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Profit Sharing System On Clove Commodity: Farmers And Farm Labor In Waipula Negeri Ureng Hamlet, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency

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Abstract

The implementation of the clove plantation profit sharing system between farmers and clove farm workers in Waipula Negeri Ureng Hamlet, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, even though it was only done orally (not in writing), without witnesses and the time limit was not specified, has proven to have made a positive contribution to the standard of living and the economy the local community, especially the community in Waipula Hamlet, Ureng State. For this reason, researchers are very interested in conducting further research related to the profit sharing system in Waipula Hamlet with the main problems: 1. What is the profit sharing system between farmers and farm workers on clove plants in Waipula Hamlet?, 2. What is the impact of the clove crop profit sharing system on clove plants? farmers and farm laborers in Waipula Hamlet?. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach method, by conducting interviews and questionnaires directly with 19 respondents. The results of the research show that the form of clove farming production sharing agreement in Leihitu Negeri Ureng District, especially in Waipula Hamlet, is known as "share the two" (Share the Same) 50:50, the mechanism of which is carried out based on an agreement between both parties verbally and on the basis of mutual trust.

Key words: Profit sharing system; farmer; clove farm workers; welfare .

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INTRODUCTION

Profit sharing consists of two words, namely share and result. Divide means to cut, break, separate from the whole. Meanwhile, results are the result of actions, whether intentional or not, whether beneficial or detrimental. According to the term profit sharing, it is a system that includes procedures for sharing business results between fund providers and fund managers. Meanwhile, according to foreign terminology, profit sharing is known as profit sharing. In the economics dictionary, profit sharing means dividing profits. The theory of profit and loss sharing was built as a new offer outside the interest system that reflects justice because both profits and losses are shared together (Saydi, 2019).

The increasingly narrow agricultural land has encouraged many farmers with small land and farm laborers (who do not have agricultural land) to work on other people's land, namely with a profit sharing system. Agreements for cultivating agricultural land with a profit sharing system have been implemented long ago and have even been passed down from generation to generation. to the next generation. This production sharing agreement is made by land owners who do not have the time or are unable to work on their land who then collaborate in the form of a profit sharing system with landless farmers whose main livelihood is cultivating the land for agriculture. Article 1 Letter c of Law Number 2 of 1960 concerning production sharing agreements, namely: Agreements with any name entered into between the owner on one party and a person or legal entity on the other party, which in this law is called a "cultivator", based on an agreement where the farmer is allowed by the owner to carry out an agricultural business on the owner's land, with the results being divided between the two parties (Winardi).

The clove plantation profit sharing system is carried out between the owner and the cultivator/manager of the clove plantation orally (not in writing) and without witnesses based only on mutual trust and the time limit is not specified. Regarding the distribution of the results, it can be divided in half or it can also be from the harvest, depending on the agreement between both parties between the owner and the gardener, this is done on the basis of local community customs (Halati Soamole, 2018).

Solving problems with the profit sharing system that occurred in Leihitu District, Negeri Ureng Dusun Waipula usually resolved by deliberation between the parties concerned without any interference from the Village head. Form of agreement for sharing clove agricultural products in Leihitu District, Ureng State specifically Hamlet Waipula , known as "for two" (Share Equally) 50:50. The measurement used to measure the distribution of the clove harvest is using scales, and used milk cans or called in local

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language "cupa" (Iswan Jen, 2017). System This proven can increase level life public specifically para farmer And laborer cloves in Dusun Waipula

Based on the explanation above, the problems in this research are as follows: ***First*** , what is the profit sharing system between farmers and farm workers for clove plants in Waipula Hamlet?, and ***Second,*** What is the impact of the clove crop sharing system on farmers and farm workers in Waipula Hamlet? .

The objectives of this research are: ***First*** , to determine the application of the profit sharing system between farmers and farm workers on clove plants in Waipula Hamlet, and ***Second*** , to find out the impact of the clove crop profit sharing system for farmers and farm workers in Waipula Hamlet .

RESEARCH METHODS

Study This carried out in Hamlet Waipula , State Ureng , District Leihitu . Election Hamlet Waipula as place study Because Hamlet Waipula is Wrong One hamlet producer plant cloves in the country Ureng And Hamlet Waipula own heterogeneous society No like in the country Ureng is the people original resident village . Most public Hamlet Waipula is immigrants from Buton And Spooky . Method taking sample used ie method *Random Sampling* (*Probability Sampling*), as much as 10 percent from each population namely , farmers as many as 10 people and laborer farmer as many as 9 people so that the total sample as many as 19 people.

Type of data used in study This is primary data. Primary data sources were taken in a way direct with use questionnaires , interviews And observation in a way direct in the field . For support analysis results testing , using secondary data obtained from BPS Maluku Province , BPS District , Central Maluku, BPS District Leihitu , and Village Office Ureng . Research This done with use approach qualitative so that more emphasized to situation use discover , understand , explain And earn description about How implementation system for results between farmer And laborer farmer .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics Respondent

Type of data used in study This is primary data. Primary data sources were taken in a way direct with use questionnaires , interviews And observation in a way direct in the field . Sample taken use method *Random Sampling* (*Probability Sampling*), as much as 10 percent from each population namely , farmers as many as 9 people and laborer farmer as many as 10 people so that the total sample as many as 19 people.

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Characteristics Respondent Based on Age

Age classified become three class in accordance with Force Work National that is age Not yet productive (<15), age productive (15-64), and age No productive (>64). As for data regarding age respondents in study This can seen on Table 5. below This :

Table 1. Characteristics respondents based on age

No	Group Age	Number of people	Percentage
1	< 15 years	0	0%
2	15 - 64 years old	17	89.4%
3	> 64 years old	2	10.6%
Total		19	100%

Based on Table 5 above that's it ages ranging from 15 – 64 years or productive age is most ages process plant clove . With still old productive public capable cultivate plant clove as much Possible . Public Hamlet Waipula more tendum cultivate plant clove compared to with other plants because farmer No need to bother to give maintenance more like on other plants . With plant plant cloves , farmer get that kind of income OK , so can help economy farmer .

Characteristics Respondent Based on Education Level

In study This level education seen from level last formal education completed by respondents . As for data regarding level education respondents in study This explained on Table 6 as following :

Table 2. Characteristics respondents based on level education

No	Level of education	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	elementary school	1	5.2%
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	15.7%
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	13	68.4%

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4	S1	2	10.5%
Total		19	100%

From the picture level education that's it public tendum more focus on farming compared to with continue education more level tall . Public Hamlet Waipula majority plant plant plantation that is clove . With exists farming clove public get income good economy so that can lighten up his life daily .

Characteristics Respondent Based on Amount Dependents

As for data regarding amount dependents respondents in study This explained on Table 3 as following :

Table 3. Characteristics respondents based on amount dependents

No	Amount Dependents (person)	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	No There is	4	21.0%
2	1-3	10	52.6%
3	4	3	15.7%
4	> 4	2	10.5%
Total		19	100%

Amount lots of responsibilities can influence economy in One family . For That head family must Work extra For fulfil increasing need increase . Public Hamlet Waipula get around matter the with method farming , the majority farmers in Hamlet Waipula plant tree clove And half of it Again become laborer farmer clove on moment season harvest arrive .

Characteristics Respondent Based on Work

Work is a involving relationships two party between company with para workers / employees . The workers will get wages as reply service from party company or giver work , and the amount depends from type profession undertaken based on contract has approved by second split party . Payment wages can in form hourly wages , salary annual or work wholesale , depending from type profession and in sectors where they Work . In a number of type job , employee Possible can accept allowance , or tip besides wages

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principal they . As for data regarding work undertaken respondents in study This explained on Table 4 as following :

Table 4 . Characteristics respondents based on work

No	Work		Amount (Person)		Percentage (%)	
	Main (U)	Side (S)	U	S	U	S
1	n't any	Farmer	1	0	5.2%	52.6%
2	Fisherman	Laborer Farmer	9		47.3%	47.4%
3	Self-employed		3		15.7%	
4	Employee		1		5.2%	
5	Driver		2		10.5%	
6	Midwife		1		5.2%	
7	Laborer Building		2		10.5%	
Total			19	19	100%	100%

Based on Table 8 can seen respondents who have work side as farmer as many as 10 people or 52.6% and laborer farmer as many as 9 people or 47.4%. Each from farmer nor laborer farmer own work different main points . So that income economy from farmer nor laborer farmer No only originate from the harvesting process clove just but from work the main ones are them middle struggle .

Profit Sharing System

According to Edwina Sari Br Ginting (2017), Profit sharing is a bond or cooperative agreement between land owners and sharecroppers. As a consequence of the different status of farmers as farmer owners and cultivators in managing a plot of farming land, the management results will of course be shared according to the agreement of each party and the customs that generally apply in an area. Therefore, profit sharing agreements vary in each region. This is in line with Patong (1986) who stated that production sharing agreements are determined by the traditions of each region, land class, soil fertility, demand and supply, and applicable state regulations.

According to Saleh in Dini Eki Putri (2019), profit sharing itself comes from Customary Law, which is usually also called the right to cultivate, namely: "The right of a person to cultivate agriculture on land belonging to another person with an agreement that the results will be shared between the two both parties are based on an agreement, with the consideration that the distribution of the results of the land between the owner and the cultivator is carried out on a fair basis and so that a proper legal position is

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guaranteed for the cultivator by confirming the rights and obligations of both the cultivator and the owner."

The profit sharing agreement made by the people of Waipula Hamlet has been around for a long time and has been passed down from generation to generation. In implementing the production sharing agreement between farmers and farm workers on clove plantations in Waipula Hamlet, so far it has only been verbal, and in determining the timing it is not clear when and how it will end. Clove plantation owners who have large gardens usually enter into an agreement or profit sharing scheme, On average, clove plantation owners use a profit sharing system because their clove plantations are large and they cannot do it themselves, so farmers are then required to look for farm workers to ask for help in the clove harvesting process by implementing a profit sharing system.

The profit sharing system implemented in Waipula hamlet is 50:50 profit sharing or what is usually called splitting two. Once in Waipula hamlet implemented a three-share system, with 50% distribution for farmers, 25% for food costs for farm workers and farm workers only got 25% of the harvest. But they no longer apply it because farmers feel that agricultural workers are burdened because they get very minimal wages, namely only 1/3 of the harvest.

When the clove harvest arrives in Waipula Hamlet, the first process that the clove plantation owner will carry out is to look for farm workers to help with the harvesting process. The harvesting process is generally carried out jointly between farmers and farm workers. Sometimes farm workers themselves carry out the harvesting process, this can happen because farmers have other activities that cannot be abandoned.

When the farmer has got his farm laborer, the farm worker will harvest the cloves which will then be harvested in half (profit sharing) with the owner. The process of sharing the results between farm workers and farmers after the process of opening the stalk or in local language is "Patah Cloves", after the process of opening the stalk then the process of dividing the two (profit sharing) by measuring using used milk cans or in local language is " Cupa." In the process of sharing the results obtained by farm workers will be in the form of cloves that have been harvested. Most farm workers exchange their produce with farmers in the form of money.

In implementing the clove farming production sharing agreement in Waipula Hamlet between farmers and farm workers to pay harvest costs such as providing harvest tools (baskets, bamboo and also ropes) the farmer and farm worker usually prepare their respective tools to carry out the harvesting process. However, when it comes to harvest costs between farmers and farm workers, such as costs for food, drink and so on, most

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farmers provide food for their farm workers and there are also farm workers who prepare their own food. Even though farmers provide food for their workers, the results are still divided between two.

Every business will certainly face risks, including clove farming production sharing agreements. In implementing the clove farming production sharing agreement in Waipula Hamlet, the risk that is usually faced is the risk of harvest failure. Crop failure can occur by not getting maximum harvest results. Clove farming harvest failure usually occurs because of the rainy season during harvest, because during the rainy season the farm workers who harvest cloves find it difficult because the clove trees are slippery and difficult to pick.

When farmers experience crop failure or the yield of cloves is not abundant, the distribution process still uses a halving system. When the risk of crop failure comes, farmers and farm workers will bear their respective risks. The risk borne by both parties is not getting maximum results from each party.

Social Impact for Farmers and Farm Workers

According to Wijayanti et al (2008) Social change is the changes that occur in the structure and function of society. For example, the emergence of labor organizations in capitalist society causes changes in the relationship between workers and employers which in turn causes changes in social, economic and political conditions.

The implementation of the profit sharing system which continues to be implemented in Waipula Hamlet has become a tradition in itself when the clove season has started. Both young and old participated in the clove harvesting process in Waipula Hamlet. Farmers and farm workers cultivate clove farming land together. With a profit sharing system policy implemented by farmers, it can make farm workers happier and farm workers have more confidence in the policies made by farmers.

As stated by Tunner, et al (1972) that social changes are a collectivity that acts continuously, in order to increase change in society or groups. So that indirectly, the social relations that occur between farmers and farm workers will get better and social interactions that were previously tenuous will now become closer.

Economic Impact for Farmers and Farm Workers

According to Deliarnov (2003) Economics is an important aspect that is well known for its impact if social change occurs. This aspect is needed by evaluators to assess or measure how big an impact is caused and felt by the community if there is a change,

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either in terms of increasing or decreasing household income, as well as improving wage levels and employment.

According to Sudarsono (1983) Income is the amount of income obtained from production services provided at a time or obtained from assets. The profit sharing system implemented in Waipula Hamlet is very satisfying for farmers and farm workers. Farmers feel satisfied because farm workers work well, thereby providing good economic input to farmers. Farm workers also feel satisfied because the wages given by farmers to farm workers are very in line with what the farm workers do. ***"With the clove season I get extra money to make shopping for basic necessities easier, many people call me to become a farm worker so I can help farmers harvest their cloves until they run out"*** , said one of the farm workers. So that the results of the clove harvesting process can help meet the living needs of farmers and farm workers.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that the clove farming production sharing system in Waipula Negeri Ureng Hamlet, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, still uses local regional customs. The agreement is only verbal, and is only based on trust. The form of agreement for sharing the results of clove farming in Waipula Negeri Ureng Hamlet, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, is known as "share two" (Share the Same) 50:50. The measure used to measure the division of the clove harvest is using scales and used milk cans or called in local language "cupa". The occurrence of a form of cooperation with a profit sharing system in Waipula Negeri Ureng Hamlet, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, was due to the fact that there were farmers who were unable to cultivate their agricultural land themselves or did not have the time to do it. Therefore, farmers and farm workers carry out a form of cooperation with a profit sharing system, apart from getting results from agricultural land, it is also to strengthen ties of brotherhood and mutual assistance between them. Apart from strengthening ties of friendship, through cooperation built by farmers and farm workers indirectly, farmers and farm workers get significant economic income when the clove harvest season arrives.

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