



Review of Contemporary Economic Jurisprudence Against Cooperation Agriculture : Study Cooperation Farming in Lumbush Bapereng Tanah Datar District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the contemporary economic jurisprudence review of agricultural cooperation carried out by farmers in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng . As the focus of this research, several research questions were formulated: how is the implementation and forms of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng . After the data is found, it is then discussed using the relevant theory . This research uses a qualitative method with a qualitative descriptive design. Data obtained through interviews with owner land And cultivator . Study This find that implementation cooperation agriculture with method deliver fully to cultivator until harvest . Form of cooperation with system profit sharing, while the seeds, fertilizers and other costs are borne by the farmers . From sight jurisprudence economy implementation And form of cooperation this is similar to *mukhabarah* . It's just that from an implementation point of view there are things that have the potential to cause unilateral losses , because the land owner fully surrenders to the farmer cultivating the land until harvest .

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Introduction

Cooperation agriculture Lots done in Indonesia . As an agricultural country society makes agriculture as a profession of the majority of society . This agricultural cooperation is heavily influenced by the ways and culture of the local community, and there is also the Indonesian social system itself, the profit-sharing cropping

pattern has been practiced long before by our ancestors, with different names and terms, including: in the Bojonegoro area, East Java there is agricultural land cooperation with the designation Maro as a system of cooperation for agricultural production in the area (Wahyuningrum & Darwanto, 2020) , Mertelu in Central Java, Nengah or Jejuron in West Java, Toyo in Minahasa and Teseng in South Sulawesi (Darwis, 2016) . Then, especially in West Sumatra, this collaboration is known as mampaduo-i padi field (Atsani & Raus, 2020) in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng, Nagari Rao-Rao.

Studies about agricultural cooperation has been done a lot. These studies can be mapped into several perspectives, namely: first from the perspective of payment of results (Sari & Hisyam, 2023) , secondly from a cultural or customary perspective (Primada & Zaki, 2015) , thirdly from the perspective of Islamic law (Amanto & Yasin, 2022) . So far This no review studies have been found contemporary economics fiqh against cooperation agriculture.

This study aims to examine contemporary economic jurisprudence reviews of agricultural cooperation carried out by farmers in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng. As the focus of this research, several research questions are formulated: first, how is the implementation of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng; secondly, what are the forms of cooperation on agricultural land in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng. After obtaining the data through later research discussed using theories which is relevant.

Research has an urgency to be carried out because through this research it can have an impact on farmers and landowners in the area so they can know and have an understanding of conducting agricultural land cooperation through discussion of contemporary economic jurisprudence based on urf in agriculture. Because it is found in reality that there are many agricultural land collaborations with various implementation systems with various forms of cooperation carried out by the community. Therefore, if a study is not carried out on this matter, the farmers and landowners will continue to walk a path that is not right with the principles of Islamic economics in cooperation, but if a study has been carried out, the farmers and landowners will be able to have a deeper understanding of the cooperative practices

that they do.

Economic fiqh means Islamic economic law which are regulations concerning material relations or what is commonly referred to by positive jurists as private law, where the discussion is about human rights and their relationship to one another and is very relevant to continuous development (Sudiarti, 2018) . In other words, economic fiqh is part of Islamic economic law which includes regulations relating to material relations or private law in the context of Islam. This involves discussing human rights and their relationship to each other in an economic context. Economic fiqh has high relevance and continues to be developed in a sustainable manner to ensure justice and prosperity in the economic aspect in accordance with Islamic religious principles (Mubarok et al., 2021) . It can be concluded that economic Fiqh is part of Islamic economic law relating to regulations regarding material relations or private law in the context of Islam. The discussion involves human rights and their relationship in the economic context.

Collaboration is an effort made by several people or groups to achieve a common goal (Marlina, 2021) . As social beings, humans cannot be separated from their community and no one in this world can stand alone to carry out all activities to meet their needs, without the help of others. Collaborative activities require a good relationship between one individual and another with the aim of carrying out an activity that is carried out together and students helping each other in solving a learning problem for the benefit of their study group (Kurnia Wati et al., 2020) .

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cooperation carried out by two or more parties where the owner of the garden gives his garden to the gardener to maintain and the income earned from the garden is divided between the two according to the agreement, the object of the musaqah is trees that can bear fruit such as grapes, guavas, dates and others (Famulia, 2020) . Mukhabarah is a land processing transaction with (wages) a portion of the proceeds coming out of it (Syaickhu et al., 2020) . In this case the management or tenants are not only responsible for managing or cultivating the rice fields, but are also responsible for removing seeds or plant seeds.

This study uses a qualitative method with a qualitative descriptive design . The writer uses this research because it allows the writer to collect detailed information which covers the case to be studied. The object of this research is focused on farmers in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng, Nagari Rao-Ra o Sungai Tarab District Tanah Datar District . Data obtained through interviews. After the data obtained was analyzed with how to do a transcription of the interview recording, after that do the analysis by reducing the data based on the transcription of the interview that has been made.

Results And Discussion

a. Implementation of Agricultural Land Cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng

People in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng generally work as farmers. Based on data from research results, it was found that the community collaborated in agriculture. The cooperation they do between land owners and cultivators . This agricultural cooperation is based on the traditions of the people from generation to generation. The community made an informal agreement with the land owner when the farmers approached the land owner to propose cooperation. The informal agreement is based on mutual trust between the two parties and does not involve witnesses in the agreement. The initial step taken by farmers is to visit the land owner. This is supported by the statements of several informants as follows:

“Usually in here are farmers who come to my house to ask for cooperation in using the land to grow vegetables, chilies or farming.” (Nurhidayat, Land Owner, June

2023)

Kasmudin as a farmer expressed his initiative to cooperate with land owners as follows:

"Usually, I personally have been doing this custom for a long time, ma'am. I went to meet the land owner and talked about an invitation to work together to process his land for farming. I will enter into an agreement from the start after consulting with the land owner not regarding agricultural products" (Kasmudin, Farmers , June 2023)

Then other informants also conveyed how the initial steps were taken in agricultural cooperation as follows

"I was going to farm went to meet the landlord. Then I talked about this collaboration" (Erwin, Farmer, June 2023)

It can be seen from the following statement that the farmers who will carry out agricultural cooperation will come to or meet the land owner and then convey their intention of agricultural cooperation. On the other hand, based on the presentation of the landowner, he said that when he was going to cooperate in agriculture, the farmers came to him to invite agricultural cooperation.

Furthermore, in the implementation of agricultural cooperation carried out by farmers in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng, there is also no detailed form of implementation of the cooperation regarding the rights and obligations that must be carried out between the two parties, they carry out cooperation in agriculture only to describe the amount that will be received by both parties. parties and they made an agreement based on custom in the Lumburan Bapereng area. This is supported by the statement of the informant as follows:

"This is it from the start, I met with the land owner, after that there would be an agreement that I would be responsible for all the fertilizer seeds and processing. The land owner will give permission for the use of the land, now after that I will start cultivating the land ok" (Kasmudin, Farmers, June 2023)

Other informants commented on the next steps after the initial agreement was made

between the farmer and the land owner. Here's his opinion:

"As the land owner, I only give permission, OK, without interfering with fertilizer seeds or anything else, right? I receive net results only. That's the custom that has been here for a long time, bro. so usually the farmer immediately clears the land right" (Nurhidayat, Land Owner, June 2023)

Then the next farmer also said what they would do when they reached a mutual agreement. As the following farmer statement

"After this agreement, as a farmer, I immediately prepared capital for farming, determined what seeds to plant and where to buy fertilizer, sir" (Erwin, Farmer, June 2023)

Through some of the information obtained from farmer informants and landowners, when they have reached an agreement from the beginning, farmers will immediately carry out processing. With this step, the farmers immediately clear the land that has been permitted by the landowner and they will also prepare seeds and fertilizer for farming on the land that has been given processing authority to these farmers.

After carrying out these steps by farmers and landowners that farmers directly manage the land by farming and landowners do not interfere in its management. In their agreement they stated that in the agreement they would share the harvest in the form of money from the sale. Farmers will bear all the things that happen during farming in their agricultural cooperation, on the other hand land owners will not be affected by any risks that occur when farmers who manage their land do farming. Through the following informants the following statements were obtained:

"The results are still divided regardless of the risks while on our farming journey, even though the actual results after being sold are not sufficient or only return on investment but must be in accordance with the agreement at the beginning. We're at Here it is customary to share with the land owner no matter what the yield is" (Kasmudin, Farmers , June 2023)

In line with the information above, farmers who have collaborated must share their

crops when they finish farming, as disclosed below:

"Sometimes it can also make us lose because of disrupted harvests. If we share the results, we stick to the existing habits and according to the agreement from the start, bro. when our harvest is not optimal... like it or not. Well, what else can we do, we have to share it in two because we have agreed, even though sometimes it's unfortunate that even this harvest is not enough to return the capital, but yeah, you have to give a share to the land owner, don't you?" (Erwin, Farmer, June 2023)

In addition, information was also obtained from the land owner regarding the end of the agricultural cooperation that took place in Lumburan Bapereng . The land owner stated.

"Farmers will immediately plant in my land, not in a period of time according to the type of plant, and after the harvest, they will immediately give me their share, sir. without me knowing and being affected or how technical they are farming isn't it. So I only know to receive net results when they have harvested" (Nurhidayat, Land Owner, June 2023)

With the existence of several statements from the informants above it was found that in the implementation of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng it was true that it was carried out by the surrounding community. However, in practice they only held meetings with landowners and then conveyed the aims and objectives with an informal cooperation agreement without any witnesses in the agreement. Then they will immediately carry out the processing of the land. During the farming period, the land owner does not interfere in the implementation of his farming. At the end of the harvest season, farmers sell their crops and then give their share to the landowner.

b. Forms of Agricultural Land Cooperation

After conducting interviews with several informants about the forms of agricultural land cooperation carried out by farmers and landowners. In the implementation of agricultural cooperation by the community in Lumburan Bapereng, it occurred in the

form of farmers meeting land owners to invite cooperation. Then after an agreement is reached, the farmers will bear all matters related to farming such as procuring seeds, purchasing fertilizers, allocating costs for labor and other related matters. Because it is the farmer who bears the seeds and all of their management, then the land owner only receives net results at harvest, therefore this form of cooperation is classified as a mukhabarah contract. Thus the informant states things that support this exposure. Erwin stated that the forms of cooperation he has carried out for generations are as follows:

"With reference to habits that have been passed down, we usually agree on profit sharing. In our custom does not regulate in detail how to divide or calculate it. But usually in collaboration all seeds, fertilizers, labor come from all of us" (Erwin, Farmer, June 2023)

There were also similarities in the forms of cooperation submitted by previous informants regarding forms of agricultural cooperation by landowners who submitted the following statements:

"Usually , I personally have been working together in this agriculture for a long time. The form of the implementation of the cooperation, as the land owner only knows that he is clean about receiving the harvest according to the agreement at the beginning, and the issue of seeds, fertilizers, or the issue of wages I am not involved in the affairs of that part "(Nurhidayat, Land Owner, June 2023)

informants conveyed things that were in line with the statements in above, Mr. Kasmudin as a farmer submits information statements such as the following:

"Cooperation is customary in our village on the basis of like and agreement that has been made from the beginning. The land owner only knows how to receive profit sharing according to the agreement beginning. In our custom, we also don't teach or regulate in detail how the distribution or calculation is. So for the problem of seeds and anything related to farming, the land owners are not involved , it's all from us as farmers." (Kasmudin, Farmers, June 2023)

Based on the statements of informants in above it is understood that the community has collaborated in the form of profit sharing with the responsibility for seeds, fertilizers and other costs by the farmers . This was based on the exposure of these informants who stated that they collaborated in the agricultural sector. Then they carry out agricultural cooperation with farmers and landowners to make agreements to work together. Farmers as parties who are given power of attorney by land owners in agricultural cooperation will farm with capital from themselves .

The implementation of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng, agricultural cooperation is a practice that is actually carried out by the local community. In carrying out agricultural cooperation carried out by the community in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng that they carry out cooperation with oral way. When carrying out this cooperation, farmers and landowners do it without any witnesses who witness the agricultural cooperation agreement being carried out. Based on the results of the interviews, it was found that the land owner fully delegated authority to the farmer in its management, such as purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and wages for workers. They carry out agricultural cooperation with an agreement to share the harvest from land management based on a mutual agreement. During the farming period, land owners generally do not interfere in the implementation of these agricultural activities. Farmers have complete independence in managing their crops. When the harvest time comes, farmers sell their crops and then give a portion of the yield to the land owner as part of the previously agreed cooperation agreement. This shows the existence of involvement and fairness in the distribution of results between farmers and landowners. In its implementation from start to finish, the local people involved in the implementation adhere to or have references to traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation in practice. Thus, the results of the research interviews confirmed that agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng took place in an organized manner and involved the active involvement of the surrounding community. Even though the cooperation agreement is made informally without witnesses, this practice runs smoothly and is mutually beneficial between farmers and landowners from the beginning to the end in its

implementation.

The form of agricultural cooperation that occurred based on the presentation of the results of previous research found that in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng, the people in the area only carried out agricultural cooperation in the form of a mukhabarah contract. This is classified as a form of mukhabarah agricultural cooperation. Because the farmers and landowners collaborate on agricultural land through a mechanism in which cultivators/farmers bear all operations in cultivating their land. This form of mukhabarah agricultural cooperation shows a clear division of responsibilities between land owners and sharecroppers. The land owner gives access to sharecroppers to work the land, while sharecroppers are responsible for managing and taking care of operational needs, such as procuring seeds, wages for workers, and fertilizer. This analysis shows that the form of mukhabarah agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng reflects the principles of justice, togetherness, and active participation between landowners and sharecroppers. Through the mukhabarah contract, sharecroppers can have access and opportunity to manage agricultural land with the operational responsibilities they carry, while landowners also receive a crop that is distributed fairly. Thus, the results of this research interview provide a deeper understanding of the principles of agricultural cooperation in the form of a Mukhabarah contract in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng. This presentation provides an important overview in understanding the practice of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng and can be a basis for further research and understanding of the form of mukhabarah agricultural cooperation and aspects of justice and togetherness involving related parties.

The use of mukhabarah contracts in agricultural cooperation shows adherence to the principle of justice in the distribution of results. In Islamic economic fiqh, the principles of justice and fair distribution of results between the parties involved are emphasized. In mukhabarah cooperation, land owners and sharecroppers agree to share the harvest according to the previously agreed agreement. This illustrates efforts to achieve justice in the distribution of agricultural products. Furthermore, the aspect of farmers' independence in managing their crops reflects the principle of togetherness and active participation in economic jurisprudence. Shareholders have

full responsibility for managing cultivation operations, such as purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and wages for workers. The principle of togetherness and active participation between landowners and sharecroppers is an important aspect of agricultural cooperation based on Islamic economic fiqh principles. This cooperative practice has the potential to cause negative impacts (harm) that need to be avoided. In Surah Al-Hasyr verse 7:

مَا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَى فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ
وَأِنَّ السَّبِيلَ كَىٰ لَا يَكُونُ دُولَةً بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْ
نُهُ فَانْتَهُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ

"That is, We have made this masarif for fai's wealth so that it is not in the possession of only rich people who in the end they spend it according to their desires and according to their own desires, while the poor are forgotten and not given even a bit of that wealth. ."

Thus it is necessary to make efforts to improve the cooperation system that is in accordance with Islamic values and is able to create fair benefits for all parties involved. In this context, Muhammad U mer Chapra in (Inayati, 2013) emphasized the importance of applying the principle of syirkah (partnership) in agricultural cooperation. The syirkah concept puts forward the principle of sharing risks and benefits between farmers and land owners, with due regard to fairness in the distribution of results. However, it should be noted that the implementation of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng was carried out informally and without witnesses witnessing the cooperation agreement. Nonetheless, the principles of economic fiqh which involve justice, togetherness, and active participation are still reflected in the practice of such cooperation. In order to develop a contemporary economic jurisprudence review of agricultural cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng, further analysis is needed that links the practice of agricultural cooperation with relevant economic fiqh concepts and theories. Further research could involve examining more in-depth aspects of law, ethics and principles of Islamic economics, in order to strengthen understanding of the practice of

agricultural cooperation from the perspective of contemporary economic jurisprudence.

Conclusion

cooperation in Jorong Lumburan Bapereng is a longstanding tradition involve farmer And owner land with agreement for result . In terms of the form of practice is similar with *mukhabarah* , because seeds , fertilizers And cost other borne by farmer . Only just from facet implementation There is potential stuff _ raises loss unilateral when owner land deliver with fully to farmer cultivation land until harvest . Owner land only only accept clean right from farmer . Farmer share results harvest This without witnessed by owner land with the trust capital given owner land . No closed possibility farmer do cheat in counting results the harvest , so harm owner land .

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