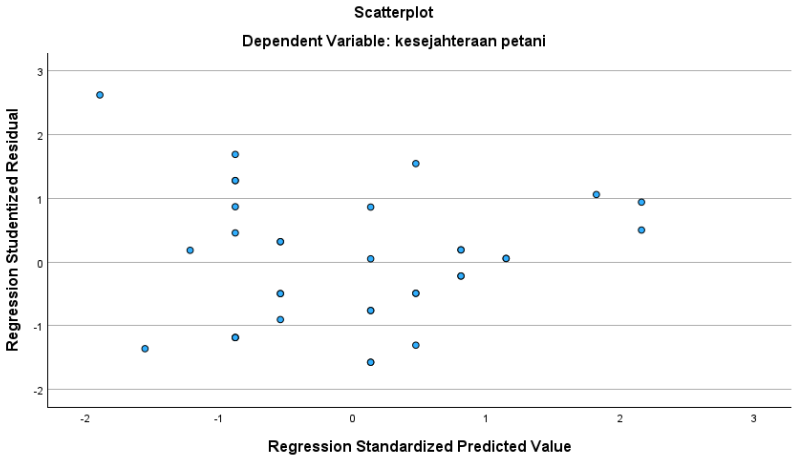

Figure 1 heteroscedasticity test

In the table above, it can be seen that if there is no clear pattern and the points are spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, then it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression equation model so that the regression model is suitable for use in predicting farmer welfare based on the variables that influence it, namely the muzara'ah system.

Analisis Regresi Linear Sederhana

Simple linear regression analysis is a statistical method used to determine the relationship between one independent variable and one dependent variable.

Table 7. Simple linear regression analysis test results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	23.014	5.602		4.108	<,001
	Muzara'ah system	.330	.145	.369	2.279	.029

a. Dependent Variable: farmer welfare

(source: results from spss version, 29)

It is known that the constant value (a) is 23.014 while the value (b) of the muzara'ah system is 0.330. So, the regression equation can be written as follows:

Y= a+bX

Y= 23.014 + 0,330 X

So:

X = Muzara'ah System

Y= Farmer Welfare

This equation can be interpreted as

1 This means that the constant value (a) is 23.014, which indicates that if the muzara'ah system (X) is zero, the independent variable does not increase or change.
2 b = 0.330 is a coefficient value that indicates that every 1% increase will increase by 0.330. The regression coefficient is positive, so it can be said that the direction of the relationship between variables X and Y is positive.

Determination Coefficient Test R^2

The basic concept of the coefficient of determination R2 This determination coefficient test is carried out to measure the model's ability to explain how much influence the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable, which can be indicated by the adjusted R-Square value (Ghozali, 2016). The R2 value is zero and one; if the R2 value approaches one, then it means the stronger ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable. However, if the R2 value is zero, the independent variable as a whole cannot explain the dependent variable.

Table 8. Results of the determination coefficient test R^2

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.369[a]	.136	.110	2.500

a. Predictors: (Constant), muzara'ah system

b. Dependent Variable: farmer welfare

(*source: results from spss version, 29*)

The table above explains that the R Square value is 0.136, which means that the relationship between the independent variable of the muzara'ah system and the dependent variable of farmer welfare is 13.6%. The remaining 86.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. The results show that the muzara'ah system significantly contributes to improving farmer welfare. This aligns with Islamic economic theory, which emphasizes the principles of justice and cooperation in distributing agricultural products. Siti Nujul Fajri and Yulius Dharma (2019) concluded that the muzara'ah system positively affects farmer welfare. Likewise, research by Riskawati et al. (2021) states that the profit-sharing system also reveals that other more dominant factors still influence the contribution of muzara'ah to welfare.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is a statistical method used to test hypothetical assumptions about a population parameter based on sample data. Hypothesis testing aims to determine whether the assumptions made about a population can be accepted or rejected statistically.

a. T test

Table 9. t-test results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	23.014	5.602		4.108	<,001
	Muzara'ah System	.330	.145	.369	2.279	.029

a. Dependent Variable: Farmer Welfare

(source: results from spss version, 29)

The t-test aims to determine whether or not there is a significant value. The requirements for the t-test are:

1 sig Value < 0,05
2 The t-count value is > than the t-table

Based on the significance value of the coefficients table, a significance value of 0.029 <0.05 is obtained, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the muzara'ah system variable and farmer welfare. Based on the t value, it is known that the calculated t value is 2.279> t table 1.692, so it can be concluded that the muzara'ah system variable has a relationship with farmer welfare. So, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that the muzara'ah system variable is related to farmer welfare in Bintais Julu Village, Dolok District, North Padang Lawas Regency. The results of this study support the theory of Islamic economics, which states that the muzara'ah system, as a form of fair cooperation between landowners and farmers, can improve welfare. This is in line with previous studies, which show

that the distribution of results based on sharia agreements provides a sense of justice for both parties. However, to increase the contribution of muzara'ah, it is necessary to optimize policies such as assistance, counseling and access to capital by related parties.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data management that have been explained above, it can be concluded that the muzara'ah system in this study affects farmer welfare. This is proven through the SPSS output t-test "Coefficients," which shows a calculated t value of 2.279, which is greater than the t table of 1.692, so it can be concluded that the muzara'ah system has a significant effect/relationship on farmer welfare in Bintais Julu Village, North Padang Lawas Regency. Muzara'ah is a form of cooperation between landowners and cultivators to manage agricultural land, where the results obtained from agriculture are divided in two according to mutual agreement. To achieve optimal results, government support is needed in the form of policies, training, and provision of supporting facilities, as well as increasing farmer awareness of the importance of effective agricultural management. In addition, further research needs to explore other factors that also influence farmer welfare so that the resulting solution is more comprehensive.

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