ABSTRACT


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In life, people’s needs are higher, therefore it needs effort to support the main income, such as cooperation in grasshopper cultivation. In this cooperation, the problem is unbalance cooperation that is the sharing income done by broker and grasshopper farmer. It happens because the profit might be earned when the broker is loss and vice versa, with the result of unbalance alliance agreement. Actually, the government has released the Sharia Economics Business Compilation (KHES) to be a guidance in doing economic activities.

There are two research problems in this research that is how the cooperation practice in grasshopper cultivation between broker and grasshopper farmer Sumberejo, Ngasem Subdistrict, Kediri Regency? The second problem is how KHES point of view sees grasshopper cultivation between broker and grasshopper farmer in Sumberejo, Ngasem Subdistrict, Kediri Regency.

This is an empirical research or field research. The approach used is a qualitative descriptive approach which searches for the original data from field then compare it with the theory, meanwhile the law material which is used to compare the existence practice is KHES.

The result of this research shows that the cooperation practice done in field by broker and grasshopper farmer is capital with skill cooperation. The sharing of loss and profit is done equally, even though there is an indication that profit sharing is diverged from alliance qualification that is a sharing system done by the broker is directly paid after harvest to the farmer without knowing the sales profit. This system is more like Ijârah which consists of ụjrah (commission). The determination of price per kilogram of grasshopper is entrusted on the broker, while the KHES observation states that this cooperation is legal based on the Islamic Law because the practice happens according to articles in KHES. Therefore, the practice of alliance agreement developed in Sumberejo can be categorized as syirkah ‘inan.