

ABSTRACT

Rismawan , Novika. 2013. The Cooperation of Siwalan Fruit Management in Manunggal Village, Semanding Sub-district, Tuban Regency. The Economic Perspective of Islamic Economic Law Compilation (KHES). Thesis. Department of Islamic Business Law. The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Advisor Dr. M Nur Yasin, M.Ag.

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Tuban has wide agricultural regions. It makes most of the inhabitants become farmers. In the Perspective of Islamic Economic Law Compilation (KHES), some matters related to agriculture are *muzara'ah*, *musaqah*, and *mukhabarah*. The sharing profit on *muzara'ah*, *musaqah*, and *mukhabarah* contracts based on the mutual agreement can be interpreted as a system of land management agreement with a part of the yield earned from the management of the siwalan fruit as the wage. Indirectly, there are many people who have applied *muzara'ah*, *musaqah* and *mukhabarah* contracts in agricultural activities especially in rural communities, including the community in the Manunggal village Semanding Sub-district Tuban Regency. The half sharing profit in agricultural field in the Manunggal village are varied, getting a half of the profit, a third, or even lower. In fact, sometimes it tends to harm the tenants or farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to do some researches to answer the doubt related to *muzara'ah* , *musaqah* and *mukhabarah* .

The method used in this research is empirical research. The data are primary and secondary data which are obtained from interviews and documentation methods. This study uses a descriptive data analysis method so that this research aims to describe the practice of *muzara'ah* , *musaqah* and *mukhabarah* .

The research results show that the main factor behind the practice of sharing profit in Manunggal village is the wide vacant farmland which has not been used by the land owner. Another reason is the land owners are not able to cultivate the land by themselves because of their own business. Therefore, most land owners order other people to cultivate the vacant land. For the sharing of harvest result, farmers agree on the amount of a distribution that is 1 : 3 which means one is for landowners and 3 is for tenants. There are also some farmers who apply the division of 1/2 : 1/2 as well as those that are 2/3 is for the land owner, 1/3 for tenants and vice versa according to the agreement that has been determined by the land owners and tenants.