

Trends And Focus On Research On The Application Of Muzara'ah Contracts In Agriculture, Vosviwer And Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT: Muzara'ah Contract is a form of agricultural cooperation in Islamic law, where landowners and sharecroppers agree to work together in managing agricultural land with the sharing of results according to the agreement. In this contract, the landowner provides land and capital (including the cost of seeds and other equipment), while the farmer is responsible for the management and care of the plants. The profits from the harvest will be shared between the two parties based on the agreed agreement. This study aims to examine research trends on the muzara'ah contract and provide a clearer understanding of the application of this contract in Indonesian agrarian law. This study uses a bibliometric research method using bibliographic data with the VOSviewer application tool to analyze research trends and patterns in a science. In this study, secondary data was obtained through a Google Scholar search on the Publish or Perish application. The results of the study show an increase and decrease in the publication of research journals in the field of Muzara'ah contracts for the period 2022-2025 from the Publish or Perish application on Google Scholar indexed searches with the largest number of article publications in 2024, namely 104 article publications. Meanwhile, the publication of scientific publications that publish the most related journals is Journal of Islamic Business Law. Furthermore, the most productive author productivity for the 2022-2025 period is Aziz, Imam Abdul and Kurnia, Tuti.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometrics; Vosviwer; Muzara'ah Contract

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of civilization, the agricultural sector has played a fundamental role in human life. In Indonesia, this sector not only plays a role as the main food provider, but also becomes the backbone of the economy, especially for rural communities. First, the agricultural sector is a source of national food security. Indonesia with a large population requires a sustainable food supply. The agricultural sector is responsible for providing rice, vegetables,

fruits, and animal protein which are the basic needs of the community. Second, this sector is a source of income and employment for the majority of Indonesians. BPS data in 2023 shows that the agricultural sector absorbs 31.02% of the total workforce in Indonesia (Qalbia & Saputra, 2023). This shows that the agricultural sector has an important contribution to the Indonesian economy nationally and specifically also supports the economy in district or city areas. (Muhammad Saleh, 2023). Third, the agricultural sector contributes to the

country's foreign exchange through the export of agricultural products. Commodities such as palm oil, rubber, coffee, and tea are significant contributors to the country's foreign exchange. This helps increase state revenue and supports economic stability.(Qalbia & Saputra, 2023).

Indonesia is an agricultural country with the agricultural and rural sectors playing a strategic role in national development and being the largest contributor to GDP, exports (foreign exchange), industrial raw materials, provision of food and nutrition, and has been proven several times to be a buffer for the national economy when economic crises occur.(Rustandi & Nurpratiwi, 2021). Agriculture is an important economic sector for developing countries. This can be seen from the role of the agricultural sector as the main source of income for people in developing countries, especially those living in rural areas. The contribution of agriculture is still dominant from year to year, although there has been a shift in trends from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector. (Muhammad Saleh, 2023).

However, this sector also experiences quite serious obstacles, including capital factors. Capital is an important internal factor in the implementation of farming businesses run by farmers.(Ridlwan, 2016). In a society, there are some who have good agricultural land to plant to produce. But do not have the ability to farm, and also those who have land and also have the ability to plant it but lack capital, and there are also those who do not have any, except having the energy and ability to farm.(Rachmat et al., 2021). Profit sharing in agriculture is a form of land utilization where the distribution of results contains two elements of production, namely capital and labor carried out according to a certain ratio of land yields.

One form of cooperation that can be done is cooperation in the field of agriculture, namely cooperation in managing agricultural land between land

owners and farmers. Where later the results of the cooperation are divided according to the agreement that has been agreed upon previously. Islam pays great attention to agricultural activities and its branches. This attention can be seen from the many verses of the Qur'an and Hadith as well as the life of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions related to agriculture. There are three agricultural cooperation systems in Islam, namely: Musaqah, Mukhabarah, and Muzara'ah(Wardani & Faizah, 2020). Muzara'ah is working on (other people's) land such as rice fields or fields in return for part of the results (half, one third or one quarter). While the costs of the work and the seeds are borne by the landowner and the farmer who works the rice field only has the capital of his labor and ability to work the rice field.(Rafly et al., 2016).

Profit-sharing contracts offer several key benefits to farmers who do not have capital. First, farmers gain access to the funding they need to start or expand their farming businesses without having to worry about debt or burdensome interest rates. This opens up a huge opportunity for farmers who usually have difficulty getting loans from conventional financial institutions. Second, the business risk is shared between the investor and the farmer. Thus, farmers do not have to bear the entire risk of loss themselves, so they can focus more on increasing their productivity and managing their businesses. Third, with the capital available, farmers can purchase quality agricultural inputs, implement more modern technology, and increase the productivity of their businesses. This increase in productivity not only helps farmers increase their yields but also contributes to the welfare of their families.(Qalbia & Saputra, 2023).

Several studies related to the Muara'ah contract include research by(Prihatin & Sujianto, 2023)by titleMuzara'ah Contract and Welfare of Farmers in Mojorembun Village, Nganjuk Regency with research results showing that the implementation of the Muzara'ah

contract can improve the welfare of farmers measured by the development of the farmer's exchange rate or NTP which shows a positive direction seen from the income being greater than the expenditure and capital sacrificed. Then with the implementation of the Muzara'ah contract, the welfare of farmers can be improved as measured by the development of expenditure for food which illustrates an increase in the quality of the community's economy so that basic needs are met to meet life in the form of food, clothing, shelter, health and education.

Further research was conducted (Ngasifudin, 2016) with the results of the study, Akad Muzaraah can improve the welfare of small farmers (rural) to work on land with the help of Islamic banks. Therefore, Muzaraah products in the agricultural sector are very important to be implemented in Islamic banking as a superior product of Islamic banks in Indonesia as a real form of Islamic economic jurisprudence that is beneficial to society because the agricultural sector is a sector that can absorb a large workforce and is very influential on food commodities and the world economy, but many things must be fixed in preparing Land Cultivators' Resources to get maximum results and provide welfare impacts to Cultivators and Land Owners.

Further research (Wardani & Faizah, 2020) with the results of the study of agricultural cooperation carried out by rice field farmers and rice field owners using the muzara'ah contract with the maqashid sharia approach held by the "Krido Tani" farmer group in Sodo Village, Pakel District, Tulungagung Regency, increasing the welfare of rice field workers. This cooperation has a positive impact on daily life and helps improve the economy of the five rice field farmers.

Some of the studies above have similarities and differences with the research that the researcher is currently studying. The similarities are that both discuss the muzara'ah contract and the difference is that the research above uses field research methods while the research

conducted by the author uses bibliometric analysis and VOSviewer research.

Muzara'ah contract is a form of agricultural cooperation in Islam between landowners and sharecroppers, where the landowner provides land and capital, while the farmer manages and cares for the crops in return for a share of the profits. Although this contract is a fair and sharia-compliant alternative, in practice conflicts often arise regarding the distribution of profits, unclear rights and obligations of each party, and the potential for abuse of trust. This issue is important to understand so that agricultural cooperation can run smoothly and not cause disputes.

One way to understand more about the muzara'ah contract is to conduct a bibliometric analysis, namely by looking at the trends and patterns of existing research on this topic. Through this analysis, we can see how the muzara'ah contract is discussed in the legal and agricultural literature. This study aims to examine research trends on the muzara'ah contract and provide a clearer understanding of the application of this contract in Indonesian agrarian law.

METHODS

The method in this research uses a quantitative method with a bibliometric analysis approach. (Maulidiyah & Maika, 2023) namely a research method using bibliographic data to analyze research trends and patterns in scientific disciplines. (Elfi Sahara, 2024). Bibliometric research on muzara'ah contracts researchers use google scholar data as a secondary data source in the publish or perish application. In this study, the technique used in data retrieval is to collect data with the key muzara'ah contracts. After collecting data on muzara'ah contracts, researchers use a bibliometric analysis tool, namely VOSviewer, to visualize research patterns and trends in the publication. This tool can help researchers identify the main research topics in the field of muzara'ah contracts.

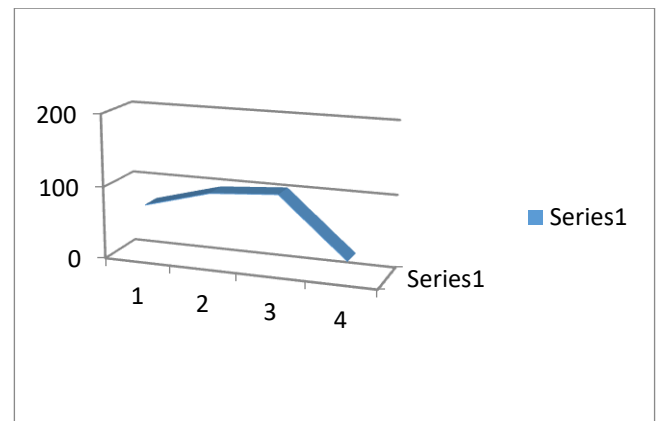
Analyzing research maps:

- Open VOSviewer;
- Create a map based on text data;
- Read text data from reference manager files;
- Data extraction based on title and abstract
- There are 3660 keywords, next
- 97 were taken who met the criteria;
- The last step is password verification.

- Determine the journal with the keyword muzara'ah contract
- Open harzing and mandeley
- Download journal articles in BibTex, ris and CSV formats
- The search results consist of 529 records.
- Dungan Research theme search results total 332
- Grouping by publication type
- Book 12
- Repository 185

contract in the publish or perish application from scolar data obtained 125 data from journal articles. With the highest number of article publications in 2024 and the lowest number of publications in 2025. The following is a picture of the development of journal article publications in 2022-2025:

Figure 1



Source. Data processed, 2025

From the image above, it can be seen the publication of the muzara'ah contract journal during the period 2022-2025 indexed by Google Scholar in the search for the publish or perish application, the results obtained publication data in the form of articles totaling 332 titles from accredited national journals. The results of the search for scientific publications around the muzara'ah contract in the field of agriculture during the period 2022 to 2025 show an increase and decrease in publications each year. The highest publication was in 2024 with 104 journal articles. Conversely, the lowest article publication occurred in 2025, namely only 23 articles.

Ranking of Institutions and Scientific Publication Journals Regarding Muzara'ah Contracts

In figure 1 2, there are 7 affiliates/institutions that publish the most research articles on muzara'ah contracts in the agricultural sector. This can be seen in the figure below.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

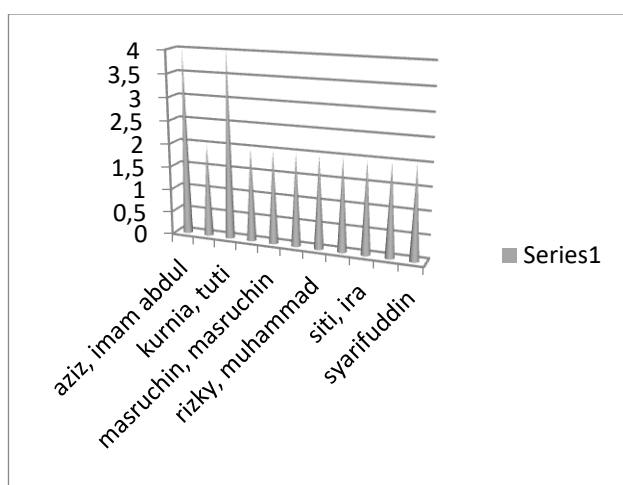
Mapping the Distribution of Scientific Publications Regarding Muzara'ah Contracts in the Field of Agriculture

This chapter discusses the mapping of research around the muzara'ah contract in the agricultural sector with a bibliometric study of VOSviewer, from the results of data collection for 4 years (2022-2025), 529 publication articles were obtained regarding the muzara'ah contract. The types of publications are grouped into three, namely books, repositories and journals. Each group has its own trend. However, the focus of this study is journals. The reaction of journal publication data around the muzara'ah contract during period 4, namely from 2022-2025, the total number of keywords for the muazara'ah

Number of nodes	Frequency (Series1)
1	3
2	3
3	2
4	2
5	4
6	2

In the figure 2 above, there are a number of affiliations/institutions that publish the most research articles on muzara'ah contracts in the agricultural sector. The ones that publish the most research results related to Journal of Islamic Business Law which is reaching 4 articles. And conversely the lowest is the economic reviews journal and the journal of economic and business, which is only two.

Figure 3



To evaluate the productivity of an author, the indicator can be seen from the number and frequency of publications and research they produce. Figure 3 presents the distribution of authors and articles in research publications during the period

Mapping research trends around muzara'ah contracts

In the context of research on the Muzara'ah contract, visualizations of search results on the Garuda website (digital reference portal) can be displayed, exported in RIS (research information system) format, inputted and analyzed with Vosviewer. This visualization is produced to provide an explanation and understanding of how the relationship between keyword elements related to the Muzara'ah contract in the next section will be analyzed regarding the findings generated from this visualization. The following are the results of data processing visualization using data processing using Vosviewer with the keyword Muzara'ah contract.

The use of network visualization to describe the pattern and distribution of keywords through data analysis using VOSviewer, obtained a map of publications with keywords in the results of network visualization, this shows the relationship or network between keywords in the field of muzara'ah contracts. The results of the

network visualization of the co-word map of research developments on muzara'ah contracts are divided into 5 clusters as can be seen in Figure 4. Cluster 1 (red) consists of 19 subjects, namely Cluster 2 (green), consisting of 15 subjects, Cluster 3 (dark blue), consisting of 14 subjects. Cluster 4 (yellow), consisting of 10 subjects. Cluster 5 (purple), consisting of 2 subjects. For more details, see the following table:

Keyword	Link	Total links	Occurrence
Cluster 1 red color			
1. agricultural sector	42	255	14
2. Agriculture	54	372	14
3. Muzarrah contract	54	162	73
4. Community	58	801	37
5. Development	39	323	15
6. Economy	50	227	15
7. Income	43	298	13
8. Indonesia	42	338	48
9. Islam	52	457	77
10. Public	15	43	14
11. Muazaraah	56	615	67
12. Muzaraah contract	53	625	35
13. Principle	50	337	17
14. Productive waqf	17	109	7
15. Qualitative approach	38	144	8
16. Sharecropper	49	419	15
17. Source	56	400	18
18. Waqf	30	259	18
	44	303	19

19. welfare			
Cluster 2 green color			
1. Accordance	52	784	28
2. Agreement	57	143	64
3. Beginning	48	2	7
4. Concept	47	263	14
5. Cooperation	56	235	57
6. Data collection techniques	46	192	7
7. Documentation	51	195	13
8. Islamic law	51	286	24
9. Management	54	626	34
10. Manager	50	726	18
11. Mukhabarah	45	390	31
12. Mukhabarah contract		380	18
13. Practice	56	577	51
14. Profit sharing	50		26
15. Rice field	53	106	32
		7	
		491	
		993	
Cluster 3 blue color			
1. Cost	48	284	9
2. Cultivator	52	773	29
3. Distribution	53	422	17
4. Harvest	52	495	15
5. Land	57	978	46
6. Land owner	53	797	31
7. Landowner	51	486	22
8. Loss	36	220	8
9. Primary data	50	302	11
10. Profit	57	120	57
11. Research	49	3	12

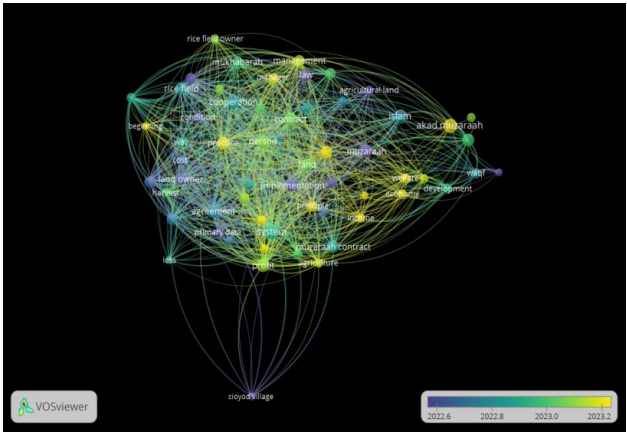
method	51	277	10
12. Recondary	57	285	95
data	50	172	10
13. System		0	
14. Way		314	
Cluster 4 yellow color			
1. Addition	49	211	9
2. Agricultural	48	303	15
land	53	326	22
3. Analysis	55	371	17
4. Capital	49	258	12
5. Condition	57	991	59
6. Contract	56	776	42
7. Implementatio	50	482	27
n	55	106	45
8. Law	32	8	12
9. Person		247	
10. Rice field			
owner			
5 color cluster			
1. Ciyod filling	12	192	8
Problem	5	56	420

Clustering visualization of the theme of the Muzara'ah contract. The results of data extraction from the title and abstract contained 3660 keywords. To obtain valid data, the researcher took keywords that met the threshold of at least 6 times appearing so that 97 keywords were obtained. Network and cluster visualization of each publication topic can be seen from network visualization. The concept of artificial intelligence is present in network visualization which makes it easy for prospective researchers to read existing research maps easily, practically and quickly. This will provide an overview and even inspiration regarding the topic of further study.

In addition, this study also maps the year of each keyword frequency that often

appears. The mapping results can be seen in Figure 4. Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that the frequency of keywords that often appear and have a correlation with other studies occurs in the range of 2022 - 2025.

Figure 5

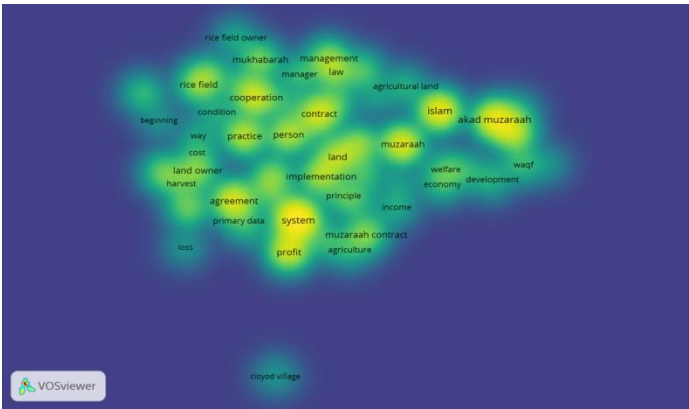


Source. Data processed, 2025

Publication Density Visualization Map About Muzara'ah Contract

Density visualization map is used to find out the depth of the publication. Based on the visualization in Figure 6, the brightest color indicates that the topic has been researched frequently. Meanwhile, the thin (dark) color indicates that the topic still has great opportunities to be researched. Based on the density map, it shows that research on the muzara'ah contract with the subject "Ciyod fillage and Problem is still minimal. Therefore, there is still an opportunity to conduct research on this topic in the future.

Figure 7



Source. Data processed, 2025

Figure 6 provides information to readers that the most trending topics in the muzara'ah contract are those with bright colors. Figure 6 can be used as a tool in determining the novelty of research so as to avoid similar research resulting in duplication. Prospective researchers can find novelty from keywords that are dimly colored while providing an overview of the scope of previous studies. The dimmer the color indicates that there are still few publications on the topic. This is an opportunity for prospective researchers to develop research topics more widely through density visualization. Prospective researchers can develop the novelty of the muzara'ah contract study through the perspectives of law, analysis, implementation and others. When research novelty is easy to find through the density visualization menu, researchers are automatically more efficient and effective. It is hoped that this menu will encourage the realization of a broader study of the muzara'ah contract.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, it is concluded that the development of research in the field of muzara'ah contracts for the period 2022-2025 from the Google Scholar database with the help of the publish of perish application was highest in 2024 with the number of published articles of 104 research journal articles. While the ranking of institutions and journals of Scientific Publication Publishing Regarding Muzara'ah Contracts, institutions that publish the most related journals are Journal of Islamic Business Law namely reaching 4 articles. Furthermore, the productivity of research authors in the field of Islamic economic disputes for the period 2022-2025 who were the most productive was Aziz, Imam Abdul and Kurnia, Tuti with a total of 4 published articles.

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