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The Nandu or Nyakap System: Subak Local Wisdom in The Realm if Profit Sharing to Improve The Welfare of Farmers

Sistem Nandu Atau Nyakap: Kearifan Lokal Subak Dalam Ranah Bagi Hasil Untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Petani

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ABSTRACT

This research uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used in this study were in the form of interviews supported by documentation and observation, which were selected as respondents or informants were 6 key informants consisting of 3 smallholders, 3 landowners, and 3 supporting informants namely the management of Subak Yeh Taluh which consists of the Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer. The data validity checking technique used is to use triangulation, namely triangulation techniques and source triangulation, while data analysis techniques consist of data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Based on the results of the process that has been processed shows that nandu activities are capable of subak Yeh Taluh Penarukan carried out in three models, namely mixed, for five, and for two where all three are considered capable of helping the welfare of farmers with the management of land with a certain area as the main support for increasing income and farmers' welfare. The purpose of this study was to find out how profit sharing models were applied to the Nandu system on the Subak Yeh Taluh Penarukan Buleleng and its effectitive qualitative approach

Keywords : *Profit sharing, Nandu system,Subak*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa wawancara yang didukung dengan dokumentasi dan observasi, yang dipilih sebagai responden atau informan adalah 6 informan kunci yang terdiri dari 3 petani, 3 pemilik lahan, dan 3 informan pendukung yaitu pengurus Subak Yeh Taluh yang terdiri dari Ketua, Sekretaris dan Bendahara. Teknik pemeriksaan keabsahan data yang digunakan adalah dengan menggunakan triangulasi yaitu teknik triangulasi dan triangulasi sumber, sedangkan teknik analisis data terdiri dari pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Berdasarkan hasil proses yang telah diolah menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan nandu mampu dilakukan subak Yeh Taluh Penarukan dalam tiga model yaitu campuran, untuk lima, dan untuk dua dimana ketiganya dianggap mampu membantu kesejahteraan petani dengan pengelolaan lahan dengan luas tertentu sebagai penopang utama peningkatan pendapatan dan kesejahteraan petani. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana penerapan model bagi hasil pada sistem Nandu di Subak Yeh Taluh Penarukan Buleleng dan pendekatan kualitatif yang efektif.

Kata Kunci : Bagi Hasil, Sistem Nandu, Subak

1. Introduction

The limitations of resources or the area does not indicate that the area has a weak, small position or the amount of an area does not become the size of a welfare. Conditions where limitations will actually encourage the community in the environment to become more creative and innovative. Discussing the limitations of the region, Bali is one of the small islands in Indonesia with an area of only 5,636 km2, this area is even less than 1% overall archipelago in Indonesia. Despite facing unfavorable conditions, the Bali Regional Revenue Agency managed to record the country's original revenue in 2018 through Rp3.4 trillion. This shows that the economic condition of the island of Bali is quite strong, especially Denpasar has recently been

named the most prosperous city in Indonesia through Indonesia City Prosperity Index 2019 by the Central Board (DPP).

Calculated from 2010 where the agricultural sector contribution only reached 17.17% and continued to decline until 2018 only touched 13.81%. This level of contribution is quite concussing considering that this country is an agricultural country, most of the people's livelihoods are farmers. The younger generation which is a nation's driving wheel tends to refuse to become a farmer (Fanthorpe & Machonacie, 2010). The main reason for declining interest in the agricultural sector is the low income of farmers who will affect the welfare, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018 revealed that 14% of the poor are in rural areas that are majority are farmers, of 26 million homehold households, most of them still live below poverty line. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the use of agricultural land faces challenges and pressure that is increasingly strong, especially by competition for the development of industrial and settlements, all of which threatens the existence of the agricultural sector in terms of national food security. The problem of land tenure has been studied, especially in developing countries, which are related to the process of transforming the economy of a country (Lambin et al., 2003). The conclusion produced is that economic transformation affects the rate of land transactions, but its impact on the structure and distribution of land tenure The implications are very diverse (Susilowati, 2010).

Improvement of the agricultural sector will probably be realized if it has been supported by adequate production factors and capable management capabilities (Stoop et al., 2022), but in certain conditions the owner of the production factor sometimes does not have the ability to manage its resources, on the other hand there are also people who have the ability in agriculture but are limited by no The existence of production factors to be managed. This condition will exacerbate the gap between the owner of the production factor whose economic ability is good with those who do not have production factors. Therefore, the synergy between investors and workers who in the tradition of Balinese is known as Nandu or Nyakap or in its development is identical to the Profit Sharing model (Astawa, 2009). The concept of the profit sharing model has actually been formed in the lives of traditional society. Wahyuni (2013) revealed that traditionally, households that have more land, feel obliged to provide employment opportunities and even divide the crops for poorer households at harvest.

However, with the emergence of rice intensification programs at the time of the new Orde led to the sense of traditional obligations of the farmer giving way to a more commercial attitude. So the landowners are no longer based on the spirit of helping simply but trying to seek maximal profit by reducing the harvest of the harvest and burdensome to the farmer's tiders. Justify the farmer's attitude by making a short writing that the results of the essence are seen as utilization of land by landowners and cultivators in a particular relationship that is not only legal but also economical. The statement was also strengthened by Mustain (2007) which considered the ownership status of shared or collective soil which was echoed only illusions. The relationship between landlords with farmers is built by spiritual, social, cultural and most important aspects is the relationship that is established due to economic calculations.

Profit Sharing Model (Profit Sharing) in Nandu / Nyakap Activities Which occurs because of the synergy of anatara owners with cultivators need a clear system in terms of distributing the yields in the future based on certain agreements so there is no exploitation of one of the parties. Agreement for agricultural produce is governed by law (UU) No.2 of 1960 on agreement for agricultural land revenue. In general, the pattern of land sharing has its own names and rules in various regions, such as Maro in Central Java (Wahyuningsih, 2010); Maro, Mertelu, Mrapat, and Kadiran in East Java (Malik, M. K., Wahyuni, S., & Widodo, 2018) Nengah or Jejuron and Chart in West Java (Sihaloho, M., Purwandari, H., & Mardiyaningsih, 2010); Helping in West Sumatra, Toyo in Minahasa, and Teseng in South Sulawesi (Darwis, 2016). The difference in the rules of each system for profit sharing is related to the proportion of profit sharing and also the obligations and rights of farmers and farmers' farmers. Like an example in the Nandu / Nyakap

system in Buleleng Regency, namely in Subak Yeh Taluh alarm which is Subak Sawah with the main commodity of rice where profit sharing between landowners and farmers is done with a system for five with a ratio of 30 20, for two with a 50 50 ratio, or with a mixed system where in three harvests a year the first harvest will be divided into five while in the second and third harvest will be divided by the ratio of 50 50, as well as the following year repeatedly.

Profit sharing in the Nandu / Nyakap tradition is a model of community empowerment, with the existence of capital transcription from the rich group to economic groups economically weak. This capital flow will have a multiflier effect in people's lives, especially the people in the countryside (Astawa, 2009). In this case the culture farmers who were initially unused labor due to the absence of production factors were able to be absorbed by this Nyakap activity, so that this community became a work through a creative and productive economy, so the income received as an impact of income equalization through land use Together by owners and cultivators. The income equalization is the main determinant of the level of welfare of the community.

Buleleng Regency which is deemed to have great potential in the agricultural sector continues to develop the program as the focus of the development of the agricultural sector development. The economy in Buleleng was contributed by the agricultural sector as much as 22.68% in 2017, quoted from the statement of the Buleleng Regent that agriculture still dominated the development of the economy of the community. Agriculture in Bali is well managed through a local wisdom system that has been adhered to a long time known as Subak. Subak is very instrumental in managing and mediating farmers who are more organized, the number of existing Subaks shows that the existence of agriculture is still a major driver in the activities of the Buleleng economy, in one Buleleng Subdistrict, there have been 34 Subaks, including in which Subak Abian and Subak Tegal, and the non-active Subak. Of the many subak, Subak Yeh Taluh alarms are Subak Sawah with the most land area of 36.65ha.

The area of agriculture that was shaded by Subak Yeh Taluh was also supported by the presence of Subak Perarem as a form of member agreement associated with irrigation, conflict management, and sanctions for violations that will be agreed upon every month in the relevant year, there are nearly 75% of farmers registered in Subak Yeh Taluh's membership is a psychiatric farmer who manages land not his. This shows that most farmers' households still depend on their welfare on income obtained from agricultural activities without the ownership of production factors. The results of profit sharing on the Nandu / Nyakap system are a manifestation of the distribution of wealth from the owner of the production pact to the artist farmers who will manage their land.

2. Methods

This research was conducted on Subak Yeh Taluh Penarukan and the subjects of this research, namely farmers who still implemented the Nandu / Nyakap system in the management of rice fields, in the study using the Financial Report of the Bachidari Bachidari Cooperative in 2015 to 2019, In this study, researchers used purposive sampling techniques, namely sampling techniques for data sources with certain considerations while the sampling technique in this study was based on the objectives of the research, which was taken by three members of the Subak who were farmers not working on their own land (Nyakap / Nandu) by working on the area of land same as a comparison of income received, and the determination of informants uses 9 people using 6 main informants, then the data collection technique in this study is the method of interview, observation, and documentation

3. Results and Discussions

The interview process, documentation and observation of three people who work as a farmer and three land owners with land area are used as the basis of the same agreement, where the three uses different profit sharing systems or profit sharing. To ensure the validity of the data that the author received the interview against three landowners who were related to the three cultivative farmers, as an informant supporters of Subak Yeh Taluh administrators consisting of chairmen, Secretary and Treasurer are also questioned for questions related to profit sharing.

The respondents interviewed consisted of 6 main informants including 3 farmers, namely Wayan Sukrawa, Gede Sedanayasa, and Ketut Suwama, 3 landowners, Pasek Adi Widiana, Gede Sudirman and urged Nyoman Gendre, as well as the administrators of Subak Yeh Taluh, namely the Chairman of the Subak Yeh Dewa Putu Satra Secretary of Subak Yeh Taluh Wayan Suwatra and Treasurer of Subak Gede Somayasa as a supportive informant. The collected data was tested for its validity by using engineering triangulation and source triangulation, namely testing the validity of data through different sources through interviews equipped with documentation and observation activities as a form of triangulation of engineering.

The welfare obtained by farmers who were seen from the income that was determined to be one of his attaches, calculating farmer income according to Supratma et al. 2013, is through the difference between receipts (TR) and all costs (TC). Farmer admissions are multiplication between production and selling prices, while costs are all expenses used during agricultural activities until finally harvest.

Nandu / Nyakap Activities in Buleleng Regency, especially in Subak Yeh Taluh Cuts apply three main systems in the first profit sharing system of the system for five with the ratio of the results of the results of 30 20, for two with a 50 50 ratio, and mixed systems. The three systems above are applied to the same commodity, namely rice, with a prone time of 3 months for every planting period to harvest. Every year farmers can harvest three times where it should be done four times when viewed from the planting period, but due to the need for land breaks and the existence of a system of distributing water use of rice planting planting is very dependent on water, then for the optimal results of the harvest can only be done 3 times. Irrigation on the agricultural system in Subak Yeh Taluh is supported by irrigation from river water and drill wells whose maintenance costs are carried out by Subak from Subak member contributions so that the cost of procurement of water has been calculated included in subak contributions.

More specifically the results of interviews to the first cultural farmers in the name of Mr. I Wayan Sukrawa with landowners on behalf of Pasek Adi Widiana make a profit sharing agreement with a Mixture Profit Sharing model on an area of 1.00 ha or 100 acres with the results every time the average harvest The dry grain produced is 5 tons or 5,000 kg. With the market price of dry rice harvest (GBK) according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as of December 2019 is IDR 5,775 for each Kilogram GBK, then the income that the farmer might receive is 5,000 × 5.775 = IDR 28,875,000. These income is a gross income before being divided by agreement or reduced by costs during planting and harvesting. Details of costs that must be borne by landowners are the cost of the seeds where for 1 is spending approximately 6 kg GBK then for 100 are will need to need 60 kg GBK at a price of IDR 5,775 then the cost of the seed is IDR 346,500. For the most basic fertilizations and drugs used are urea and phonska with the price of Rp. 7,900 / kg and Rp. 8,300 / kg the price is the price of non-subsidized fertilizer. Every 10 acres of rice fields will spend around 2 kg of urea and 1 kg Phonska then for 100 ac is needed is 200kg urea and 100 kg Phonska so that the total fertilizer costs of approximately Rp 1,580,000 + Rp 830,000 = Rp 2,410,000. After calculating the total number of costs that will be borne by the landowner is Rp. 2,756,500, - if disputed by the income obtained is Rp. 17,325,000 - Rp. 2,756,500 = Rp. 14,568,500, - is a net income received by landowners before tax During the first harvest. The calculations used in the mixed system will differ in the second and third harvest

period because at the next two harvest period the results will be divided by the 50 50 ratio. Assuming the number of crops averages 5 tons, so that in the second crop calculation and three authors will take into account the same number of yields of Rp. 28,875,000. In the distribution of the results this time the results received by both parties will be different but the costs that must be sold are still the same, for the ratio of 50% of each party will receive the results of Rp. 14,437,500. The income received by landowners will be reduced by the cost detailed in the first harvest calculation of Rp. 2,756,500 so that income after deducting costs is Rp. 11,681,000 before deducting taxes. For petrol farmers also applies the same at Rp. 14,437,500 -Rp 3,260,000, which is Rp. 11,177,500 before tax. Quoting the calculation above, it can be seen that the pattern of income for three harvests ranging from landowners who at the first harvest will receive Rp. 14,568,500 coupled with the second and three harvest with the same amount of Rp. 11,681,000 so the total revenue in one year is Rp. 37,930. 500 12 then each month is more or less landowners will receive net income before tax amounting to Rp 3,160,875. For cultural farmers will also receive three different yields of Rp. 8,290,000 + Rp. 11,177,500 + Rp. 30,645,000 = Rp. 30,645,000 is a one-year income which if in the case of Rp. 2,553,750 before taxation.

Through the calculation above, it can be seen that the income of cultivators will be higher if the land managed widespread. Basically agricultural business does rely on land area as a major foundation to increase income, the increasing area of land will generally be more effective and efficient as well as the production (De Schutter 2011). Despite the amount of management that will be accepted more influenced by land area, the profit sharing model (profit sharing) has enough to affect the difference in the acceptance of net results by landowners with cultivators. From the results of interviews that have been reduced and calculated, the authors found that with different systems on certain land area it would form a different income in cultivators and land owners. The following is a table of distribution of results that will be deterred according to the land area and model for the results of the results applied.

Table 1. Comparison of Income of Land Owners and Farmers Cultivators (per. Year)(in thousands of rupiah)

Number	Model *Profit Sharing*	Land area	Land Owner (Rp)			Cultivators (Rp)			Net income difference
			Gross Income	Cost	Net Income	Gross Income	Cost	Net Income	
1	Mixture	1,00 Ha	46.200	8.269	37.930	40.425	9.780	30.645	7.285
2	For Five	1,00 Ha	51.975	12.769	39.205	34. 650	5.280	29.370.000	9.835
3	For Two	1,00Ha	43.312	8.934	34.377	43.312	9.114	34.197.750	180

Source : Data processed (2023)

Farmers in Bali The implementation of Kensep Nandu / Nyakap has become a generation tradition that until now still exists in several regencies, one of which is Buleleng Regency. Nandu / Nyakap itself is basically a shape of synergy for the limitations of production factors, landowners obtained economical benefits as a result of the use of production factors optimally by cultivators who are also assisted economically with the existence of work through productive activities that can be realized by land (Astawa, 2009). The amount of income will certainly affect the ability to meet the needs that means the welfare of the farmers is also disrupted. Starting in the results of the study shows that the three farmers who are respondents in this study have been classified as a prosperous family with perbulants' income of perbulants have passed the

poverty line, then this nandu / nyakap system has an influence on its main welfare in a group of cultivators. Cultivators who previously did not have a definite source of income, earning income to support their needs through the use of land not theirs without having to spend large enough capital funds for land tenure. In this condition the existence of a nandu / nyakap system becomes a symbiosis of mutually beneficial mutualism for landowners and cultivators. For farmers with the existence of a productive activity of farming compared to only farm laborers this activity is seen as more capable of encouraging the economic ability of the farmers in the countryside. When there is an unused workforce because of the absence of production factors with this Nyakap system workers can be absorbed through productive economic activity to boost income and public purchasing power as a deepening of welfare degrees (Astawa, 2009).

The problem that then arises is the land that has been submitted to cultivators, requires other capital to be managed effectively. Even extensive land will not produce maximum harvest if its management is not appropriate, the other production factor will certainly require additional costs. Cultivators who generally have a weaker economic capture do not necessarily have purchasing power to meet these needs, therefore in certain shortcomes models such as mixed models and for five generally requires landowners to pay more costs for the procurement of raw materials such as seeds and fertilizers , While the cost of labor can be addressed by farmers' farmers as the manager of the land without additional costs. If the cultivation requires production facilities, such as fertilizer, it is generally the responsibility of agricultural land owners or can be borne together. However under certain conditions can be borne or charged to the cultivation, of course based on an agreement between the two parties (Astawa, 2009). Likewise in the development or development of the type of plant, if during the process of planting until the time of harvesting farmers to plant other plants on the land without disturbing the main plants and has received permission from landowners, then generally the harvest from the plant is the right of cultivators.

Looking at the perspective of financing in the results of the results of a generally carried out in Subak Yeh Taluh, and adhering to the quote over the theory of Anto (2003) in the introduction to the Third Islamic Micro Economy of the Third model classified as the Trust Financing model. The results of the sharing of the results with the related parties have an agreement to make a profit sharing with the capital formula determine the proportion of the sharing of the results. In this scheme it allows a person to get a larger or smaller division in accordance with the contribution of capital. Profit Sharing model based on the basis of the distribution, whether what is divided into profits or income. There are models for two Examples of application for profit (profit sharing) where the results received by the two parties have been reduced to the cost borne together.

While the application of models for five and mixtures is the implementation of revenue sharing in this model the division is carried out without taking into account the first costs and only follow the agreement related to the percentage of the results to be received by each party. Nandu / Nyakap activities make the land as the main capital facility submitted to the cultivators. Land in this activity can be classified as a similar investment that the owner will receive a number of returns (Wulan, 2017). In the calculation of the owner of rice fields submitted to the cultivation treated as receivables that will be accepted again at certain times with interest in the form of yields that he receives on each planting period with a proportion generally greater than the cultivation. While on the accounting side of land cultivators are treated as debt.

Basic formed for the use of agricultural land by farmers' cultivators in Subak Yeh Taluh alarms are formed by various interests of the parties involved. Although the model that can be applied has been formed for generations, those who make agreements can choose what models will be used in dividing the results. Some farmers who have better capital will prefer to take a model for two with a percentage of division of results that are not too lamable. Assuming that the purchasing power of farmers was obtained through farming activities. The Subak Yeh Taluh Environment in the subdistrict of the Curry in carrying out Nandu / Nyakap activities is also very considering the comfort of the two parties involved in the agreement. One in fact is to respect

each other's decisions of interest. This value is then realized if it wants to give back the land that becomes the basis of agriculture both to the owners of land and other cultivators.

At this time Subak acts as an organization that houses Members of Subak and agricultural activities in their work environment to mediate and find the best way, so the problem is resolved with the ratio of the most small losses. Measuring the welfare of a family can be seen from various sides, families with greater income do not necessarily bear a better welfare group. According to Sugiarto (2007), the indicator used by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) to determine the level of welfare there are eight, namely income, consumption or family expenses, residential situation, place of residence, health family members, ease of health services, the ease of incorporating children's education, and the ease of obtaining transportation facilities. We can see this study in the Kediga respondent who uses a model for two with a higher income than the other two respondents actually bear a lower welfare group.

Based on deep search on respondents whose authors did take place in Subak Yeh Buleleng's briefing on February 20, 2020 at 12:58 at 12.58 where the subak Paum was found, the authors found that the facts in the field due to consumption or family expenditure on the third greater respondent When compared with other respondents. Large expenses are not without causing because respondents still bear parents so that the number of family members must be borne by the income that has increased. When expenditure, especially basic needs, it will directly affect funds that can be used to meet other welfare indicators to decrease.

4. Conclusions

Concluding from the discussion in the previous chapters, in this study the Nandu / Nyakap system was able to help improve the welfare of the main culture of farmers caused by the presence of land that can be managed by the farmer, the increasingly legal area entrusted, the more likely the results are accepted. The income of farmers will be even greater if the efforts or contribution to production costs is getting bigger. In this study the author found three different profit sharing models namely mixed systems, for five, and for two. The three systems will form different income differences between the two parties given the proportion of results received as a result of the amount of production factor contribution. Broadly speaking this system tends to provide greater income to land owners who have added value, namely in the procurement of main production factors, namely land. Nevertheless basically to increase the most appropriate income of efforts to be done is to obtain broader land for greater results.

At the calculation of profit sharing activities when viewed from the perspective of the financing of the three models that are commonly applied to Subak Yeh Taluh is a trust financing model, while when viewed from the object that is used as the basis for calculating the distribution, the model for two is the application of profit sharing (Profit Sharing) Semntara model for Five and mixture are examples of implementation for revenue sharing. In Nandu / Nyakap land activities that desore are treated as capital which is a real account and will affect the balance sheet both landowners and cultivators.

Suggestions

After weighing from the results of the research above the author suggested that farmers choose a model of profit sharing based on economic capabilities, if the economic ability is quite good, the model for two will be the right choice because the difference in the results will be accepted into smaller. To land owners who are a better economic group than farmers who can sustainably entrust the land to be managed, in addition to better results because it is submitted to those who have the ability to manage, as well as a form of assistance to farmers who are able to achieve the standard of living better. Suggestions for parties related, especially the government to pay more attention to farmers because this sector is a productive economic sector that will enrich the nation itself compared to activities to import goods or buying and selling of finished products where most are not local products.

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