

## Production Sharing Agreement on Rice Field Management in Islamic Economic Perspective in Donowangun Village

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**ABSTRACT:** Profit sharing system is a system used to make agreements and promises during business activities and provide an agreement in this transaction that one or more parties will provide profit. This research uses a qualitative research approach using primary data sources and secondary data, data analysis techniques by presenting words descriptively. The profit-sharing cooperation system is very helpful for the community's economy, because both are helped and need each other. Where the landowner has rice fields but is unable to cultivate them and also farmers have the ability to grow rice but do not have rice fields to cultivate. So both parties are mutually fulfilled and helped by the existence of a profit-sharing cooperation system, especially in the community of Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency.

**Keywords:** Profit Sharing, Rice Fields, Islamic Economy.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Islam teaches that life is balanced between the life of this world and the life of the hereafter, Islam also gives great attention to the activities of the agricultural profession and its branches. From this attention, the Qur'an and Hadith describe the life of the Prophet PBUH. And his companions' lives regarding agricultural activities. Therefore, agricultural activities in Islam must be aimed at raising the belief in the existence of Allah SWT. and to glorify his greatness (Khaerul Aqbar et al., 2023).

The majority of Indonesian people experience two components in their lives: first, they have rice fields but cannot cultivate them, and second, they have the ability to cultivate but do not own land. In Islamic teachings, there are rules of cooperation such as musaqoh contracts, muzara'ah contracts, ijarah contracts, and mukhabarah contracts in managing land (Damayanti, 2019).

Sayyid sabiq revealed that the provision of results for people who cultivate or plant land from the results of half or one-third or more than that, or lower, according to the agreement between the two parties (landowners and farmers). Thus, there is no general rule that binds the cultivator and the landowner to stick to these provisions at all times because basically both parties need each other. The landowner has land but is unable to produce it, and the cultivator has land but can produce it. In the provisions of Islamic economic law, there is no clear guidance on how and how much each party (landowner and cultivator) receives (Darwis, 2016).

The musaqoh contract is the transfer of a plot of land to a farmer to be managed and developed into a productive agricultural land with the stipulation that the farmer gets the produce from the garden. The muzara'ah contract is the management of a plot of land by a cultivator in exchange for agricultural produce, while the seeds are provided by the landowner. The ijarah contract is a lease contract or in the form of hiring wages, which in muamalah has been prescribed in Islam. The mukhabarah agreement is a form of cooperation between the landowner and the cultivator with the agreement that the

results will be divided between the landowner and the cultivator based on mutual agreement.(Andani, 2021).

Profit-sharing system is a system used to make agreements and promises during business activities. It is agreed in these transactions that one or more parties will share the profits. If profit in the Islamic banking system is a commonly offered feature, the sharia rules for the division of business profits must be established in advance at the beginning of the contract, or contract. The decision on the outcome between the parties is made based on mutual agreement and on the will of each party (An-Tarodhin) without any coercion.(Haris, 2022).

Profit sharing is a noble endeavor if it is done by prioritizing the principles of justice, honesty, and not harming each other. One example of this is when the landowner only gives part of the produce to the cultivator, which is contrary to the agreement between the two. This kind of profit sharing is not in accordance with the principles of justice and is certainly very detrimental. This kind of action is included in the category of actions that are very despicable and arbitrary and selfish(Wahyu, 2019).

Land is an area on the earth's surface that has a rather fixed nature or repetition of the properties of the biosphere vertically above and below the area including the atmosphere, soil, geology, geomorphology, hydrology, vegetation, and animals which are the result of past and present human activities, and the expansion of these properties has an influence on land use by humans now and in the future. Land is defined as the physical environment consisting of climate, relief, soil, water and vegetation as well as objects on it as long as there is an influence on land use(Suaema, 2022). Islamic economics is the study of all behavior in meeting the needs of his life with the aim of obtaining falah (peace and prosperity of the world and the hereafter. economic activity is an activity carried out by mankind in an effort to meet their needs(Purwana, 2013).

Donowangun Village is a village located in the Talun sub-district of Pekalongan Regency, the residents of Donowangun Village who on average work as farmers processing rice fields and farmers processing garden land, the profession of farmers as by the residents of Donowangun Village is as a job to meet their daily needs, as for someone who has rice fields or gardens but is unable to cultivate them for planting trees or other plants, then the landowner is looking for someone who has expertise in the field of rice field management (Farmer). From both parties, namely the landowner and the farmer, they make a profit-sharing agreement in which the land is cultivated by the farmer in order to produce benefits for the farmer and the landowner. The land cultivated by farmers is in the form of rice fields to produce rice, gardens to produce sengon tree plants, cassava, chili, vegetables, fruits, etc.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a qualitative research approach, qualitative research as a scientific method is often used and implemented by a group of researchers in the field of social science, qualitative research is carried out to build knowledge through understanding and discovery. A qualitative research approach is a research process and understanding based on methods that investigate a social phenomenon and human problems. In this study, researchers created a complex picture, examined words, detailed reports from respondents' views and conducted studies in natural situations. The data used in this research are primary data, and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from interviews, observation, and documentation. Secondary data was obtained from various sources such as books, journal articles and others. This research was conducted in Donowangun Village, Talun Sub-district, Pekalongan Regency. In obtaining and collecting data, the steps taken were observation, interviewing the parties involved regarding the implementation of the profit-sharing system for land management. The data analysis that

the author uses is qualitative analysis. It is done by presenting words descriptively. In accordance with its meaning, qualitative analysis is defined as an analysis effort based on words arranged in the form of expanded text, to explain several questions that have been formulated.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Production Sharing Agreement for Rice Fields in Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency**

The profit-sharing agreement for the management of paddy fields that occurs in Donowangun village, Talun sub-district, Pekalongan district is still traditional in decision making. Where the landowner and the farmer open the land, the landowner directly tells the farmer to cultivate his rice fields in order to generate profits between the two. The profit-sharing cooperation system applied in Donowangun village is that the owner of the rice fields provides capital in the form of his land to the tenant farmers to be cultivated with the agreement that the costs incurred to work on the rice fields are borne by the farmers or cultivators of rice fields. In this cooperation, the time limit specified is one to two harvests in one year because the cooperation carried out has been going on for a long time, so it has become a reason for the community that the cooperation between the cultivator and the owner of the rice field is mutually necessary. This happens because of the need between rice field owners and rice field cultivators who generally do not have rice fields to work on as agricultural land to grow rice. The owners of rice fields who still have empty land they are not able to work on it themselves so the owners of rice fields ask the cultivators to manage their rice fields as productive land and then planted with rice in exchange for the harvest.

#### **3.2 Production Sharing Cooperation System for Rice Field Management in Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency**

In general, the cooperation system for managing rice fields in Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency, the profit-sharing cooperation system is often referred to as "Maro" by the Donowangun community. Farmers cultivate their paddy fields for planting, which is an agricultural activity commonly carried out by the people of Donowangun village. Agricultural land management cooperation with the "Maro" system is one of the cooperation models often used by the Donowangun village community, because there are people working on their land, there are also those who have agricultural land but are unable or do not have the skills to manage it, from this emerged cooperation in managing rice fields with the "Maro" system between landowners and rice field cultivators.

#### **3.3 Implementation Process in Managing Agricultural Paddy Fields in Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency**

The process or steps of managing agriculture are as follows:

- a. Land clearing, which is the process where the cultivator cleans the land to be planted by cutting or removing the grass that has grown. Cultivators usually use a hoe to hoe the soil so that the soil is not hard when planting, which is done before the rainy season.
- b. Seed preparation, the cultivator prepares seeds or seeds after it is felt that the rainwater is enough to wet the fields. Usually the cultivator buys it from an

agricultural shop, or for cultivators who do not have capital, they can owe seeds to the owner of the agricultural shop and will be paid after the harvest.

- c. Planting seeds, after the seeds are ready to be planted, the cultivator sprinkles the seeds into a small plot of rice fields that have been hilled and filled with water, after which the seeds will be allowed to grow until they are 30 days old or until they feel that the small rice can stand alone and does not collapse when exposed to the wind.
- d. Planting rice, the next process after the rice is ready to be planted is the removal of rice from the small soil and then the cultivator plants rice throughout the cultivated rice fields.
- e. Providing fertilizer, after planting an interval of 30 days the rice will be given fertilizer by the cultivator, and an interval of 30 days from the provision of fertilizer for rice planting must also be given fertilizer again so that the rice grows quickly and so that the rice is protected from pests, usually the community uses medicine. If the cultivator does not have the money to buy medicine, usually the cultivator owes medicine to the shop owner and will be paid when the harvest arrives.
- f. Rice care, in addition to being given fertilizer and medicine, rice must also be well cared for so that it can be harvested quickly, usually the cultivator employs farm laborers to remove weeds that grow around the rice so that the grass does not hinder the growth process of rice.
- g. Harvesting, after the rice has grown well and bears fruit, it will be ready to be harvested. It usually takes three months from planting rice until the rice is ready to be harvested. When the rice is ready to be harvested, the owner of the rice field will call the owner of the rice harvester car to harvest the rice field.

### **3.4 Production Sharing System for Agricultural Paddy Field Management in the Perspective of Islamic Economics in Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency**

As we already know that the teachings of Islam strongly encourage its people to help each other (mutual help), take responsibility for each other and bear with each other for the calamities suffered by their brothers in order to create a harmonious life. One form of cooperation between the owner of capital and a person is profit sharing, which is based on a sense of helping, because there are people who have capital, but do not have the expertise in running the wheels of the company. There are also people who have capital and expertise, but no time. Conversely, there are people who have expertise and time, but no capital. Thus, if there is cooperation in running the economy, then both parties will benefit from capital and skills combined into one. In daily life, people can carry out their own activities and some cooperate with others. In connection with activities with other people, there must be a reward in the form of wages (results), as in the profit-sharing system.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

The profit-sharing cooperation system is very helpful for the community's economy, because both are helped and need each other. Where the landowner has rice fields but is unable to cultivate them and also farmers have the ability to grow rice but do not have rice fields to cultivate. So both parties are mutually fulfilled and helped by the existence of a profit-sharing cooperation system, especially in the community of Donowangun Village, Talun Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency.

In the view of Islam, it strongly encourages its followers to cooperate with each other, help each other, and be responsible for their fellow Muslim brothers. Profit sharing is a

form of cooperation between capital owners and cultivators, based on a sense of helping each other in need, because there are people who have capital but do not have the ability to manage it and vice versa. There are also people who have capital and expertise, but do not have time. Conversely, there are people who have expertise and time, but no capital. Thus, if there is cooperation in running the economy, then both parties will benefit from capital and skills combined into one..

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