QUBAHAN ACADEMIC JOURNAL
VOL. 4, NO. 3, September 2024
https://doi.org/10.48161/qaj.v4n3a993

Islamic Community Empowerment in Economic Growth through Sugar Cane Farming Partnerships

Rini Setiawati [1*], Heni Noviarita [2], Sri Haryanto [3], Mubasit [4], Daryono [5], Afif Anshori [6] and Agus Dwianto [7]

[1] Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Lampung 35131, Indonesia;
[2] Faculty of Islamic Economics and Busines, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Lampug 35131, Indonesia;
[3] Faculty of Tarbiyah, Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Wonosobo 56311, Indonesia;
[4] Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, lampung 35131, Indonesia;
[5] Faculty of Economics, Universitas Semarang, Semarang 50239, Indonesia;
[6] Faculty of Usuluddin and Religious Studies, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Lampung 53131, Indonesia;
[7] Faculty of Economics, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia;

Corresponding author*: e-mail: rinisetiawati@radenintan.ac.id.

ABSTRACT: This is an exploratory research investigating the links for dependency, sugarcane harvesting and even (handful of) Islamic communities which establish these connections. It uses a mixed method that combines quantitative and qualitative elements along with an exploratory case study to explore the coordination mechanisms between global agribusiness giants' strategies and local sugarcane suppliers. This is the kind of integration needed to promote an ethical economy, where all parties involved are moving in the same direction towards a common appreciation for human success and well-being. Existing structure, however is embroiled in transaction costs of top-heavy governance contracts and inadequate farmer engagement with a complete contradiction to the basic principles of Islamic economic behaviour. Results from focus groups suggest the necessity of more farmer inclusion, hands-on exposure to field work and further intergroup collaboration. These components plus the principles of solidarity and "no worker left behind" with rigorous training requirements, monitoring can increase benefits to workers. This information provides a vital resource for practitioners, educators and policy makers to implement Islamic law in agriculture taking into consideration an organized rural development.

Keyword: Islamic community empowerment, sugarcane farming, economic development, partnership effectiveness, islamic economic principles.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the complex framework of modern economies, agricultural partnerships play a critical role in promoting rural development, particularly in developing countries. The recognition of these mutually advantageous relationships as a powerful catalyst in the revival of rural economies, especially in Islamic civilizations, is becoming more prominent [1-3]. One example of what that might look like comes from the institutional design in which smallholders and large agribusiness companies partner to develop Saccharum officinarum for sugarcane. Such a modus operandi is in line with Islamic principles of social and economic cooperation, which mirrors the worldwide phenomenon that utilizes collectivist solutions to achieve success both agriculturally and economically [4-6]. Empirical research shows that these collaborations, founded on ethical and collective ideals, lead to substantial enhancements in agricultural productivity and financial remuneration for indigenous farmers. The academic inquiries carried out by [6, 7] indicate a substantial augmentation in agricultural profitability and efficacy when small-scale farmers collaborate with huge companies. Furthermore, [8, 9] highlight the pivotal significance of these partnerships in disseminating technical information and improving skills, both of which are vital for attaining sustainable development in rural regions. Ethical collaborations, such as the integration of innovative agricultural practices with Islamic tenets can drive economic empowerment and social financial evolution in underserved rural communities [10-12]. In this partnership, an all-around improvement in the agricultural terrain and a sustainable

synthesis of agri-heritage conservation (and hence cultural preservation) and economic empowerment are transcended. This would help better the combination of traditional values and rural growth.

In the middle of the tall sugar cane fields, promising alliances form in the rich soil, yet where sunshine ought to shine brightly, there is still darkness. These partnerships, although having the advantage of prospective growth, typically face challenges in reaching true empowerment. In the middle of the many rows, a noticeable disagreement occurs as important individuals express their power without giving in. Meanwhile, the proficient local workers are overwhelmed by the complexity and unfamiliarity of advanced technology, similar to faraway celestial bodies that the typical farmer cannot comprehend without assistance. According to [13, 14] there is still a great deal of difficulty and effort involved, and the extraordinary feats of creation are still out of the grasp of the average worker.Lack of adequate mentoring impedes the development of ambition and leads to limited accomplishments. [15-17] provide findings that highlight an uneven distribution of wealth and unfair allocation. The scenario shown is the concentration of wealth in the hands of the strong, leaving the meager benefits of the average farmer down to a negligible amount.

A number of broader themes emerge that should inform how agricultural cooperation contributes to the empowerment of rural people. Based on the Resource-Based View, RBV) perspective businesses can achieve superior performance and competitive advantage by forming strategic partnerships to secure access to unique resources and capabilities [18]. Several studies back up this idea [19-23], This concept, when expanded to favoring cooperation in agriculture means that a combination of the assets and resources from those larger enterprises being able to mix with smallholder productivity might yield under certain circumstances higher yields or economic returns. In addition, the Social Capital Theory [24, 25], demonstrates that social interrelations and networks play an important role in resource use & cohabiting efforts. In this equation, strong social networks are much likely to increase the power of partnerships in rural areas by building trust and combining hands. These studies confirm the concept of effective but large-scale support networks acting to prevent joint-venture failure that emerged from [26-28], and so on, offering particular insight into agricultural marketing associations. Useful for assessing how these partnerships operate and contribute to empowering communities.

Thus research regarding potential of sugarcane cultivation competitability and larger role for Islamic Community in decision making bodies are two facets both based on agricultural benefit to humankind. These relationships, their distinct custodial virtue (and durability lasting long), largely remain unnoticed to this day. As demonstrated [29-31] and also recently reported in literature e.g., Baldassarri et al. Lack of experience devalues quickly value created by this collaboration under normal circumstances over time [32-36] which shows that front loaded productivity gains from these partnerships can soon dissipate if on-going operating mechanisms are not included). These challenges manifest in part from the systemic barriers that are entangled with participation agreements: assessments of gains and losses to community empowerment, economic development etc. [37], access paths sometimes limit related effects for communities to scale-up on a large enough mass base or market if some associations fail specific needs within indigenous populations [38] resulting poor net increase rural livelihoods [39]. This utilisation implies sizeable potential benefits from enhanced knowledge base of organizations for subsequent agrarian productivity, a conclusion confirmed by belated follow-up studies [31, 40], hence included inthis estimate. In most cases, their effect on the exact managerial and supporting procedures used happens to be unforeseen. They are also less effective than organizations that draw on a stronger basis of local engagement and support, research suggests. We have a lot to learn yet about whether or not this will last as well how different types of organizations can use it effectively for community benefit over the long term. Lastly, due to the rapidly changing rural technology environment and growing markets for various technologies in different geographies it is important that research be continued both into developing support structures for increasing adoption as well adjusting collaborative arrangements. If these organisations are going to survive and actually succeed or deliver what they should, rural ones need to do this. [41, 42] suggest that, given the rapid pace of technology change over time it is not uncommon for local capabilities sensing a need (such as radial) to be frustrated by system solutions associated with legacy systems unable to keep up with technological breakthroughs. Answers by informants and literature [43, 44] suggest the need to develop organizational models tailored to specific contextual environment that can be adopted locally, but drawing from best of creative innovation/delivery approaches. This calls to necessity to address these gaps when one is striving towards designing enhanced models on the role of agriculture not only in enhancing agricultural productivity but also patterns with Islamic compliance regarding social equity and sustainability. The prime concern of this study is to investigate the root causes in rural partnerships, significantly related with sugar cane farming and advocate a judicious requirements for enhancing conversations in Islamic modern society growth towards economic empowerment all over the state.

The organisational framework of sugarcane farming enterprises, and through this lens gain a greater understanding into how these systems affect the expansionsundevelopmentresistance (dquarreldefinition) of Islamic societies. The main aim is to uncover what makes this kind of organizations effective and sustainable in the

long term, as both a value creating enterprise that aligns with Islamic values at large scale (the What) and also fulfills its social responsibilities by being an integral part or impact independents from local communities. No text was supplied. The research aims to understand whether certain business models are more or less successful in achieving sustainable social and financial goals, both generally speaking as well as from the perspective of individuals operating within the sector. The discussion is aimed at providing very incisive views about how to reconcile group formations with Islamic Principles in order that they become part of the engine for a better Malaysia. The aim in this paper is to close key lacunae of research literature. The book offers recommendations for professionals, policymakers and community leaders on how to enhance the regions they care about without spending more money.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic Community Resource Empowerment, Economic Growth, and Sugarcane Farmer Partnership Patterns.

1. TEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS

The application of the theoretical framework is very important to understand the effectiveness of agricultural cooperation in various contexts . Motivation Theory explains how there are many situations that can affect a person's motivation in a work and cooperation environment. Meeting basic needs and achieving financial goals has a significant impact on relationship effectiveness, as shown [45] hierarchy of wants, which move from basic needs to self-actualization. Role Theory highlights the significance of well-defined roles and shared comprehension within corporate or partnership contexts. [46] asserts that the establishment of clear role boundaries fosters collaboration and improves outcomes, making role clarity essential in agricultural partnerships for the attainment of collective objectives. The theory of exchange emphasizes the importance of exchanging resources and benefits between partners. According to [47], fair and mutually advantageous interactions enhance relationships and enhance the effectiveness of cooperation. Effective agricultural partnerships rely on the crucial interchange of resources, including technology and knowledge, in order to achieve success. Dependency Theory analyzes the impact of interdependence on relationships and outcomes between organizations or individuals. [48] contend that the reliance on certain resources has an impact on the distribution of power and the efficiency of partnerships. The success of partnership structures in sugar cane agriculture can be influenced by the dependence on technology and markets. Economic Growth Theory explains the relationship between investment, innovation, and economic growth in particular regions [49]. In his paper, Wen highlights capital accumulation and technological innovation as fundamental catalysts for sustained economic growth. Investing in contemporary technologies and techniques in agricultural partnerships can expedite economic advancement in rural communities.

2. EMPOWERMENT OF ISLAMIC COMMUNITY RESOURCES

A key factor in improving the welfare and economic progress of the community is empowering the resources of the Islamic community. The Islamic community must be empowered at the social, spiritual and economic levels. According to [50] this is very important in business partnerships. Personal commitment to stewarding the resources available must exemplify Islamic values justice, equality and unity. There is consistent vision about an integrated approach shaping the concept of empowerment, understanding in broader context specific attaining social cohesion and ethics behavioral aspect within society [50]. This article needs to be ecological sound and economic activity should deal with these concepts as science shows, the studies call for a new way of get sustainability. In line with that, [51] also confirmed essential economic contribution and the inclusion of social capital as well systems readiness in cultivating community resilience on firms to provide insights into internalizing Islamic principles into corporate operational. Previous research conducted [52]concluded that business to approach in Islamic ethical norms would result in more equitable distribution of resources and great involvement among the people. All these data tells that in-order to have an inclusive sustainable economic social development based on Islam, it must endow resources that is own by Islamic people.

3. ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic development in rural areas is largely dependent on improving agricultural output per worker thanks to innovation and increased productivity. Thanks to investments in partnership programs and agricultural technologies, farmers can now yield more, meaning they earn extra. [53, 54] reported that the use of new technology and management methods for sugarcane production can enhance rural development. Some research was carried out on agriculture, where the study of Mobile Technology [55, 56] also highlights this point that through incorporation of technology and collaboration in agriculture can benefit in great hike both production wise as well income levels for farmers. [57, 58] integrating with traditional farming not only helps in resource optimization but

also benefits the economic sustainability of rural area by utilizing latest scientific technology. The overall results of this study suggest that innovation plays a key role in achieving sustainable economic development and should be adopted by rural agricultural communities.

4. PARTNERSHIP MODELS AND SUGAR CANE FARMERS

Another example is how partnerships in the sugarcane sector have helped a lot of work process within production and distribution networks. [59] finds strong evidence that smallholders partnering with agribusinesses considerably raise the likelihood of having access to higher technologies and wider markets. Among them are shirkah, mudharabah and the muzara'ah which take different forms in risk and benefit sharing that can be offered by these partnerships.

Sugarcane partnerships could be categorised into various types based on their nature and objectives. Formal and informal partnership models [60]. The formal relationship model requires a contract which lists the expectations of all respective international partners involved. West points out that the system is designed to be "resource efficient" and oriented towards maximal production coupled with an equitable distribution of benefits between all involved. Formal partnerships are supported by legal agreements, and informality is based on trust and verbal agreement.

Shirkah is the only kind of partnership in which all partners contribute both capital and labor to benefit equally. Shirkah has been defined as the partnership of profits and losses in predetermined ratio. Though models like Shirkah al-Milk (joint ownership) and Shirkah al-Uqud (contractual partnership) have different features, however, both aim at bringing in fair and productive cooperation. In principle, shirkah is supposed to ensure they collectively benefit and incur loss according to the degree of their hanafiyyat so that there can be equality in partnership. Mostly based on Mudharabah: A type of partnership where one party provides capital and the other expertise and labor. Mudharabah mutlaqoh also provides the user with freedom of using their capital, however as mudharabah muqoyyadah is related to special provisions and consent from those who gives out stock. Therewith, [61] Mudharabah model assures us with a healthy agricultural process as demonstrated in [62] that the agriculture is operated under practice rules and conditions such sharing of livestock management load hence it allows some degree of autonomy for individual farmers while providing assistance based on this collaboration effort. These are based on partnerships involving landowners and farmers where the harvest is divided according to previously agreed proportions. [63] revealed that Muzara'ah enables landowners to earn profits from the land without direct participation in agricultural production and provide an opportunity for farmers to utilize lands for farming. This model has a great application in increasing the production of agricultural products which provides mutual benefits to both parties.

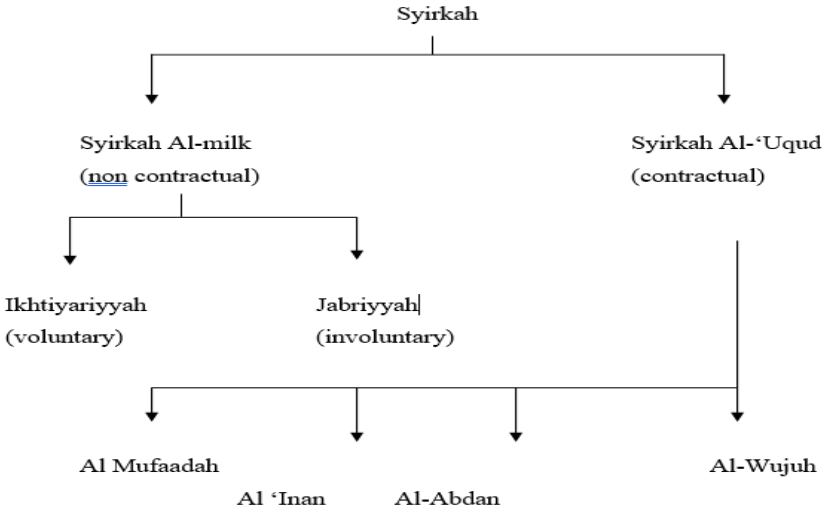

FIGURE 1. Classification of Shirkah

Sugarcane farmers getting together to step up the scale of production and help get better access to markets. The collaboration between the small-scale sugarcane farmers and businesses might improve efficiency, widen distribution avenues as supported in [64]. This will enable knowledge, technology and resources to be exchanged that can help farmers better control their crops and face integration of technologies included in the field level along with market entry through umbrella approach so a win-win outcome for all stakeholders involved leading towards economic gain as well ensure sustainability within sugarcane sector.

5. RELEVANT RESEARCH FINDINGS

A partnership in the agriculture sector, including an existing collaboration aimed at improving sugarcane cultivation outcomes designed to boost yields and enhance farmer livelihoods demonstrated significant results as reported in published reports. Reported that joint initiatives and adaptation of modern technologies with large organizations as well smallholders is the one among potential factor strong enough for productivity improvement including financial benefits [65]. These findings demonstrate the potential of this partnership to better use technology on farms and grow yields that are integral for farmers in order ensure an economically successful agricultural future. Abbas et al. Technology and knowledge have a vital importance that magnifies the performance of agricultural alliances. The paper also discovers that by means of efficient technology and knowledge sharing among partners, it is possible to boost the productivity on ground for sustainable farming practices.

And everyone in this field will admit it is a complicated, there are challenges. Examples of this include the restricting impact on agricultural collaboration in coffee supply chains (due to power imbalances and/or capacity) - see [66, 67], as well as research that highlights undesirable ripen effects from international corporations exercising their market-power over smallholders reducing both cooperation capacities and benefits. It stressed the importance of on-going support and training to ensure that relationship continues-to-be-strong even after a several years. Results underscore the value of continued engagement and dedication to creating competency for maintaining results in collaborative endeavors.

Economic Growth Theory analyses the mechanisms, reactions and stimuli; positive/negative linkages over interactions as well operations which may offer applicable frameworks for agricultural co-operations mechanism within a theoretical frame [68]. Seventy-one said partnership framework integration should better reflect community needs, and keep up with the technologies available [69]. We found that coupling theoretical paradigms to partnerships in creative ways can enhance collaboration, and improve its coherence with market processes essential for adding value from the demand side whether these hold host-side or proximate benefits for farmers and industrial corporations alike.

This study is supported by a theory of cooperation in sugarcane cultivation, which can empower Islamic communities thus economically proving. While the research focuses on what partnership between various actors in agriculture delivers and costs, there are also some empirically based key messages to enhance the effectiveness of partnerships. The future work must investigate further how to address the power dynamic,how to guarantee that benefit is fair-sharing and consider life-long learningand scale up with these kind of partnership programs so that its potentialbenefits can be better utilized. Improved coordination frameworks can move a greater number of actors forward in sustainable agricultural growth and lead to better social and economic results.

III.MATERIAL AND METHOD

1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research is descriptive by analyzing the partnership model between sugarcane farmers and PT Pemuka Sakti Manis Indah (PTPSMI) in Negara Batin District Way Kanan Regency Lampung. This study assesses the effect of this collaboration on Islamic community resources and local economic development. The need is to give detail meaning with the help of research technique, which will be useful only after pursuing through mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) study process that it could measure partnership effectiveness [70]. This method improves the validity of the result as well for it uses many data sources and different perspective [71]. In this case, triangulation appears particularly useful in agricultural studies since it substantiates results through manifold methods to minimize biases encountered during single-method investigations [72]. The research employs both qualitative data from interviews with stakeholders and quantitative insights through surveys, offering a comprehensive structure for assessing the effect of collaboration on organizational evolution, employment promotion [73].

2. STUDY AREA

Fieldwork occured in Negara Batin District, Way Kanan Regency, Lampung with the purpose of this study was choosing representatives from large land owners that previously cooperate to PT PSMI. Such a base is significant as the area has had an intensive agricultural history and so could be used to analyse how partnerships have included themselves in regional development processes [74, 75]. It gives an ideal case for investigating the broaden consequences of agricultural collaborations on community empowerment and economic upliftment [76]. The characteristics of this area, along with farmers cooperating with PT PSMI shows a model for cooperation mechanisms in the context to instigate rural development are supported by previous research that has emphasized asking more site-specific questions which make them different from each other [51, 77].

3. *DATA COLLECTION*

The study combined primary data obtained from the collaboration between sugarcane farmers and PTPSMI or what also known as secondary data. The primary data were collected from the sugarcane farmers who are involved in contract farming through questionnaire survey. This study adopted a Guttman scale (CLOSED) questionnaire, with response set to two answers: YES or NO which guarantee higher operatization of the information generated [78]. It is long been established in the literature as an effective way to elicit accurate and quantifiable responses during agricultural research [79]. Primary data also accompanied documents constructing the contract partnership and precaution information dealing with the environmental regulations from two countries, some of it was already completed (previously mentioned for structure resolve use only) [80]. These sorts of documents provide important context, and can be used to support primary data by explaining the formal contracts and regulatory environments that these relationships flow through [81]. It reinforces the good quality of results by using available secondary data [82].

4. *POPULATION AND SAMPLING*

This research scope is all sugarcane farmer in Negara Batin Regency totally 273 farmers and spread within 10 villages. Farm Numbers by Cropland AreaThe next table shows farm numbers and cropland area.

Table 1. Distribution of sugarcane farmers and cultivated areas in negara batin district

No	Village	Population	Cultivated Area (Ha)	Number of Farmers
1	Negara Batin	2,049	756.24	129
2	Negara Mulya	796	78.52	10
3	Marga Jaya	1,739	18.46	7
4	Purwa Negara	3,344	28.89	5
5	Kota Jawa	1,204	3.16	2
6	Sri Menanti	856	158.83	50
7	Sri Mulyo	2,283	17.49	3
8	Gisting Jaya	3,087	0.88	1
9	Karta Jaya	1,127	248.93	57
10	Gedung Jaya	1,898	38.32	9
Total		29,111	1,349.72	273

Source of Data; Observation processed by the author 2024

A convenient sample of 273 farmers, representing about ten per cent of the population was chosen using proportional sampling where a relative proportionate group size is maintained so that it reflects true distribution from whence they were selected. An excellent intro to the book, including not only some summary paragraphs on these dynamics but also three individuals who worked both in (or with) PT PSMI and local agricultural offices as key informants. This multi-faceted sample design strengthens the study as it draws upon diverse participant insights, including those from different role groups who have overlapping but unique perspectives on its research objectives [83].

A good example of a Guttman scale, also called cumulative scaling, is that these measurement devices are constructed to measure the extent for which an attribute or attitude exists by presenting a series of ordered statements so as if one agrees with any higher-order statement then one will agree with all lower order items [84], [85, 86]. So, constructed hierarchically, Unlike a set of questions that are sorted into the order: from easy to extreme (Sequential): although it ensures does try its best [87]. So, if I say "yes" there with this statement then supporteness for easier less intense statements as well [88]. Elements range, for instance in measurements of environmental attitudes from basic concurrence with conservation ideas to engaging more elaborate behaviors like legislative lobbying. Scores are of the form, for example, agree/disagree and whether answers to a set of questions cohere with an internal checklist in accumulating scores [89]. The success of the thermometer stems from its ability to measure latent attitudes or behaviors in a cumulative and ordered sequence [78, 90]. Small scale pretesting was carried out to check for clarity in the questions and response reliability. A strong data-collection protocol is not only an asset to the trustworthiness of findings, but it also builds upon traditional practices in agricultural and social science research [91].

5. DATA ANALYSIS

Additionally, they conducted a mixed methods research to analyze this information using both qualitative and quantitative approaches [92]. Descriptive statistics were used to compute the total mean score of the survey data [93]. This caption discusses the themes that arise from the similarity of interfaces seen in relationship dynamics often found in qualitative interview data, as analyzed by [94] using thematic analysis. The triangulation in this study is executed with extraordinary precision, ensuring a high degree of reliability and validity in the results [95]. This approach sheds more insight on the relationship between cooperation and local economic growth [96, 97]. The study included theme summaries derived from both qualitative and quantitative data, which were then mathematically displayed to demonstrate progress towards the advantages of partnership for community development and economic regeneration [98]. The interconnection between agricultural partnerships, sustainable development, and community well-being is so comprehensive that this study endeavors to analyze their intricate structure [99].

IV.RESULTS

1. PROFILE OF NEGARA BATIN SUB-DISTRICT, WAY KANAN REGENCY

Since its inception, the Right Way District has progressed significantly. Development in the region prompted an increase in the number of districts to 14 districts from 6. Way Kanan District is noted for the varying elevations and its unique geography, as well as the following: Banjit with proportion of 8.46% and above sea level of 74 meters, Negeri Agung 14.36% at 72 meters, Baradatu 3.88% at 158 meter, Bahuga 3.52% at 74 meter, Gn Labuhan 2.94% at 131 meters, Buay Bahuga 2.60% at 75 meters, Kasui 3.83% at 181. Metres, Bumi Agung 3.36% at 72 meters, Rebang Tangkas 5.28% at 123 meters, Pakuan Ratu 14.80% at 36 meters, Blambang Umpu 3.59 at 110 meters, Negara Batin 8.88% at 27 meters, Way Tuba 5.26 at 78 meters, Negeri Besar 9.24 at 22 meters. Way Kanan Regency is located between latitude 4°12′-4°58′ S and longitude 104°17′-105°04′ E.

Blambangan Umpu is the capital of Way Kanan, which is one of the 15 regencies/cities of Lampung Province. Spanning 3,921.63 square kilometers, it accounts for 11.11% of the entire area of Lampung Province. The regency is comprised of 14 districts, 3 urban communities, and 197 rural villages. The anniversary of the regency is observed on April 27th. Way Kanan's geographical location offers strategic advantages for the development of many natural resources, including as agriculture, livestock, plantations, forestry, and mining. The geography is primarily hilly to mountainous, with slopes of 25–40% covering roughly 5.9%, rolling to hilly sections with slopes of 15–25% covering roughly 20.2%, and mostly flat to rolling with slopes ranging from 0–15% covering approximately 73.9%.

Way Kanan experiences a tropical environment characterized by two different seasons: a wet season and a dry season. The average temperature in Way Kanan is 30°C. The terrain is made up of mountains that range in elevation from 450 to 1500 meters above sea level. These mountains make up 7% of the western region, while the eastern region consists of flatlands that are covered in lowland rice fields and volcanic ash. Slopes as high as 1700 meters may be found in Kasui with Gunung Punggur, 16,000 meters in Banjit, and 1,500 meters in Gunung Bukit Duduk. The topography is divided into two primary regions: elevated to mountainous terrains and river valleys. Bukit Barisan & Bukit Persegi are two examples of the hilly terrain with main or additional forest vegetation, however there are tiny rivers in the river basin places. The effective soil depth across almost all of Way Kanan's land is over 90 cm, with certain places having a depth between 60 and 90 cm.

Table 2. Distribution of Villages, Definitive Villages, Environment/Dusun/RW/RK, and RT by Distric

District	Villages	Definitive Villages	Environment/Dusun/RW/RK	RT
Banjit	19	1	124	218
Baradatu	19	3	90	210
Gunung Labuhan	21	-	110	148
Kasui	18	1	100	175
Rebang Tangkas	10	-	70	134
Blambangan Umpu	25	1	159	325

Way Tuba	13	-	65	147
Negeri Agung	19	-	97	207
Bahuga	11	-	43	78
Buay Bahuga	9	-	46	94
Bumi Agung	10	-	60	126
Pakuan Ratu	19	-	87	249
Negara Batin	15	-	73	199
Negara Besar	13	-	60	117
Total	221	6	1184	2427

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

Table 3. Population and growth rate by district (2016-2021)

District	Population (Thousand)	Growth Rate (2016-2021) (%)
	2016	2021
Banjit	44,971	49,876
Baradatu	38,86	42,365
Gunung Labuhan	29,057	32,472
Kasui	31,213	34,75
Rebang Tangkas	21,445	23,961
Blambangan Umpu	62,821	69,887
Way Tuba	22,526	25,048
Negeri Agung	36,353	40,527
Bahuga	9,766	10,951
Buay Bahuga	19,329	21,14
Bumi Agung	25,582	27,951
Pakuan Ratu	39,691	43,886
Negara Batin	37,776	41,598
Negara Besar	18,14	20,013
Total	437,53	490,991

Source: BPS Statistics of Way Kanan Regency (2016-2021), Way Kanan Data in Figures 2022.

The population and yearly growth rates for each district in the Way Kanan Regency are shown in this table for the years 2016 through 2021. Way Kanan Regency's total population grew by 2.21% year, from 437,530 to 490,991. The district of Bahuga had the greatest growth rate at 2.41%, signifying a faster population increase compared to other districts. With a growth rate of 1.85%, Buay Bahuga had the lowest, indicating a slower pace of population expansion in that district.

Table 4. Number and percentage of population by age group and sex in way kanan regency

Age Group	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
0-4	23,567	9.44	23,788	10.13	47,355
05-Sep	23,898	9.70	22,764	9.68	46,662

Oct-14	22,663	8.93	21,817	9.05	44,48
15-19	21,724	8.73	19,982	8.52	41,706
20-24	21,912	8.85	19,765	8.40	41,677
25-29	20,736	8.36	18,675	8.08	39,411
30-34	19,423	7.74	18,895	8.06	38,318
35-39	17,556	6.95	16,808	7.15	34,364
40-44	15,984	6.36	15,437	6.58	31,421
45-49	14,892	5.93	14,102	6.03	28,994
50-54	12,547	4.98	12,168	5.18	24,715
55-59	11,245	4.50	10,167	4.32	21,412
60-64	8,92	3.56	7,675	3.27	16,595
65-69	5,932	2.35	5,62	2.39	11,552
70-74	3,72	1.48	3,357	1.43	7,077
75+	4,287	1.70	4,308	1.83	8,595
Total	249,492	100.00	235,663	100.00	485,155

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

This table details the population distribution by age group and gender for Way Kanan Regency in 2021. The largest age group is 0-4 years, with females slightly outnumbering males. The data show a relatively uniform distribution among the different age groups, although there is a noticeable population decline among the elderly, it indicates a decrease in the birth rate in previous years or a high mortality rate [100]. The total population for 2021 reached 485,155 inhabitants, including a distribution that shows a valuable perspective on the demographic composition and possible socioeconomic requirements of the area.

Table 5. Area and population density by district in way kanan regency

District	Area (Km²)	Population	Population Density (People/Km²)
Banjit	331.60	49,876	150
Baradatu	152.03	42,365	279
Gunung Labuhan	115.22	32,472	281
Kasui	150.27	34,75	231
Rebang Tangkas	207.18	23,961	116
Blambangan Umpu	532.99	69,887	131
Way Tuba	206.25	25,048	121
Negeri Agung	562.98	40,527	72
Bahuga	138.22	10,951	79
Buay Bahuga	102.03	21,14	207
Bumi Agung	131.74	27,951	212
Pakuan Ratu	580.34	43,886	76
Negara Batin	348.40	41,598	119
Negara Besar	362.37	20,013	55
Total	3,921.15	490,991	125

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

This table illustrates the area and population density of each district within the Right Way District for 2021. Population densities show significant variation across districts, with Baradatu showing the highest density of 279 individuals per square kilometer, indicating a dense concentration of populations across a relatively limited geographic expanse. In contrast, the Great State recorded the lowest density of 55 individuals per square kilometer, indicating a more dispersed distribution of the population [101, 102]. The total population density for the regency is 125 people per square kilometer, reflecting the overall distribution of the population across the entire area.

Table 6. Dry land area (hectares) by utilization per district in way kanan regency, 2016

District	Unused Land	Meadow	Estates	Other	Total
Banjit	1,914	-	-	3,39	29,046
Baradatu	-	-	2,665	-	13,843
Gunung Labuhan	-	-	3,704	-	11,124
Kasui	-	-	9,642	-	13,539
Rebang Tangkas	-	-	8,919	-	20,088
Blambangan Umpu	2,694	-	11,443	51	52,657
Way Tuba	690	-	817	-	19,904
Negeri Agung	3,18	-	25,913	-	55,824
Bahuga	-	-	7,396	23	11,51
Buay Bahuga	-	-	6,597	-	8,827
Bumi Agung	-	-	7,747	-	11,51
Pakuan Ratu	1,725	-	17,352	-	56,266
Negara Batin	20	3	1,175	-	32,926
Negara Besar	13,253	27	11,722	-	35,173
Total	21,562	30	115,092	3,464	343,143

Source: Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Animal Husbandry of Way Kanan Regency.

The table illustrates the distribution of dry land utilization in Way Kanan Regency for 2016, totaling 343,143 hectares. It reveals that the largest unused land area is in Negara Besar, while the majority of land is dedicated to estates, especially in Negeri Agung and Blambangan Umpu. Meadow areas are minimal, predominantly in Negara Batin, and "Other Uses" varies widely, with significant areas in Banjit. This distribution underscores a focus on estate cultivation and highlights the need for strategic agricultural planning to align with regional needs [103].

Table 7. Planted area of smallholders' estates by district and type of plant in way kanan regency, 2021

District	Rubber	Hybrid Coconut	Palm	Coconut	Coffee	Pepper	Cocoa	Cane	Clover
Banjit	615	36	78	240	6,87	315	75	-	137
Baradatu	525	165	93	236	480	405	65	-	3
Gunung Labuhan	540	155	213	125	1,1	1,55	80	-	23
Kasui	1,165	55	195	245	6,23	700	200	-	210
Rebung Tangkas	730	52	580	110	2,3	385	195	-	65
Blambangan Umpu	6,5	530	340	1,305	1,92	310	87	15	-
Way Tuba	9,8	-	232	510	260	102	135	12	-
Negeri Agung	3,85	65	145	280	200	98	77	85	-
Bahuga	4,52	280	1,435	190	-	-	50	360	-
Buay Bahuga	2,49	-	574	97	-	-	90	-	-
Bumi Agung	2,23	-	1,615	110	13	-	195	60	-
Pakuan Ratu	9,2	23	400	460	165	-	63	2,4	-
Negara Batin	900	20	83	675	53	7	79	3,938	-
Negeri Besar	390	-	113	55	-	-	65	90	-
Total	43,455	1,381	19,591	6,096	4,638	3,872	1,456	6,96	438

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

Table shows the distribution of smallholders' estate crops in Way Kanan Regency 2021 and it is clear to see rubber, particularly cultivated by producers at the Subdistricts of Way Tuba and Pakuan Ratu due to its economic significance as well. This species is also important for the local agriculture and the hybrid coconut (CINTADARAH, Cilacap) are cultivated widely especially in Gunung Labuhan, Kasui. While coffee and pepper hold slightly less acreage they are central to the agricultural diversity of the region. The cultivation of cocoa, sugarcane and clover varies with notable concentrations in certain areas like Blambangan Umpu and Negeri Dalam. This diversity of the crop distribution also indicates several different agricultural practices existing in this district which can be useful for chalking out future agricultural policies and strategies.

Table 8. Planted production of smallholders' estates by district and type of plant in way kanan regency

District	Rubber (Ton)	Hybrid Coconut (Ton)	Palm (Ton)	Coconut (Ton)	Coffee (Ton)	Pepper (Ton)	Cocoa (Ton)	Cane (Ton)	Clover (Ton)
Banjit	1,233	14	182	300	2,934	33	151	-	11
Baradatu	1,073	40	218	270	148	47	150	-	2
Gunung Labuhan	1,044	84	500	152	360	131	165	-	2
Kasui	2,55	23	490	260	2,565	110	578	-	35
Rebung Tangkas	1,5	20	1,605	126	966	50	595	-	27
Blambangan Umpu	12,4	150	750	1,125	724	26	203	1,05	-
Way Tuba	15	-	572	450	56	9	297	840	-
Negeri Agung	9,9	25	338	315	30	8	160	5,95	-
Bahuga	11,1	80	3,591	250	-	-	112	27	-
Buay Bahuga	6,3	-	1,4	120	-	-	210	-	-
Bumi Agung	5,1	-	4,108	145	3	-	446	4,5	-
Pakuan Ratu	20,16	9	970	450	27	-	149	180	-
Negara Batin	1,96	7	163	750	11	0	168	315,008	-
Negeri Besar	840	-	240	53	-	-	138	7,2	-
Total	90,16	72,936	15,126	4,765	7,827	3,532	7,588	541,548	77

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

CA Typical ways of producing smallholder crops in Way Kanan District during 2016 based on Table 1 that shows the generated agronomic data for a numberof cro^{ff}s From the higher-economic crops, rubber stellar as it was produce in large amounts specifically harvesting area of at Way Tuba(15 thousand tons) and Pakuan Ratu (20 one hundred sixty tons). The hybrid coconut and oil palm were also planted to some significant levels, especially in Blambangan Umpu and Kasui. Coffee and pepper are among the other crops that make up a major part of Vietnam but contribute less to overall agriculture output locally. Partially cultivated in cocoa, sugarcane and clover where a heavy amount of the land is utilized to this purpose by Blambangan Uppu (33%) and Negeri Dalam.

Table 9. Area and production of cane estates in way kanan regency

District	Not Yet Produce Area (ha)	Produce Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Productivity (ton/ha)
Banjit	-	-	-	-	-
Baradatu	-	-	-	-	-

Gunung Labuhan	-	-	-	-	-
Kasui	-	-	-	-	-
Rebung Tangkas	-	-	-	-	-
Blambangan Umpu	-	15	15	1,05	70
Way Tuba	-	12	12	840	70
Negeri Agung	-	85	85	5,95	70
Bahuga	-	360	360	27	75
Buay Bahuga	-	-	-	-	-
Bumi Agung	-	60	60	4,5	75
Pakuan Ratu	-	2,4	2,4	180	75
Negara Batin	-	3,938	3,938	315,008	80
Negeri Besar	-	90	90	7,2	80
Total	-	6,96	6,96	541,548	77.81

Source: Horticulture and Forestry Service of Way Kanan Regency

The table shows the area and production of cane estates in Way Kanan Regency for 2016. The total area under cane cultivation was 6,960 hectares, with a production of 541,548 tons and an average productivity of 77.81 tons per hectare. Significant cane production is concentrated in several districts, including Negara Batin (3,938 ha, 315,008 tons) and Pakuan Ratu (2,400 ha, 180,000 tons). Other notable districts include Bahuga and Negeri Agung, with considerable areas and production volumes. Cane cultivation partnerships with PT. Pemuka Sakti Manis Indah (PT. PSMI) are present in various districts, contributing to the significant production and utilization of previously unused lands.

2. COMPANY PROFILE: PT. PEMUKA SAKTI MANIS INDAH (PT. PSMI)

PT. PSMI, a sugar mill located in Way Kanan Regency, Lampung Province, plays a crucial role in the local economy by generating employment opportunities and increasing earnings for the local workforce. Established in 1990, it has grown its activities to encompass 1,000 hectares with the assistance of the Way Kanan Regency Government and the Lampung Provincial Government. A rise in domestic sugar output, government income, and job possibilities can be attributed to the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) project. The Kanan Plantation and Forestry Office aggressively promotes collaboration between farmers and PT. PSMI, thereby improving their livelihoods and the well-being of the community.

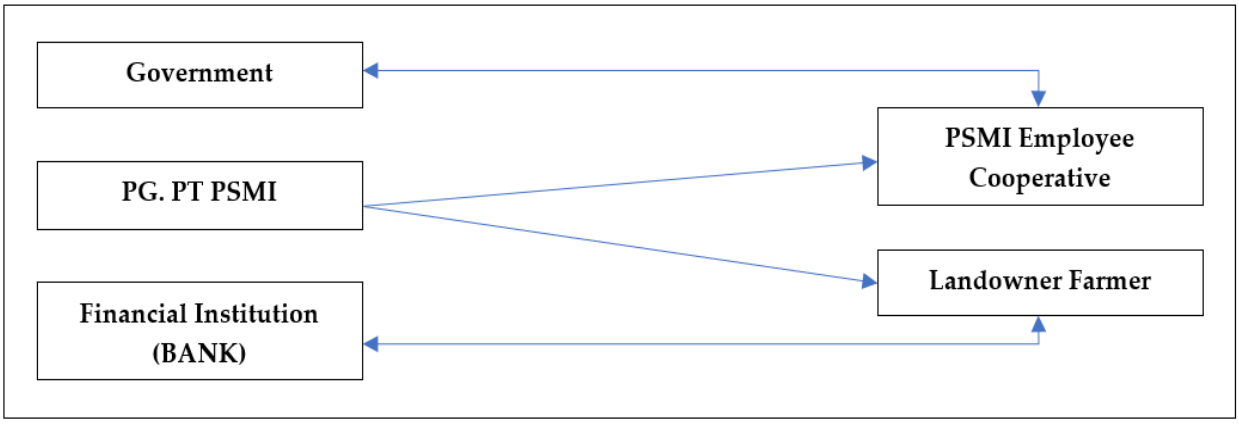

FIGURE 2. Macro institutionalization of sugarcane agribusiness partnership in way kanan district

Supervising land ownership records, enabling capital loans, and informing farmers about the cooperation are the responsibilities of PSMI's cooperative, Koperasi Karyawan Pemuka Sakti Manis Indah (PSMI). The government plays a vital role in promoting collaboration within the sugarcane agribusiness by offering guidance and proposals through several agencies. The Way Kanan Regency Government's support of the proposal, the cooperative's Articles of Association, correspondence with the Way Kanan Regent, and Minister of Forestry and Plantation Decree No. 1083/Menhutbun-IX/1998 are among the important papers.

This diagram depicts the intricate structure of micro-level institutional connections within the sugarcane agriculture in Way Kanan District. PG. PT PSMI is positioned at the center, facilitating coordination with multiple essential stakeholders: SAPARODI functions as a distributor, ensuring the widespread distribution of sugarcane to larger markets. Extra distributors enhance the transportation of goods from regional origins to broader distribution networks. ALSINTAN offers agricultural machinery and assistance, improving output. Buyers of sugar and drops play a crucial role in generating money by purchasing the finished products. Certification agencies such as BPN ensure that agricultural methods and products adhere to the necessary requirements. The operation is protected from hazards by legal and security services, as well as insurance against force majeure. Finally, researchers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and professionals in the sugar industry actively contribute to continuous enhancements and advancements in the field. This all-inclusive plan illustrates how different organizations play interdependent roles in promoting the efficiency and sustainability of the agribusiness cooperation [104, 105].

Figure 4. Within a 50-kilometer radius of the PT. PSMI sugar factory, the specified working area falls under the purview of sugarcane agribusiness collaboration. The area is easily accessible by roads, suitable for heavy machinery and tractors. It spans around 50 hectares. This is a result of business and economic factors that aim to guarantee the efficient functioning of agribusiness activities. The cooperative serves as a mediator in matters of authority and involvement in the management of the sugarcane agribusiness; farmers are in charge of providing land but are not actively involved in management. PT. PSMI serves as the active manager.

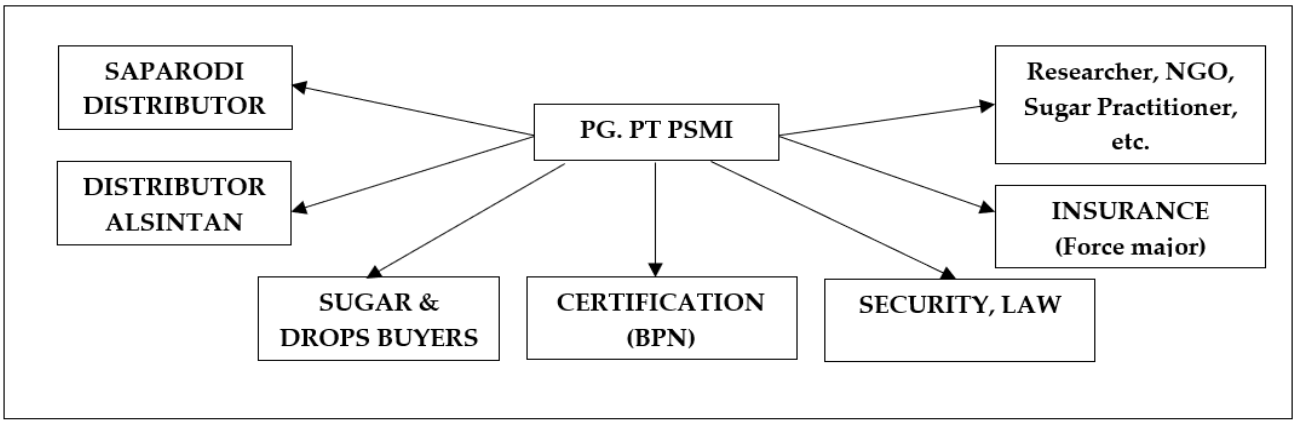

FIGURE 3. Scheme of micro institutionalization of sugarcane agribusiness partnership in way kanan district

3. PARTNERSHIP AND PROFIT SHARING PATTERN (PT. PSMI)

To optimize land use, raise sugarcane output, and boost farmer incomes, PT. PSMI works with cooperatives and farmers. Land ownership documentation is submitted by farmers, and agricultural operations are overseen by PT. PSMI and the cooperative. To maximize efficiency, properties must be placed within a 50-kilometer radius of the factory. The model, which includes seven sub-districts such as Negara Batin, accomplishes cost savings by reducing the distances traveled during transportation. PT. PSMI manages all activities relating to land, such as planning and advertising, using funds acquired through bank loans. Land records are used as collateral, and contracts require exact measurement, land verification, and a four-year length. Payments are disbursed to farmers one month following the harvest, and adjustments can be made depending on various factors. 34% of the total is allocated for processing, while the remaining 66% is defined as gross income in the profit sharing plan. In addition, a certain portion of 10% is allocated for taxes. The distribution of net income is divided as follows: 72% is allotted to farmers, 20.5% is assigned to PT. PSMI, 5% is reserved for future expenses, and 2.5% is provided to the cooperative. Payments are made in two separate stages: initially, once the harvesting process is finished, and subsequently, at the end of the milling season.

Table 10. Cost and profit analysis for sugarcane cultivation over four years

Description	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Average Cost/Revenue
I. Cost of Sugarcane Cultivation					
1. Land Clearing	4,800,000				
2. Land Preparation	2,000,000				
a. Plowing 1	700				
b. Plowing 2	650				
c. Ridger	650				
3. Fertilizer	4,090,000	4,090,000	4,090,000	4,090,000	
a. Phonska (900 kg)	3,150,000				
b. KCI (100 kg)	600				
c. Handling Cost	40				
d. Labor (4 HK)	300				
4. Planting	8,600,000				
a. Seeds	6,500,000				
b. Planting Contract	2,100,000				
5. Stubble Burning (3 HK)	-	225	225	225	
6. Spring/Terra Tyne	540	450	450	450	
7. Weeding (3 HK)	225	225	225	225	
8. Agrochemical	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
a. Agrochem 1	750				
b. Agrochem 2	750				
9. Striping/Klentek	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
10. Harvesting + Transport	9,500,000	9,000,000	8,500,000	8,000,000	
11. Operational Cost	850	850	850	850	
Total Cost	33,105,000	17,340,000	16,840,000	16,340,000	
II. Estimated Revenue					
1. Revenue I	45,000,000	42,500,000	40,000,000	37,500,000	41,250,000
Cost:	11,985,000	25,160,000	23,160,000	21,160,000	20,366,250
Profit Sharing					
Land Owner 72%	8,629,200	18,115,200	16,675,200	15,235,200	14,663,700
Manager 20.5%	2,456,925	5,157,800	4,747,800	4,337,800	4,175,081
Reserve Fund 5%	599,25	1,258,000	1,158,000	1,058,000	1,018,312
Cooperative 2.5%	299,625	629	579	529	509,156
2. Revenue II	49,500,000	46,750,000	44,000,000	41,250,000	45,375,000
Cost:	16,485,000	29,410,000	27,160,000	24,910,000	24,491,250
Profit Sharing					
Land Owner 72%	11,869,200	21,175,200	19,555,200	17,935,200	17,633,700
Manager 20.5%	3,379,425	6,029,050	5,567,800	5,106,550	5,020,706
Reserve Fund 5%	824,25	1,470,500	1,358,500	1,245,500	1,224,562
Cooperative 2.5%	412,125	735,25	679	622,75	612,281

3. Revenue III	54,000,000	51,000,000	48,000,000	45,000,000	49,500,000
Cost:	20,985,000	33,660,000	31,160,000	28,660,000	28,616,250
Profit Sharing					
Land Owner 72%	15,109,200	24,235,200	22,435,200	20,635,200	20,603,700
Manager 20.5%	4,301,925	6,900,300	6,387,800	5,875,300	5,866,331
Reserve Fund 5%	1,049,250	1,683,000	1,558,000	1,433,000	1,430,812
Cooperative 2.5%	524,625	841,5	779	716,5	715,406

Source: PT PSMI Cooperative, 2024

Table 11. Factors determining the high or low yields in sugarcane agribusiness

No.	High Yield Factors	Low Yield Factors
1.	Good weather, adequate rainfall	Poor weather, insufficient rainfall
2.	No pest or disease infestations, e.g., minimal locusts	Pest or disease infestations, e.g., frequent locusts
3.	No fires	Fires occurring before harvesting or burning
4.	Decrease in production inputs costs, e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, fuel	Increase in production inputs costs, e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, fuel
5.	Good plant growth	Poor plant growth
6.	Few additional costs from government or security authorities	Many additional costs from government or security authorities
7.	Minimal maintenance of infrastructure (roads, drainage, bridges)	Extensive maintenance of infrastructure (roads, drainage, bridges)

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

4. PREREQUISITE ANALYSIS TESTING

Table 12. Summary of validity and reliability testing for partnership patterns

No. Item	R Hitung	R Tabel	Keterangan
1	0,499	0,482	Valid
2	0,499	0,482	Valid
3	0.654	0,482	Valid
4	0,499	0,482	Valid
5	0,566	0,482	Valid

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

In determining the validity of the items used, a significance test of the correlation coefficient at a 0.05 significance level is typically performed. An item is considered valid if it is significantly correlated with the total score. Using SPSS 16 for data analysis, the output tabulation shows that all five items, after correlating with the r table value of df = N (17)-2 = 15 = 0.482, have r count values greater than r table (0.482). This indicates that all listed items are significantly correlated with the total score and are valid for use in research. Out of 11 items related to the partnership pattern, 5 items are deemed valid. Following the validity test, a reliability test for the instrument items was also conducted.

Table 13. Summary of validity and reliability test results for human resource empowerment

No.	R Count	R Table	Status
1	0.928	0.482	Valid
2	0.489	0.482	Valid
3	0.928	0.482	Valid
4	0.928	0.482	Valid

5	0.656	0.482	Valid
6	0.884	0.482	Valid
7	0.605	0.482	Valid
8	0.884	0.482	Valid
9	0.535	0.482	Valid

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

In order to verify the accuracy of the questionnaire questions utilized in the study, a significance test was conducted on the correlation coefficient at a significance level of 0.05. A significant association between an item's score and the overall score is considered valid. using df = N (17)-2 = 15, all nine items had correlation coefficients (r count) that exceeded the crucial value of the r table (0.482), according to analysis done using SPSS 16. This indicates that each component exhibits a substantial correlation with the total score, so confirming their utilization in research. The instrument's Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was determined to be 0.745, based on a set of five items. This value indicates strong reliability as it exceeds the acceptable threshold of 0.60. As a result, questionnaire items related to partnership patterns are considered reliable and suitable for data collection. Based on the results of the validity and reliability assessment carried out by utilizing SPSS 16 for the aspect of human resource empowerment through a partnership between PT. Pemuka Sakti Manis Indah (PSMI) and SFD-NB, these items are considered valid and reliable for research purposes.

The Alpha Cronbach coefficient, with a value of 0.894 exceeding the specified threshold of 0.60, indicates the high level of reliability exhibited by the instrument. These findings show that survey items related to the improvement of human resources show reliability and suitability for use in data collection for scientific investigations. Assessment of the validity and reliability of economic empowerment attributes, especially focusing on partnerships between PT. PSMI and SFD-NB, carried out using SPSS 16 software. Here is a brief overview of the results obtained:

Table 14. Summary of validity testing for economic empowerment

No.	Item	r Count	r Table
1	0.488	0.482	Valid
2	0.502	0.482	Valid
3	0.930	0.482	Valid
4	0.734	0.482	Valid
5	0.502	0.482	Valid
6	0.512	0.482	Valid
7	0.734	0.482	Valid

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

In assessing the validity of the items, a significance test of the correlation coefficient was performed at a 0.05 significance level. An item is considered valid if its correlation with the total score is greater than the critical value of r table, which is 0.482 for df = N (17)-2 = 15. As all seven items have r count values exceeding r table, they are significantly correlated with the total score and are thus valid for research. The validity and reliability results confirm that the items related to economic empowerment through the partnership with PSMI are both valid and reliable, making them suitable for use in the study.

The reliability of the questionnaire, with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.737, indicates strong consistency, exceeding the 0.60 threshold. After validity and reliability testing, the number of items was reduced from 34 to 21, divided into three categories: 5 items on partnership patterns, 9 on human resource empowerment, and 7 on economic empowerment. Data analysis will use percentage-based evaluation, comparing results to benchmark categories to assess the effectiveness of PSMI partnership SFD-NB. Findings will cover partnership models, human resource development, and community economic impact.

5. RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 15. Respondent demographics

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Valid Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	3	11.1	11.1	11.1
	Male	24	88.9	88.9	100.0
Age	< 30 years	1	3.7	3.7	3.7
	31-35 years	6	22.2	22.2	25.9
	36-40 years	14	51.9	51.9	77.8
	> 40 years	6	22.2	22.2	100.0
Education	Elementary School	2	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Junior High School	14	51.9	51.9	59.3
	Senior High School	10	37.0	37.0	96.3
	Higher Education	1	3.7	3.7	100.0
Marital Status	Single	1	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Married	26	96.3	96.3	100.0
Occupation	Civil Servant	2	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Private Employee	4	14.8	14.8	22.2
	Trader	1	3.7	3.7	25.9
	Agricultural Laborer	20	74.1	74.1	100.0
Land Area	1-2 Ha	8	29.6	29.6	29.6
	3-4 Ha	3	11.1	11.1	40.7
	> 5 Ha	16	59.3	59.3	100.0
Partnership Type	Operational Cooperation	8	29.6	29.6	29.6
	Independent	19	70.4	70.4	100.0
Partnership Duration	1-4 years	18	66.7	66.7	66.7
	4-10 years	9	33.3	33.3	100.0
Previous Income	1-2.5 million	7	25.9	25.9	25.9
	2.5-5 million	13	48.1	48.1	74.1
	5-7.5 million	6	22.2	22.2	96.3
	7.5-10 million	1	3.7	3.7	100.0
Current Income	5-10 million	4	14.8	14.8	14.8
	10-15 million	7	25.9	25.9	40.7
	15-20 million	13	48.1	48.1	88.9
	20-25 million	3	11.1	11.1	100.0

Source of data; Observation Data processed by the author 2024

This table summarizes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, including gender, age, education, marital status, occupation, land area, type and duration of partnership, as well as income before and after entering the partnership. It is formatted to clearly present the distribution and percentage of each category for ease of interpretation.

Table 16. Respondent demographics

Respondent	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	Score
1	1	1	0	1	1	4
2	1	1	1	0	1	4
3	1	1	1	1	1	5
4	1	1	0	1	1	4
5	0	1	1	1	1	4
6	1	1	0	1	1	4
7	1	1	1	1	1	5
8	1	1	1	1	1	5
9	1	1	1	1	1	5
10	1	1	1	1	1	5
11	0	1	1	1	1	4
12	0	1	0	1	1	3
13	0	1	1	1	1	4
14	0	1	0	1	1	3
15	0	1	0	1	1	3
16	0	1	1	1	1	4
17	0	1	1	1	1	4
18	1	1	1	1	1	5
19	0	1	0	1	1	3
20	0	1	1	1	1	4
21	1	1	1	1	1	5
22	0	1	1	1	1	4
23	0	1	1	1	1	4
24	1	1	1	1	1	5
25	0	1	1	1	1	4
26	0	1	1	1	1	4
27	0	1	1	1	1	4
Total Score	12	27	20	26	27	112

Based on the survey results, the analysis reveals that the majority of farmers are satisfied with the partnership procedures of PT. PSMI. The requirement for a bank account copy received mixed responses, with 44.4% agreeing and 55.6% disagreeing. This discrepancy stems from different submission methods: direct provision versus collective submission through BSM. The procedure for document submission to plant administration was unanimously endorsed by all respondents. Regarding loans, 74.1% confirmed that funds are transferred to their accounts and repayments are deducted from sugar production proceeds, while 25.9% disagreed, possibly due to not taking loans or differing transaction methods. Almost all respondents (96.3%) reported receiving a contract number and production assessment, except for one. Satisfaction with the partnership program was universally positive, with all respondents feeling pleased due to enhanced productivity and economic value of their land. The overall satisfaction percentage is 83%, indicating a strong approval of PT. PSMI's partnership procedures, though 17% expressed some level of dissatisfaction with certain aspects.

Table 17. Human resources empowerment factor

Reponden	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	Skor
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
3	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8

4	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
9	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
10	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
13	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
14	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
15	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
17	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
20	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
21	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
22	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
25	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
26	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Skor	19	3	18	19	21	22	23	25	14	164

The data indicates a range of responses across various items related to human resource empowerment. For the first statement, concerning whether respondents have participated in training to enhance their sugarcane cultivation skills provided by Koperasi/ PT.PSMI, 19 respondents (70.4%) confirmed participation, while 8 respondents (29.6%) did not. This result suggests a majority agreement that such training opportunities were provided, although some respondents, particularly those with other primary occupations like civil service or trading, did not participate. In response to whether respondents had been invited to visit other sugarcane companies for additional insights on cultivation practices, only 3 respondents (11.1%) affirmed this, while 24 respondents (88.9%) did not. This indicates that such visits were limited and not widely implemented, highlighting a gap in the intended exposure to best practices in sugarcane cultivation. Regarding training on using technology for sugarcane cultivation, 18 respondents (66.7%) reported having received such training, while 9 respondents (33.3%) did not. The disparity here reflects varying levels of engagement with technological advancements in cultivation, often influenced by the respondents' primary occupations.

For assistance with obtaining financial aid from banks or other financial institutions, 19 respondents (70.4%) affirmed they had received guidance, whereas eight respondents (29.6%) had not. This suggests that financial support mechanisms are communicated to most participants, though some may have missed out due to other commitments. The statement about receiving encouragement from Koperasi/PT. PSMI to improve sugarcane cultivation and production saw 21 respondents (77.8%) agree, compared to 6 respondents (22.2%) who did not. The majority felt supported in their efforts to enhance cultivation practices. When asked if they had the opportunity to inquire about partnership-related issues with Koperasi/PT. PSMI, 22 respondents (81.5%) agreed, while 5 respondents (18.5%) did not. This high level of agreement indicates effective communication channels for addressing concerns, though some respondents were unable to participate in relevant meetings. Regarding attention to family health as part of the partnership, 23 respondents (85.2%) affirmed receiving such attention, with 4 respondents (14.8%) not agreeing. This indicates a strong focus on the well-being of the farmers' families within the partnership. The statement about being reminded of the importance of mutual cooperation within the partnership received affirmation from 25 respondents (92.6%), while 2 respondents (7.4%) disagreed. This high level of agreement underscores the emphasis placed on collaborative efforts in maintaining the sugarcane cultivation process. Finally, when asked if they were encouraged to independently resolve issues encountered, 14 respondents (51.9%) agreed, while 13 respondents (48.1%) did not. This suggests a balanced approach to problem-solving, where some respondents were encouraged to handle issues autonomously, while others did not find this to be a prevailing practice. Overall, the aggregated score for the responses was 67.5%, indicating that more than half of the

respondents agreed that the partnership with PT. Pemuka Sakti Manis Indah has positively impacted the quality of human resources among the SFD-NB. The remaining 32.5% of respondents expressed differing views, reflecting areas where further improvement could be considered.

6. ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE COMMUNITY

Table 18. Questionnaire results: responses to various economic growth factors

Responden	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	Skor
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
6	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
7	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
8	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
10	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
17	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
19	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
20	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
21	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
22	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
23	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
24	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
25	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
27	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Skor	12	22	19	22	26	11	23	135

The total score calculated from these responses was 135 out of a possible 189, resulting in a percentage of 71.4%. This score indicates that more than half of the respondents nearly the majority viewed the partnership with Koperasi/PT. PSMI is beneficial to their economic growth, with 28.6% expressing disagreement. This suggests that the partnership has had a generally positive impact on the community's economic growth in Kecamatan Negara Batin, Kabupaten Way Kanan.

V. DISCUSSION

1. PARTNERSHIP PATTERN BETWEEN PT. PSMI AND SUGARCANE FARMERS

The MoU and PKK are signed by cane growers of District Negara Batin from Way Kanan Regency, together with PT Peneroka Sakti Manis Indah (PTPSMI), in order to improve the productivity of agriculture through strong cooperatives that involve thousands small-scale farmers for producing sugar- based products. PT. PSMI centralize management, decision-making and hence farmers are depends upon company both for cultivation techniques as well processing opportunity; and this is the same centralisation see dependency theory notion of a world made up not from units but strata comprised largely of larger organisations endowed with tax surplus fat or slender financial resources plus high technology illustrated aptly [106].

Farmers Only Offer Little Participation (Kompas)Civil Society Calls for Annulment of Agriculture Ministerial Circular-forms a BPPMAgricultural partnership in accordance with the principles set forth inMinister Decree No. 940/KPTS/02 by farmers is limited toLabor Protection Against. Policy No. 210/10/1997 emphasized that farmer should "sit down during the decision-making process" discussed by [107]. However, the mismatch between the partnership theoretical framework and its application underlines that this model must be re-shaped more closely to these principles in order to foster farmers involvement on decision making [108]. Moreover, the farmers' power over their ties with PT. PSMI is weakened by highly concentrated decision-making at this other site of dominance The result is the frustration and disempowerment of troops, reducing productivity at grassroots. The cases also illustrate the need for co-developers to strike a delicate balance between autonomy and collaboration in their relationships. It is important to keep farmers in decision-making process since this gives mutual benefits and stability for a long term relation. Empower farmers and increase their ownership of their lives, if not reduce the transaction costs then how stop complying REDD+ mechanism [109]. Such a realignment would better align the partnership with Islamic economic principles that seek justice, mutual benefit and public welfare [110]. Additionally, through acknowledging existing power inequalities in the process of collaboration itself can serve these overall goals to strengthen local communities and sustainable levels of rural economic growth [111]

Similarly we need to examine whether the cooperation of an already existing collaboration which is currently implemented under Islamic-based community empowerment initiative, has been worked out well. The results also have practical implications for policy makers and community leaders in that a less inclusive approach to partnership governance may ultimately affect the long-term success of public-private collaboration. It is about making sure farmers are not just silent recipients of decisions that affect their lives, but active enablers in the decision-making process. The author continues in the paper, that contrasting a fiscal partnership with Islamic concepts of distributional fairness and social justice could lead to enhancements around policies on sustainable agricultural expansion [112]. In addition, these findings should be interpreted with caution due to their general applicability as this study only covers a particular geographic region. This limitation therefore derives from the potential non-full relevance of these effects to other regions with differing socio-economic characteristics [113-115].

2. *COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN NEGARA BATIN SUB-DISTRICT THROUGH PARTNERSHIP*

One of the strategies for corporate social responsibility (CSR) from PT. PSMI is created by turning unproductive land into a sustainable sugarcane plantations and hopefully can upgrade the society living in Negara Batin Sub-district. The project includes land administration, technical support service provision and the upgrading of local skills for a better life [116]. However, a significant proportion of 71.5% saw the partnership in their case as useful and only 28.5%, that it was not good enough which may suggest many barriers to achieve any extensive community ownership (Table 4). In other words, the variations in viewpoints suggest that existing partnership model is perhaps not entirely aligned to principles of Islamic community empowerment emphasizing on real assistance facilitating engagement and mutual benefit [117, 118]. Experiential immersion more than theoretical education is often the key to sustainably effective empowerment. The most successful programs to reduce empowerment have practical application and instruction support at the nearby [119]. Most of the training sessions given by PT. PSMI are theoretical so that there is a lack practical application and less effect on the community sector where they will work later, Such practice has been further exacerbated by a lack of exposure to the new agriculture methods and technology as manifested in various works depicting any need for integrated training packages that equip farmers with required capabilities needed improving their livelihoods [120].

In addition, a lack of integration between PT. PSMI with the cooperatives and farmer groups has limited optimal effectiveness in community empowerment approaches to date as well Although cooperatives have a role to play, the high degree of power concentration in PT. PSMI has impended efficient resource distribution and conflict resolution that are crucial for promoting sustainable community development [121]. Effective collaborations are needed to ensure effective co-management and mutual accountability while weaving the Islamic ethics of justice standing behind mutual responsibility for fair distribution of assets [122, 123]. As the present partnership framework does not provide any collaborative mode of its own governance, it results in a loss potential for having substantial community empowerment possible, hence necessitating the need that more participatory forms are used which further enable efficient communication and effective cooperative conflict resolution as well collective decision making [124]. These results can be used by policy makers and communities leaders, in order to create policies that increase the effectiveness of agricultural partnerships while at the same time moving Islamic standards further into alignment with existing treaty norms. Power inequality should be addressed and a more equal partnership framework must develop in order to make community empowerment activities progress more effectively and sustainably at Negara Batin Sub-District. [125] Underscore the broader economic and social benefits of this method.

However, the focus of the study on Way Kanan District specific geographical area may limit generalization ofthe results. These specific socio-economic and cultural components that are intrinsic to this region could have an effect on the outcome of empowerment interventions, suggesting generalisability may not exist in a physical context with different conditions [126, 127]. Further research is required to explore these limitations and the transferability ofthe findings in other contexts, to ensure community empowerment strategiesand setting up agricultural partnerships could be tailored accordingto different socio-cultural background [128]. Understanding the unique regional context and embedding Islamic values in the co-creative framework, could be possibilities for partners to come closer rather effectively in defining projects that are empowering, relevant culturally while making contributions to long-term sustainable development [129].

3. *PARTNERSHIP OF PT. PSMI IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEGARA BATIN SUB-DISTRICT*

The cooperation of PT. PSMI and the Negara Batin Sub-District for enhancing economic growth is consistent with some basic principles underlying most theories on economics psychology, among other [130] Needs Theory and Alderfer Ergonimic Approach Relation to Work Motivation Analysis. Maslow maintains both the person and economy are unable to progress on any other of his levels unless basic human physiological needs must be met [131]. There have been serious strides in these basic needs, with a reported doubling of farmer incomes from 1-10 million to now between 5 and 25 million rupiah per year. This indicates that the collaboration has made an enormous impact on economic welfare of local people. However, the degree to which the partnership facilitates economic empowerment and self-sufficiency remains obscured given that farmers have minimal say in decision-making processes and profit distribution [132]. The incongruity between inputs gained and pathways of engagement reflects upon potential limitations of the current partnership paradigm in advancing real economic empowerment.

Alderfer's ERG theory states that, unlike Maslow and Herzberg, he believed there could be a regression of needs back to prior stages; so when stated in equation form it is as follows: Need for (Existence) E > Rather than set up awareness into levels like the pyramids which create pressure within employees Alderfer wanted his work more constructed around fluidity between employee need coverage areas. The partnership has increased the income of farmers, meeting their basic demands, but not much else social networks and personal growth needs remain unmet despite initial promises. Farmers by not being effectively included in decision making and sharing profit-making processes makes them feel unaffiliated, less of an individual which could lead to disgruntlement, disengagement [133]. These deficiences suggest a gap between the intended theory and what is actually put in place within the partnership. If we look at an example of how they could be collaborative, this model can get further complicated through the lens Islamic economic concepts like shirkah and muzara'ah. These principles relate to the importance of consensus formation, fair profit sharing and good governance [134]. The difficulties arising from differences in financial handling and profit distribution with the partnership show how complex it can be to follow these principles, demonstrating that there is a pressing need for relevant changes to ensure fairness and compliance also with Islamic ethical rules.

Besides that the existing cooperation can be deepened by adopting various other Islamic economic ideas, specifically in relation to profit distribution and decision-making related inequities. Additionally, in shirkah and muzara'ah to stress the just distribution of resources and performances as well mutual respect between all parties so that this movement is expected not only passively follow or reap benefits [135], [136]. Through the application of these principles, PT. PSMI could enhance the effectiveness of it partnership model which will drive to more sustainable and broad based economic growth. Additionally, addressing these ethical and practical hurdles that have been outlined can go a long way in improving the overall happiness as well as engagement of farmers. This could be the feature of farming community in Negara Batin Sub-District become more resilient and independent [61]. Policymakers and community leaders, therefore, should consider these insights when designing or implementing similar collaborations to ensure that economic development initiatives are not only rooted within Islamic moral principles but also with theoretical concepts.

4. *THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC COMMUNITY COOPERATION*

Islamic ideas of solidarity through ta'awun (mutual aid) and maqasid al-shariah (purposes of Islamic law), where equitable distribution and moral authority were prioritized [106]. This is important for public engagement partnerships like PT. PSMI partnership as they serve the larger interest of justice, equality and social good [107]. It is against this backdrop of agricultural collaborations, these ideas might prove useful in dealing with issues about inequitable access to resources and advantages [108]. If make sure these Islamic values are included into partnership models, PT. PSMI can establish a more inclusive and sustainable business foundation that support economic aims as well as Islamic ethical principals. An understanding of ta'awun which means mutual collaboration to strengthen partnerships and calls for resource pooling and joint management. This may result in better efficiency, and equality

between the partners [109]. So community leaders and politicians can take advise by taking such points in their mind to form any policy as it is according the islamic teachings which will make sure that a relation has been morally formed.

Furthermore maqasid al-sharia is the concept of a comprehensive framework that authenticating preservation activities to ensure actions taken by institutions as PT. PSMI, would be in line with sharia or Islamic objective can set up for wealth (conserving money), religion (church/mosque), life (cemetery & grave yard) intellect (schools and academic intitutiobns where knowledge are being taughted) Intellectual property rights Institution Idea on what constitutes human beings intellectual lineage (family relation). To do so in a manner, this coordinated approach may help to establish partnerships that reinforce economic outcomes and also further the health of all impacts associated. For example, PT. PSMI can ensure income equality and resources sharing in the operational plans that accommodate Islamic principles to support community welfare [110]. Furthermore, [111] it is also becomes possible to obtain more sustainable and equitable development outcomes by assessing for example the inefficiencies in managerial practices or unevenesses of resources allocation via Islamic principles. As the research was carried out in one region, Kabupaten Way Kanan alone that it potentially some of the other are not suitable for another place. This indicates that additional research is needed to confirm the deployment of these ideas in different backgrounds [112].

5. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Sugarcane growers (PT PSMI) should implement continuous performance monitoring and evaluation to optimize collaboration. This approach allows adversities to be identified and addressed quickly, thereby increasing the impact of the relationship on agriculture, income generation and community empowerment. Maximizing farmer participation in both profit-sharing and decision-making processes is essential to foster greater commitment and satisfaction, ultimately leading to more equitable outcomes for all stakeholders and stronger partnerships. Farmers' knowledge can also be reinforced through training and field practice in skills development programs. This could have an impact on the adoption of new agricultural practices, leading to higher yields and returns [113]. It is necessary to create a more meaningful collaboration between PT PSMI and a good cooperative. It was farmers and put an end to the suppression of assets in the original language and their victory on settlement issues [114]. The ability to overcome challenges and make a meaningful contribution to continued rural economic and social development can be greatly enhanced by openness, efficient communication channels, as well as partners with enthusiastic leadership [115, 116].

Further, such issues can also be addressed through improved coordination and enhanced farmer's involvement in decision-making [117, 18]. One of the strategies developed to solve these challenges is to achieve sustainable development by adhering to Islamic economic principles [119]. Theology appeals to justice, equity, and sharing the wealth that it manly entices upon some ideas such as Ta'awun (mutual cooperation)1 and Maqasid Al-Shari'ah (the sum of objects or goals Islamic law has been delivered by [107, 120]. Embedding all these principles into the partnership framework could provide a more integrity-based and sustainable path of economic growth [121]. PT PSMI believes they were both partners to benefit from. A holistic integrated approach that aims at transforming the economic wellbeing of farmers, this says a lot about how driven by Islamic ethics in which social inclusion for sustainability is strategic community-level considerations [122]. Taking into account all these facets, we are poised to not only intensify the collaboration but guarantee that social and financial inclusion move in line with Islamic ideas [123-125].

VI. CONCLUSION

The collaboration of PT. Pemuka Sakti Manis Indah (PT. PSMI) with farmers in Negara Batin Regency, Way Kanan Lampung does show evidence that reflects the empirical embodying a bilateral relationship between actors and what is still on paper as an idea around developing partnership agribusiness collaborations congratulations conflict from successes achieved to mounting challenges faced by inherent partners going forward. While formal agreements create an excellent base for collaboration, practical execution results in escalated problems such as centralization of power, inadequate involvement from farmers and deviation from the theoretical underpinnings Islamic economics. This calls for a movement towards more inclusive farmer dialogues, capacity enhancement at scale and better stakeholder coordination to break down these barriers stifling community empowerment and economic progress. This case study is demonstrated that by incorporating the elements of cooperation and equity, in addition to consistent monitoring and hands-on training PT. PSMI can likewise generate more inclusive partnerships for equitable development under mutually beneficial terms with all relevant actors.

For future research, we recommend to investigate the effects in long-term of such agricultural partnerships for different dimensions of community empowerment including social cohesion and economic resilience as well

adherence with Islamic economy principles; There is a potential to contribute toward the literature of Islamic economics and rural development, as this study results capture that there are benefits for profit making organizations to be practiced from ethical or/and religious point-of-view when dealing with business issues so long holistic progress derived.

Funding Statetment

This research was supported by [Funding Agency/Grant Number, if applicable]. The funder had no role in the design of the study, data collection, analysis, interpretation of data, or the writing of the manuscript.

Author Contributions

Rini Setiawati : Conceptualized the study, designed the research methodology, conducted data analysis, and wrote the manuscript. Heni Noviarita, Sri Haryanto, Agus Dwianto: Assisted with data collection, provided critical feedback on the manuscript, and helped with revisions. Mubasit, Daryono, Afif Anshori, Agus Dwianto: Contributed to the study design, reviewed and interpreted data, and assisted with manuscript writing and editing. Rini Setiawati, Agus Dwianto : Provided support with literature review, data interpretation, and manuscript revisions.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. There are no financial or personal relationships that could inappropriately influence or bias the content of the manuscript.

Data Availability Statement

Data are available from the authors upon request.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to [Institution/Organization] for their support and resources throughout this research. Special thanks to [Individuals/Organizations] for their invaluable assistance with data collection and analysis. We also appreciate the feedback and suggestions from anonymous reviewers, which greatly enhanced the quality of this manuscript.

REFERENCE

1. An, Z., et al. (2024). Promoting sustainable smallholder farming via multistakeholder collaboration. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 121*(21), e2319519121.
2. Baalbaki, C., & El Khoury, A. (**2024**). Rural entrepreneurship and inequality: Exploring trends in emerging economies through the lens of Lebanon. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies, ahead-of-print*(ahead-of-print).
3. Islam, M. Z. (**2024**). Can China's rural revitalisation policies be an example for other countries aligning with sustainable development goals (SDGs)-1, 2 and 12? *China Agricultural Economic Review, ahead-of-print*(ahead-of-print).
4. Kramer, K. L., & Hackman, J. V. (**2023**). Small-scale farmer responses to the double exposure of climate change and market integration. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 378*(1889), 20220396.
5. Lala, M., et al. (**2023**). Revealing diversity among narratives of agricultural transformation: Insights from smallholder farmers in the Northern Kilombero Valley, Tanzania. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 7*(July), 1–18.
6. Ye, F., Qin, S., Nisar, N., Zhang, Q., Tong, T., & Wang, L. (**2023**). Does rural industrial integration improve agricultural productivity? Implications for sustainable food production. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 7*.
7. Yu, Y., Hu, Y., Gu, B., Reis, S., & Yang, L. (**2022**). Reforming smallholder farms to mitigate agricultural pollution. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 29*(10), 13869–13880.
8. Ammirato, S., Felicetti, A. M., Ferrara, M., Raso, C., & Violi, A. (**2021**). Collaborative organization models for sustainable development in the agri-food sector. *Sustainability (Switzerland), 13*(4), 1–22.
9. Velten, S., Jager, N. W., & Newig, J. (**2021**). Success of collaboration for sustainable agriculture: A case study meta-analysis. *Environment, Development and Sustainability, 23*(10), 14619–14641.
10. Dauletova, V., & Al-Busaidi, A. S. (**2023**). Socio-cultural factors as driving forces of rural entrepreneurship in Oman. *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*, 1–21.
11. Nandi, R., & Nedumaran, S. (**2021**). Understanding the aspirations of farming communities in developing countries: A systematic review of the literature. *The European Journal of Development Research, 33*(4), 809–832.
12. Quirós Castillo, J. A. (**2020**). An archaeology of 'small worlds': Social inequality in early medieval Iberian rural communities. *Journal of Medieval Iberian Studies, 12*(1), 3–27.
13. Bonfert, B. (**2022**). Community-Supported Agriculture Networks in Wales and Central Germany: Scaling up, out, and deep through local collaboration. *Sustainability, 14*(12).
14. Wakweya, R. B. (**2023**). Challenges and prospects of adopting climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies: Implications for food security. *Journal of Agriculture and Food Research, 14*, 100698.

15. Adamopoulos, T., Brandt, L., Leight, J., & Restuccia, D. (**2022**). Misallocation, selection, and productivity: A quantitative analysis with panel data from China. *Econometrica, 90*(3), 1261–1282.
16. Graddy-Lovelace, G., et al. (**2023**). Parity as radical pragmatism: Centering farm justice and agrarian expertise in agricultural policy. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 7*.
17. Morando, B. (**2023**). Subsistence farming and factor misallocation: Evidence from Ugandan agriculture. *The World Bank Economic Review, 37*(4), 570–598.
18. Teng, B.-S. (**2007**). Corporate entrepreneurship activities through strategic alliances: A resource-based approach toward competitive advantage. *Journal of Management Studies, 44*(1), 119–142.
19. Crick, J. M., & Crick, D. (**2023**). With a little help from my friends: The interaction between coopetition, an entrepreneurial orientation and firm performance. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research, 29*(4), 965–985.
20. El Nemar, S., El-Chaarani, H., Dandachi, I., & Castellano, S. (**2023**). Resource-based view and sustainable advantage: A framework for SMEs. *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, 1–24.
21. Liu, X., Wang, W., & Su, Y. (**2023**). Leveraging complementary resources through relational capital to improve alliance performance under an uncertain environment: A moderated mediation analysis. *Sustainability (Switzerland), 15*(1).
22. Ozdemir, S., Fernandez de Arroyabe, J. C., Sena, V., & Gupta, S. (**2023**). Stakeholder diversity and collaborative innovation: Integrating the resource-based view with stakeholder theory. *Journal of Business Research, 164*, 113955.
23. Tang, T., Ma, C. A., Lv, H. Y., & Hao, F. Y. (**2023**). The effect of corporate resource abundance on the transformation and upgrading of manufacturing enterprises from the perspective of whole process innovation. *Sustainability (Switzerland), 15*(14).
24. Berger, J. (**2024**). Social capital is associated with cooperation and indirect norm enforcement in the field: Behavioural evidence from Switzerland. *European Sociological Review, 40*(3), 511–522.
25. Lum, T. Y. (**2022**). Social capital and geriatric depression in the Asian context. *International Psychogeriatrics, 34*(8), 671–673.
26. Jiaojiao, D., Yaan, Z., Xiaoyu, L., Yujia, W., & Yi, Z. (**2023**). Network embeddedness, relationship norms, and cooperative behavior: Analysis based on evolution of construction project network. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 149*(9), 4023070.
27. Li, W.-J., Chen, Z., Wang, J., Jiang, L.-L., & Perc, M. (**2023**). Social mobility and network reciprocity shape cooperation in collaborative networks. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, 170*, 113378.
28. Marco, J., & Goetz, R. (**2024**). Public policy design and common property resources: A social network approach. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 106*(1), 252–285.
29. Aseete, P., Barkley, A., Katungi, E., Ugen, M. A., & Birachi, E. (**2023**). Public–private partnership generates economic benefits to smallholder bean growers in Uganda. *Food Security, 15*(1), 201–218.
30. Esengulova, N., Carella, M. M., & Lopolito, A. **(2023)**. Stakeholder empowerment in sustainable rural development partnerships: Two case studies from Italy. *Sustainability (Switzerland), 15*(8).
31. Mili, S., & Arovuori, K. **(2023)**. The struggle to sustain agriculture in EU Southern Neighbourhood Partners: Improving data and policies. *EuroChoices, 22*(1), 50–57.
32. Hill, Z., Keraga, D., Alemayehu, A. K., Schellenberg, J., Magge, H., & Estifanos, A. **(2023)**. 'The objective was about not blaming one another': A qualitative study to explore how collaboration is experienced within quality improvement collaboratives in Ethiopia. *Health Research Policy and Systems, 21*(1), 48.
33. Onyia, C. U., & Ojo, O. A. **(2019)**. Letter to the editor. Barriers to global surgery academic collaborations. *Journal of Neurosurgery, 130*(4), 1402–1403.
34. Thomas, T., Nobrega, J. C., & Britton-Susino, S. **(202**2). Challenges and collaborations: A case study for successful sexual assault nurse examiner education in rural communities during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Forensic Nursing, 18*(1).
35. Gasperino, D., Bliss, M., Jones, K., Lynn, K., & Derby, J. J. **(2009)**. On crucible effects during the growth of cadmium zinc telluride in an electrodynamic gradient freeze furnace. *Journal of Crystal Growth, 311*(8), 2327–2335.
36. Di Matteo, B., Tarabella, V., Filardo, G., Viganò, A., Tomba, P., & Marcacci, M. **(2014).** Postcards from the past: The Third Wave of Japanese urban industrialization. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management, 31*(3), 751–781.
37. Dodgen, L., Spence-Almaguer, E., Cantu Anguiano, K., Hooker, A., & White, S. (**2018**). Partnership processes to develop SHE Tribe: A healthy lifestyle intervention. *Health Promotion Practice, 21*(4), 591–600.
38. Block, S., & Webb, P. (**2001**). The dynamics of livelihood diversification in post-famine Ethiopia. *Food Policy, 26*(4), 333–350.
39. Chomba, S., Sinclair, F., Savadogo, P., Bourne, M., & Lohbeck, M. (**2020**). Opportunities and constraints for using farmer managed natural regeneration for land restoration in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 3*, November.
40. Feuillet, C., & Eversole, R. (**2023**). An integrated, systems-wide approach is needed for public–private partnerships to drive genetic innovation in crops. *PLOS Biology, 21*(7), e3002181.
41. Akbar, A., Flacke, J., Martinez, J., Aguilar, R., & van Maarseveen, M. F. A. M. (**2020**). Knowing my village from the sky: A collaborative spatial learning framework to integrate spatial knowledge of stakeholders in achieving sustainable development goals. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9*(9).
42. Coan, S., et al. (**2020**). Can a community empowerment intervention improve health and wellbeing in a post-industrial UK town? *European Journal of Public Health, 30*(Supplement_5), ckaa165.229.
43. Kusio, T., Rosiek, J., & Conto, F. (**2022**). Urban–rural partnership perspectives in the conceptualization of innovative activities in rural development: On example of three-case study analysis. *Sustainability, 14*(12).
44. Carrico, C., Lujan, I., Anastasia, T., & McKibbin, C. (**2022**). Evaluating the Wyoming GWEP partnership. *Innovation in Aging, 6*(Supplement_1), 223.
45. Michael, B., Hillary, E., Amber, R., Anna, G., & Janet, P. (**2022**). Motivation theory and practice in aphasia rehabilitation: A scoping review. *American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 31*(5S), 2421–2443.
46. Anglin, A. H., Kincaid, P. A., Short, J. C., & Allen, D. G. (**2022**). Role theory perspectives: Past, present, and future applications of role theories in management research. *Journal of Management, 48*(6), 1469–1502.
47. Kuang, Y., Wang, F., & Wang, Z.-J. (**2020**). Social class and children's prosociality: A study in the context of China's dual urban–rural structure. *Social Psychological and Personality Science, 12*(1), 63–70.

48. Miller, S., & Mullally, C. (**2022**). Investigating the inclusive-performance tradeoff in agricultural cooperatives: Evidence from Nepal. *World Development, 159*, 106017.
49. Wen, Y., Song, P., Gao, C., & Yang, D. (**2023**). Economic openness, innovation and economic growth: Nonlinear relationships based on policy support. *Heliyon, 9*(1).
50. Humam, F., et al. (**2023**). The role of Muslim religious leaders in mental health: A community-based participatory research study in the San Francisco Bay Area. *Pastoral Psychology, 72*(4), 539–556.
51. Hassan, M. K., Chiaramonte, L., Dreassi, A., Paltrinieri, A., & Piserà, S. (**2022**). The religious fringe of corporate social responsibility. *International Review of Economics & Finance, 80*, 243–265.
52. Helfaya, A., Kotb, A., & Hanafi, R. (**2018**). Qur'anic ethics for environmental responsibility: Implications for business practice. *Journal of Business Ethics, 150*(4), 1105–1128.
53. Carrer, M. J., de S. Filho, H. M., de M. B. Vinholis, M., & Mozambani, C. I. (**2022**). Precision agriculture adoption and technical efficiency: An analysis of sugarcane farms in Brazil. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 177*, 121510.
54. Ullah, A., Silalertruksa, T., Pongpat, P., & Gheewala, S. H. (**2019**). Efficiency analysis of sugarcane production systems in Thailand using data envelopment analysis. *Journal of Cleaner Production, 238*, 117877.
55. Rice, M. J., Apgar, J. M., Schwarz, A.-M., Saeni, E., & Teioli, H. (**2019**). Can agricultural research and extension be used to challenge the processes of exclusion and marginalisation? *The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension, 25*(1), 79–94.
56. Stringer, L. C., et al. (**2020**). Adaptation and development pathways for different types of farmers. *Environmental Science & Policy, 104*, 174–189.
57. Bottrell, D. G., & Schoenly, K. G. (**2018**). Integrated pest management for resource-limited farmers: Challenges for achieving ecological, social and economic sustainability. *The Journal of Agricultural Science, 156*(3), 408–426.
58. Jayne, T. S., Snapp, S., Place, F., & Sitko, N. (**2019**). Sustainable agricultural intensification in an era of rural transformation in Africa. *Global Food Security, 20*, 105–113.
59. Schoneveld, G. C., & Weng, X. (**2023**). Smallholder value creation in agrifood chains: Value network approach. *Land Use Policy, 131*, 106676.
60. A., R. M., & Mohamed, M. (**2021**). BIM adoption in construction contracts: Content analysis approach. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 147*(8), 4021094.
61. Saba, I. (**2019**). Islamic perspective of corporate governance: An introductory note. In T. Azid, A. A. Alnodel, & M. A. Qureshi (Eds.), *Research in Corporate and Shari'ah Governance in the Muslim World: Theory and Practice* (pp. 17–26). Emerald Publishing Limited.
62. Odintsov Vaintrub, M., Levit, H., Chincarini, M., Fusaro, I., Giammarco, M., & Vignola, G. (**2021**). Review: Precision livestock farming, automats and new technologies: Possible applications in extensive dairy sheep farming. *Animal, 15*(3), 100143.
63. Wonde, K. M., Tsehay, A. S., & Lemma, S. E. (**2023**). Determinants of training participation at farmers training centers in Northwest Ethiopia. *International Journal of Training Research, 21*(2), 108–133.
64. German, L. A., Bonanno, A. M., Foster, L. C., & Cotula, L. (**2020**). 'Inclusive business' in agriculture: Evidence from the evolution of agricultural value chains. *World Development, 134*, 105018.
65. Makate, C. (**2019**). Effective scaling of climate smart agriculture innovations in African smallholder agriculture: A review of approaches, policy and institutional strategy needs. *Environmental Science & Policy, 96*, 37–51.
66. Thorpe, J. (**2018**). Procedural justice in value chains through public–private partnerships. *World Development, 103*, 162–175.
67. Zhunusova, E., et al. (**2022**). Potential impacts of the proposed EU regulation on deforestation-free supply chains on smallholders, indigenous peoples, and local communities in producer countries outside the EU. *Forest Policy and Economics, 143*, 102817.
68. Kong, Q., Peng, D., Ni, Y., Jiang, X., & Wang, Z. (**2021**). Trade openness and economic growth quality of China: Empirical analysis using ARDL model. *Finance Research Letters, 38*, 101488.
69. Chen, V., Sandford, A., LaGrone, M., Charbonneau, K., Kong, J., & Ragavaloo, S. (**2022**). An exploration of instructors' and students' perspectives on remote delivery of courses during the COVID-19 pandemic. *British Journal of Educational Technology, 53*(3), 512–533.
70. Ostlund, U., Kidd, L., Wengström, Y., & Rowa-Dewar, N. (**2011**). Combining qualitative and quantitative research within mixed method research designs: A methodological review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies, 48*(3), 369–383.
71. Moody, D. L., & Shanks, G. G. (**2003**). Improving the quality of data models: Empirical validation of a quality management framework. *Information Systems, 28*(6), 619–650.
72. Creswell, J. W., Hanson, W. E., Clark Plano, V. L., & Morales, A. (**2007**). Qualitative research designs: Selection and implementation. *The Counseling Psychologist, 35*(2), 236–264.
73. Loureiro, S. M. C., Romero, J., & Bilro, R. G. (**2020**). Stakeholder engagement in co-creation processes for innovation: A systematic literature review and case study. *Journal of Business Research, 119*, 388–409.
74. Flifli, V., Okuneye, P. A., & Akerele, D. (**2020**). Lenders and borrowers' collaboration-based risk mitigation credit market. *Agricultural Finance Review, 80*(2), 173–199.
75. Garibaldi, L. A., Gemmill-Herren, B., D'Annolfo, R., Graeub, B. E., Cunningham, S. A., & Breeze, T. D. (**2017**). Farming approaches for greater biodiversity, livelihoods, and food security. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution, 32*(1), 68–80.
76. Rivera, M., Knickel, K., Díaz-Puente, J. M., & Afonso, A. (**2019**). The role of social capital in agricultural and rural development: Lessons learnt from case studies in seven countries. *Sociologia Ruralis, 59*(1), 66–91.
77. Aare, A. K., Lund, S., & Hauggaard-Nielsen, H. (**2021**). Exploring transitions towards sustainable farming practices through participatory research – The case of Danish farmers' use of species mixtures. *Agricultural Systems, 189*, 103053.
78. Zarifian, T., Movallali, G., Fotuhi, M., & Harouni, G. G. (**2019**). Validation of the Persian version of the LittlEARS® auditory questionnaire for assessment of auditory development in children with normal hearing. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology, 123*, 79–83.

79. Carletto, G., Dillon, A., & Zezza, A. (**2021**). Agricultural data collection to minimize measurement error and maximize coverage. In C. B. Barrett & D. R. Just (Eds.), *Handbook of Agricultural Economics* (pp. 4407–4480). Elsevier.
80. Singh, P. A. (**2021**). The two-year deadline to complete the International Seabed Authority's Mining Code: Key outstanding matters that still need to be resolved. *Marine Policy, 134*, 104804.
81. Van den Broek, T., & van Veenstra, A. F. (**2018**). Governance of big data collaborations: How to balance regulatory compliance and disruptive innovation. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 129*, 330–338.
82. Smith, E. (**2008**). Pitfalls and promises: The use of secondary data analysis in educational research. *British Journal of Educational Studies, 56*(3), 323–339.
83. Fazey, I., et al. (**2014**). Evaluating knowledge exchange in interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder research. *Global Environmental Change, 25*, 204–220.
84. Camparo, J. (**2013**). A geometrical approach to the ordinal data of Likert scaling and attitude measurements: The density matrix in psychology. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology, 57*(1), 29–42.
85. Marsh, H. W., & Richards, G. E. (**1987**). The multidimensionality of the Rotter I-E scale and its higher-order structure: An application of confirmatory factor analysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research, 22*(1), 39–69.
86. Sovacool, B. K., Axsen, J., & Sorrell, S. (**2018**). Promoting novelty, rigor, and style in energy social science: Towards codes of practice for appropriate methods and research design. *Energy Research & Social Science, 45*, 12–42.
87. Dijkstra, E. W. (**1971**). Hierarchical ordering of sequential processes. *Acta Informatica, 1*(2), 115–138.
88. Rolland, L. (**2023**). 'I'm sure at some point we'll be switching': Planning and enacting an interview language policy with multilingual participants. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development, 44*(8), 702–717.
89. Gehlbach, H. (**2015**). Seven survey sins. *The Journal of Early Adolescence, 35*(5–6), 883–897.
90. Guttman, L. L. (**1974**). *The basis for scalogram analysis*. Routledge.
91. Hunt, M. L., Blackburn, G. A., & Rowland, C. S. (**2019**). Monitoring the sustainable intensification of arable agriculture: The potential role of earth observation. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 81*, 125–136.
92. Cui, C., Liu, Y., Hope, A., & Wang, J. (**2018**). Review of studies on the public–private partnerships (PPP) for infrastructure projects. *International Journal of Project Management, 36*(5), 773–794.
93. Schünemann, H. J., et al. (**2019**). Interpreting results and drawing conclusions. In *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (pp. 403–431).
94. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (**2023**). Is thematic analysis used well in health psychology? A critical review of published research, with recommendations for quality practice and reporting. *Health Psychology Review, 17*(4), 695–718.
95. Barnes, S. J., & Vidgen, R. T. (**2006**). Data triangulation and web quality metrics: A case study in e-government. *Information & Management, 43*(6), 767–777.
96. Leckel, A., Veilleux, S., & Dana, L. P. (**2020**). Local open innovation: A means for public policy to increase collaboration for innovation in SMEs. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 153*, 119891.
97. Jiang, J. (**2018**). Making bureaucracy work: Patronage networks, performance incentives, and economic development in China. *American Journal of Political Science, 62*(4), 982–999.
98. Lucero, J., et al. (**2016**). Development of a mixed methods investigation of process and outcomes of community-based participatory research. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research, 12*(1), 55–74.
99. Ghodsvali, M., Krishnamurthy, S., & de Vries, B. (**2019**). Review of transdisciplinary approaches to food-water-energy nexus: A guide towards sustainable development. *Environmental Science & Policy, 101*, 266–278.
100. Skakkebæk, N. E., et al. (**2022**). Environmental factors in declining human fertility. *Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 18*(3), 139–157.
101. Clark, J. K., McChesney, R., Munroe, D. K., & Irwin, E. G. (**2009**). Spatial characteristics of exurban settlement pattern in the United States. *Landscape and Urban Planning, 90*(3), 178–188.
102. Brown, P., & Podolefsky, A. (**1976**). Population density, agricultural intensity, land tenure, and group size in the New Guinea Highlands. *Ethnology, 15*(3), 211–238.
103. Markowski-Lindsay, M., et al. (**2017**). Estate planning as a forest stewardship tool: A study of family land ownerships in the northeastern U.S. *Forest Policy and Economics, 83*, 36–44.
104. Ali Azizan, N., Muhamat, A. A., Syed Alwi, S. F., Ali, H., & Abdullah, A. Q. C. (**2022**). Revitalising Waqf (endowment) lands for agribusiness: Potentials of the anchor company models. *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies, 12*(3), 345–370.
105. Dimyati, A. (**2016**). Integrating spirituality into efforts for improving value chains of farm products. In M. H. Kamali, O. Bakar, D. A.-F. Batchelor, & R. Hashim (Eds.), *Islamic Perspectives on Science and Technology* (pp. 213–228). Springer Singapore.
106. Kasri, N. S., Bouheraoua, S., & Mohamed Radzi, S. (**2023**). Maqasid al-Shariah and sustainable development goals convergence: An assessment of global best practices. In Z. H. Jumat, S. Hafiz Khateeb, & S. Nazim Ali (Eds.), *Islamic Finance, FinTech, and the Road to Sustainability: Reframing the Approach in the Post-Pandemic Era* (pp. 59–105). Springer International Publishing.
107. Grabowski, Z. J., Wijsman, K., Tomateo, C., & McPhearson, T. (**2022**). How deep does justice go? Addressing ecological, indigenous, and infrastructural justice through nature-based solutions in New York City. *Environmental Science & Policy, 138*, 171–181.
108. Prain, G., et al. (**2020**). Research-development partnerships for scaling complex innovation: Lessons from the Farmer Business School in IFAD-supported loan-grant collaborations in Asia. *Agricultural Systems, 182*, 102834.
109. Zia, M. Q., Naveed, M., Fasih, S. T., Aleem, M. U., & Ramish, M. S. (**2022**). The interactive effect of Islamic work ethics and leader-member exchange on workplace deviance behaviour and adaptive performance. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems, 38*(3), 530–548.
110. Shaikh, H. A., Purchase, S., & Brush, G. (**2019**). Arabic business relationship characteristics: A social capital perspective. *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing, 34*(2), 412–425.

111. Tahiri Jouti, A. (**2019**). An integrated approach for building sustainable Islamic social finance ecosystems. *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, 11*(2), 246–266.
112. Allah Pitchay, A., Mohd Thas Thaker, M. A., Mydin, A. A., Azhar, Z., & Abdul Latiff, A. R. (**2018**). Cooperative-waqf model: A proposal to develop idle waqf lands in Malaysia. *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, 10*(2), 225–236.
113. Caspers, M., Krishnaswamy-Usha, A., & Vos, G. (**2023**). Multilinear transference of Fourier and Schur multipliers acting on noncommutative LpL_pLp-spaces. *Canadian Journal of Mathematics, 75*(6), 1986–2006.
114. Rahman, M. M., & Mahmud, M. A. (**2018**). Economic feasibility of mangrove restoration in the Southeastern Coast of Bangladesh. *Ocean & Coastal Management, 161*, 211–221.
115. Yudarwati, G. A., & Gregory, A. (**2022**). Improving government communication and empowering rural communities: Combining public relations and development communication approaches. *Public Relations Review, 48*(3), 102200.
116. Tim, Y., Cui, L., & Sheng, Z. (**2021**). Digital resilience: How rural communities leapfrogged into sustainable development. *Information Systems Journal, 31*(2), 323–345.
117. Adolph, B., et al. (**2021**). Supporting smallholders' decision making: Managing trade-offs and synergies for sustainable agricultural intensification. *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability, 19*(5–6), 456–473.
118. Adnan, N., Nordin, S. M., Rahman, I., & Noor, A. (**2018**). The effects of knowledge transfer on farmers' decision making toward sustainable agriculture practices. *World Journal of Science, Technology and Sustainable Development, 15*(1), 98–115.
119. Nyamekye, A. B., Dewulf, A., Van Slobbe, E., Termeer, C., & Pinto, C. (**2018**). Governance arrangements and adaptive decision-making in rice farming systems in Northern Ghana. *NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences, 86–87*, 39–50.
120. Hardiyansah, M., Agustini, A. T., & Purnamawati, I. (**2021**). The effect of carbon emission disclosure on firm value: Environmental performance and industrial type. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 8*(1), 123–133.
121. Fuerst, M. J., Luetge, C., Max, R., & Kriebitz, A. (**2023**). Toward organizational integrity measurement: Developing a theoretical model of organizational integrity. *Business and Society Review, 128*(3), 417–435.
122. Kayode, L., & Femi, S. (**2022**). The obligation of establishment of governance and civilian-non theocratic nature of government in Islam. *IJUS | International Journal of Umranic Studies, 1*(1), 27–36.
123. Castillo, V. E., Mollenkopf, D. A., Bell, J. E., & Bozdogan, H. (**2018**). Supply chain integrity: A key to sustainable supply chain management. *Journal of Business Logistics, 39*(1), 38–56.
124. Bukhari, S. A. A., Hashim, F., Bin Amran, A., & Hyder, K. (**2020**). Green banking and Islam: Two sides of the same coin. *Journal of Islamic Marketing, 11*(4), 977–1000.
125. Faridah-Hanum, et al. (**2019**). Development of a comprehensive mangrove quality index (MQI) in Matang Mangrove: Assessing mangrove ecosystem health. *Ecological Indicators, 102*, 103–117.