

INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan mazhab dengan tingkat partisipasi angkatan kerja wanita di negara-negara OKI. Penelitian terdahulu bahwa Islam tidak memiliki hubungan dengan partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan. Penelitian ini membuktikan secara empiris apakah perbedaan mazhab yang dianut berpengaruh dengan angkatan kerja perempuan menggunakan data panel 35 negara OKI dalam periode 2005 sampai 2019 dengan pendekatan *random effect model*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hubungan antara mazhab Maliki berpengaruh signifikan terhadap partisipasi tenaga kerja perempuan. Mazhab Hanafi dan Mazhab Hambali berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap tingkat partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan. Sedangkan mazhab Syafi'i tidak berpengaruh dengan angkatan kerja perempuan di negara-negara Organisasi Kerjasama Islam.

Kata kunci: Mazhab, angkatan kerja perempuan, *random effect method*, OIC

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to analyze the relationship between the Madhhab and the female labor force participation rate in OIC countries. Previous research suggests that Islam has no relation to female labor force participation. This study proves empirically whether the differences between the Madhhab adopted have an effect on the female labor force using data from a panel of 35 OIC countries from 2005 to 2019 with a random effect model approach. The results of the study show that the relationship between the Maliki school of thought has a significant effect on female labor participation. The Hanafi School and the Hambali School have a significant negative effect on the participation rate of the female workforce. Meanwhile, the Shafi'i school of thought has no influence on the female workforce in Organization of Islamic Cooperation countries.

Keywords: *Madhhab*, female labor force, random effect method, OIC