

Analysis of The Practice of Ijarah from The Perspective of Islamic Economic Law on Cattle Breeding in The Gampong Reudeup of Montasik District

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Abstract:

An analysis of ijarah practice related in cattle farming in Reudeup Village, Montasik District based on Islamic economy law are sometimes multidimensional problems to be highlighted. The objectives of this research are to describe the practice of ijarah from Islamic economic law in the activity of cattle farming at Reudeup Village (Kecamatan Montasik). The one used in this bill is a qualitative method which applied fieldwork's approach. Data analysis procedures include data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The research findings indicate that 1). Cattle leases in Reudeup Village are managed well due to clear lease process, proper documentation and good relationship between the lessor and the lessee. 2) The cattle-leasing in Reudeup Village is generally conducted based on Sharia. In this village the key underpinning of livestock leasing contracts is fair, transparent and accountable principles. Every lease has its limitations in real terms all the rights and duties of both sides are fairly recorded, which is commitment to fairness and understanding of transactions. The contract also shows the importance of clear, transparent agreements, including profit sharing and whose care responsibilities will be.

Keywords: Ijarah Practice, Islamic Economic Law, Cattle Farming

Introduction

Case study of ijarah in Islamic economic law regarding to the cattle needs comprehensive knowledges of Shariah rules and its implementation within the cattle business. Ijarah as a leasing contract according to Islamic law has a great deal of importance in livestock management, especially while leasing the cattle for milk or meat purpose. Principle of ijarah in the Islamic economic laws The basic principle relating to ijarah under Islamic Economic law is based on a thinking which

speaks about social justice and transparency in every transaction. Furthermore, Gani mentions that Sharia economic law “accentuates justice and transparency,” which both make indispensable role in business as the case in ijarah [1]. With regard to cattle businesses, the application of these principles can prevent wrongdoing on the part of one party (e.g. fraud or unfair sharing of profits). In terms of validity in sharia, ijarah also must fulfill particular conditions like there is a clear object of renting and the agreement on rental rate [2].

However, in reality ijarah can take many different forms, such as leasing of cattle for maintenance or production. Ullo demonstrates that a rental option may also be employed for improvements in beef cattle farming enterprises [3]. This demonstrates that ijarah is not only a contract but also a strategy of business which could improve productivity and efficiency in the livestock production.

Besides, Mustika and Melina indicate that the leasing in Islamic economics should be based on a settings that comply with shariah principles which means there has to be an underlying howl [4]. All parties to the ijarah contract should be clear about their rights and responsibilities, to prevent conflict at a later date. The practice of ijarah in Cattle Farming from economic sustainability perspective: Regulatory and maqasid-based approach Maslahah-based (goodness) Economic Empowerment The solution of economic empowerment on the basis of maslahah (goodness) in Islamic law is not only based on material gain alone, but also emphasizes aspects of social welfare and environmental sustainability [5]. Hence, based on ijarah in cattle farming should involve social and environmental sides within and seeks to provide a greater contribution to society.

Finally, the application of ijarah in livestock farming within Islamic economic law should incorporate jand fairness concept and sustainable economies. By applying these principles, business agents would be able to maximize ijarah's power for livestock management as a strategy which is consistent with the values of sharia. Based on temporary observation, the total cattle population in Gampong Reudeup, Montasik Sub-district is 8 cows. In practice of ijarah in the field of cattle, there are two parties: Cattle Owners named Nizamuddin: a party that has cattle and allows the cattle to be used or pawned to another party and the Tenant/Manager namely Zainuddin (tenant): a party that rents or utilizes cow for certain purposes such as breeding, milk provision, processing it with other animals etc [6], [7].

Standard practices of ijarah in an implementation of the practice of ijarah, there are several standard generalities applied, among which: 1). (i) Contract agreement The system of ijarah application is based on a transparent contract agreement between cattle owner and the tenant in Gampong Reudeup, Montasik Sub-district. This document sets forth the cattle lease terms such as term length, rent amount, maintenance duties, and release of profits or proceeds in favor of the cattle body. 2). Maintenance and Care: The maintenance and care of the cattle is incumbent on the tenant unless it is otherwise agreed in contract ijarah. This includes factors such as feed, health and the state of the pen that is currently used. 3). Results distribution: In actuality, under the Islamic economic law, cattle profits or results are shared as agreed upon in the ijarah contract of which such a must be fair and transparent.

Methodology

This study is a qualitative research by using the approach of field research . According to Lexy J. Moleong, qualitative research is an investigation of the phenomena experienced by human being as natural value such as behavior, perception, motivation action and others in general and at the same time specifically directed natural context The use of language description or using words spontaneously and has a close linkage with natural method [8].

The main source of data in this study is informant’s words and statements regarding the implementation of ijarah in cattle placement at Gampong Reudeup, Kecamatan Montasik, Kabupaten Aceh Besar, Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam which was obtained from cow farmers and their laborers around herding place location specifically at: Gampong Reudeup, District Montasik, Regency of Aceh Besar Province. Secondary data on the other hand are from notes,

account being documents. This is associated with the type of ijarah contract Islamic economic law aspect on cattle farming system in FeySSIONsionReudeup Village, Montasik Subdistrict, Aceh Besar District, Aceh Province.

Observation, interviews and document among the data collection in this research. In this descriptive research, no quantitative information were collected but words or descriptions that came out from observation, the reports of data through manuscript, interviewing and even documents or field notes. The data had to be validated so that audit methods based on set standards were adopted. four evaluative standards of the rigor of the data used in this type of study: credibility (trustworthiness), transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

This qualitative research is in the third phase. The first stage, which is the orientation phase, deals with the unfamiliarity and it seeks to gain a true picture of the research environment. Second, the research focus stage in which we collect data using data collection tools. Third is the planning phase, used to inspect and validate data.

Results and Discussion

A. The Practice of Cattle Ijarah in Reudeup Village, Montasik District

Structure of Cattle Leasing in Reudeup Village, Montasik District a number aspects is conveyed by Structure of cattle leasing in reudeup village, montasik district namely: 1). Cattle Leasing in Reudeup Village has produced successes. 95 This ijarah transaction consists of a contract that is entered into between owner and tenant pertaining to different elements of the lease, such as maintenance and profit division. 2). There is a proportional, or fixed sharing of profit in this practice as per the signed agreement. 3). Cattle care is divided between landlord and tenant, the latter attending to them daily while the former takes responsibility for their health and medication. 4). The lease term is flexible to suit the owner/tenant, and can be six months or a year plus. Amendments can/are made if penlightners plan to stay beyond the initial 90 days, this is agreed upon by both parties and included in the lease contract with proof of payement all to make sure it adheres to said agreement.

Cattle Renting in Reudeup Village, District Montasik, is included in the Tranvers system of mba'a.Sharia economy (syar'i) that regulates leasing on the utilization perspective on fattening livestock. In the Islamic perspective, Ijarah refers to a contract which transfers the usufruct of asset or services for a rent. In connection with animal husbandry, the principle of ijarah could be applied where cattle is leased for different types of services like use of bullocks for agricultural purposes and milch-animals for milk.

During research in several areas, it was revealed that ijarah practice includes the optimum utilization of local resources. In North Batukliang District, Central Lombok, for instance, the tenants use not only the lands but also the produce that grows in them indicates an interaction between ijarah and sustainable natural resource management (Ranasyarif 2020). This is in line with what has been revealed at Sungai Jambat Village that involves the implementation of ijarah contracts in managing plantation land transactions, indicating that the concept of ijarah can equally be applied in livestock sector [9].

In addition, specifically within the context of cattle farming, ijarah can be a way out to increase productivity of livestock. For instance, training on how to make alternative animal feed in the village shows that human capacity building of livestock farmers can enhance livestock productivity [10]. Furthermore, the implementation of ijarah is one way to optimize the operation cost of livestock fattening by cattle breeders, in terms of quality feeding [11].

But we are still faced with the constraints of ijarah in livestock sector. For instance, there is a need to make sure all parties are informed the terms and conditions of ijarah contract in advance to avoid any potential disputes. Studies related to other fields, including Islamic banking and sharia itself prove that a good comprehension of the contract and the application on it is important to prevent from social conflict [12]. Thus, educational and outreach programs on ijarah in livestock is necessary to enhance the community knowledge in Gampong Reudeup.

In general, cattle leasing in the Reudeup Village, Montasik District it can be profitable for rural community if market output and input supply run well. Exploiting local potentials and enhancing knowledge among livestockkeepers, ijarah can be a suitable instrument for enhancing productivity and sustainability of the livestock sector in the area. The explanation of practice cattle lending in Reudeup Village, Montasik District reveals how the forms of economic cooperation based on sharia are implemented by local communities. Ijarah is one of the Islamic economic tools, and it is used in cattle rental. This is done according to justice and mamsari'ah agreed upon mutually between the owner of the livestock (mu'jir) and a commonly referred to as an animal- rentee (mosta'jir), both of whom have specified rights and duties.

The process of leasing out cattle has a few key aspects. There is an upfront contract made between the owner and virtually every lessee which relates to who will be responsible for what maintenance, how profits are going to be split, and how long the lease period set in motion. Rights and duties in this lease are shared on the one hand, between whom it will always concern the attention in daily care for the stuksvee and on the other hand concerning taking over of a clsvetakken to provide medicine. The price of the cattle is assured to be in good condition by the end of term, maintaining asset value and financial returns for all. Second, with respect to profit-sharing, the author introducer reasoned that issue of profitability is flexible between each jurisdiction. In some arrangements there is proportional sharing of profits from the cattle, and in others a fixed share. Changes to these profit-sharing plans are based on the agreed upon terms or conditions to ensure that both parties benefit.

The term of the rental is also flexible, and often a term of six months to one year or more will be suitable for the interests and objectives of each party. Parties usually negotiate the best lease period, and the entire transaction is often put on paper as a formal agreement. This is so everyone avoids any future issues and has evidence of the legal process.

B. The Perspective of Islamic Economic Law on the Practice of Cattle Ijarah in Reudeup Village, Montasik District

Islamic economic law: perspectives on cattle leasing in Reudeup Village, Montasik District: The practice of cattle leasing that occurs in Reudeup Village, Montasik Subdisrict reflects the density of agricultural sharia issues. Cattle renting is a useful practice in enhancing the livelihood of livestock owners. The practice is believed to be Shariaqa mandated. All contracting parties are mutually granted their rights and obligations under the system. There is an equilibrium between the landlord and the tenant to prevent either of them from being oppressed. This approach also considers areas of sustainability -economic and environmental. The social implications of the practice of ijarah is also taken into account. These activities not only enhance the life in general as above (bar becoming executed), but have benefits on the community overall (via increasing quality of life, and social welfare between the two parties).

The cattle ijarah practice in Gampong Reudeup, Montasik District can be viewed from the perspective of Islamic economic law which has focussed on values of justice, transparency and sustainability. Ijarah, one of the contracts in Islamic economics is deeply rooted in Shari`ah and practiced in different fields including agriculture and livestock. Under this scenario, cattle leasing serves not only as an exchange mechanism but also as a managing strategy to enhance community well-being through effective use of resources.

Function Ijarah in Islamic economics is stipulated by the principles to prevent riba, gharar or maysir involved in the transaction. This is also consistent with earlier research, which indicates that the ijarah contract must fulfil some conditions to be Shariahcompliant [2], [3]. In reality, cattle leasing in Gampong Reudeup has the potential to deliver advantageous economic and financial gains for livestock breeders -and also for the wider community- whose production and income can be raised. It has also identified ijarah can be used as a tool to stimulate local economic growth though the expansion of agricultural and live-stock enterprises [1].

Second, is the maslahah (cattle leasing) issue. Sharia market mechanism is modeled to the mashlahah as well, which is an effort to reach social welfare (Nurhayati 2021). Having this,

livestock leasing is a way that allows all of the parties including the farmer (owner), lessee and community to derive an optimal benefit with acceptable risk given its context. This extends to the management of fair and transparent rental rates as well as making sure that the stock being rented are in a fit and healthy condition.

On the other hand, ijarah operations also desirably observe relevant regulations and fatwas in Islamic economic practice. Ijarah contracts applications in Islamic banking have been documented, based on studies done it is believed that the use of ijarah contract had to be in line with rules and fatwas by responsible bodies [1]. Therefore, the importance for business actors in Gampong Reudeup to know and obey the relevant legal provisions of the cattle leasing could be implemented well so that no dispute arises among them in the future.

The cattle ijarah in Reudeup Village, has succeeded due to the involvement of the community and stakeholders in manufacturing a systems which lead the continuity of this business. Through cost sharing between the entrepreneur and the group, as well as involving them both in making decision on the ijarah practice and putting it into effect, more ownership over and sense of responsibility for a successful business might hopefully be created. This is consistent with the assertion that community participation in the Islamic economy may contribute towards improving the efficiency and sustainability of economic practices imposed [13].

The cattle leasing (ijarah) model in Reudeup Village, Montasik District is an example of the 1.2 model that not only economically oriented but also has justification for Islam through Islamic law aspect and special character raises justice, transparency, & sustainability concept. By observing such principles, the practice of ijarah is expected to bring significant impact to the community and contribute towards local economic development.

Thus, in the face of Islamic economic law, the implementation of ijarah completely conforms to sharia. The contracts negotiated do not involve any usury, gharar (ambiguity or uncertainty leading to losses), or economic exploitation. It is also evident from the observance of Shariah in the being just to both without resort to favoritism, which indicates an attempt at equating both so that no one has an edge over the other. From another point of view, transparency and social responsibility are important in this business, since it's not just a matter of profit both companies seek benefit from the transaction but also other factors are taken into account like environment conservation and community welfare [14], [15].

The cattle lease system in the Reudeup Village is not only implementation of fair Islamic economics, but can be used as an instrument to improve its livestock breeder welfare. It shows a healthy mix between profit and social responsibility, the emphasis being more on sustainability in terms of both economic and environment. By that way, people around the world can not only receive some help but also bring a lot of social progress to their local areas.

Therefore, the workings of cattle leasing in Gampong Reudeup is an actual experience on how Islamic economic instruments such as marijuana can run properly and according to sharia. This agreement helps to ensure that all parties benefit, and adds to the strength and longevity of the community.

Conclusion

The leasing process in Reudeup Village, Montasik District, Aceh Besar Regency, is carried out through a well-thought-out agreement between the owner and the lessee, in which the rights and obligations of both parties are equally divided. Profits are shared based on an agreement, either proportionally or on a fixed basis, and responsibility for cattle care is clearly divided. The owner is responsible for health and medication, while the tenant handles daily maintenance. The lease duration is flexible, depending on the needs of both parties, and is always documented to ensure compliance with the agreement. From the perspective of Islamic economic law, this practice is not only in accordance with Sharia, but also contributes positively to the economic and social welfare of the local community. The balance of rights and obligations helps avoid exploitation, while the sustainability aspect of the practice takes into account economic and environmental impacts. In addition, this cattle

leasing provides broader benefits to the community by improving the quality of life and promoting social welfare among the participants. pressure that is beyond being compensated for by employment generation at current levels.

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