



***Takhrij and Syarah* Hadith of Agrotechnology:  
The Study of Date Palm Cultivation in Terms of Economic and Ecological  
Aspects in Indonesia**

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan membahas hadis berkenaan dengan budidaya buah kurma. Metode penelitian ini merupakan jenis kualitatif melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan dengan pendekatan *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis. Hasil dan pembahasan penelitian ini adalah budidaya kurma dalam segi ekonomi dan ekologis. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis Nabi Saw, tentang potensi budidaya buah kurma yang bisa menciptakan industri baru di Indonesia dengan analisis agroteknologi.

Kata kunci : *Agroteknologi, Hadis, Syarah, Takhrij*

**Abstract**

This study aims to discuss the hadith regarding the cultivation of dates. This research method is a qualitative type through literature study and field studies with the *takhrij* and *sharah* hadith approaches. The results and discussion of this research is the cultivation of dates in terms of economics and ecology. The conclusion of this research is the *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith of the Prophet SAW, about the potency of cultivating dates which can create a new industry in Indonesia with agrotechnology analysis.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

## Introduction

This date, which has the scientific name *Phoenix dactylifera* L., is a fruit that comes from the Arabian Peninsula. Dates have been consumed by people in the Middle East for centuries, both as staple food and snacks. Today, dates are not only consumed by people in the Middle East but by almost people in the world, including Indonesia (Risa, Azhar, & Marsudi, 2018). Dates are a fruit that has many benefits and virtues. The amount of demand for dates in Indonesia is increasing and has not been matched by production, therefore it is necessary to do date seeding so that the need for dates can be met (Fauzia, 2015). From an economic point of view, dates can create new industries that can be developed as a link in a cycle of date-based agribusiness systems. Dates cultivation needs to be expanded because of the high people's need for dates every year. Meanwhile, from an ecological point of view, its green leaves, strong wooden stems, and strong tree roots that grip the ground actually have various functions that are very beneficial for environmental sustainability. Indonesia is an agricultural country where this sector plays an important role in the entire national economy. This can be shown from the number of people or workers who live or work in the agricultural sector and national products derived from agriculture (Rahmadani, Bulkis, & Budiman, 2017).

There is a hadith explanation about dates in the Musnad Imam Ahmad Book Number 12086 as follows:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَصَوَاتًا فَقَالَ مَا هَذَا قَالُوا يَلْقَحُونَ النَّخْلَ فَقَالَ لَوْ تَرَكَوهُ فَلَمْ يَلْقَحُوهُ لَصَلَحَ فَنَرَكَوهُ فَلَمْ يَلْقَحُوهُ فَخَرَجَ شَيْصًا فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا لَكُمْ قَالُوا تَرَكَوهُ لِمَا قُلْتَ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا كَانَ شَيْءٌ مِنْ أَمْرِ دُنْيَاكُمْ فَأَنْتُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ فَإِذَا كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِ دِينِكُمْ فَأَلِيٌّ

Having told us [Abdus Shomad] told us [Hammad] from [Thabit] of [Anas] said, Rasulullah ﷺ hear a voice then ask, "What is this?", people say, "They are cutting date palms", Rasulullah ﷺ then said, "If only they left that alias not cutting it would be better", then they no longer cut it until it produced bad dates, Prophet Cash ﷺ asked, "What fate befell you?", they replied, "They left the cuttings because they followed what you said", then Rasulullah ﷺ said, "If there is something related to world affairs, then you know better about it, on the contrary if it is related to religious matters, then come back to me [HR. Imam Ahmad].

Based on the explanation above, a research formula was prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research

objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020). The formulation of the research problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet about dates. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet about dates. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about dates.

### Research methods

This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). While this research approach applies takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, Syarah dan Kritik Hadis dengan Metode Tahrij: Teori dan Aplikasi, 2015). The interpretation of this research used agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, 2015). In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely takhrij and sharah. Takhrij is the process of extracting a hadith from a hadith book to examine its validity, while sharah is an explanation of the hadith text with relevant analysis, which in this case is agro-technology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

### Results and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through the hadith application aboutDate palm until attfind the hadith on Musnad Imam Ahmad Book Number 12086 as described earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

| No. | Rawi Sanad | Birth/Death |       | Country | Kunyah       | Ulama's Comments |  | Circles                         |
|-----|------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
|     |            | B           | D     |         |              | -                | +  |                                 |
| 1   | Anas       |             | 91 H  | Bashrah | Abu Hamzah   |                  |  | Sahabat                         |
| 2   | Tsabit     |             | 127 H | Bashrah | Abu Muhammad |                  | - Tsiqah<br>- Tsiqah ma'mum<br>- 'ats tsiqaat<br>- Tsiqah Abid | Tabi'in                         |
| 3   | Hammad     |             | 167 H | Bashrah | Abu salamah  |                  | - Tsiqah   | Ta'biut tabi'in Ordinary people |

| No. | Rawi Sanad    | Birth/Death |       | Country | Kunyah    | Ulama's Comments |   | Circles                         |
|-----|---------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|     |               | B           | D     |         |           | -                | +   |                                 |
| 4   | Abdus Shomad  |             | 207 H | Bashrah | Abu sahal |                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shaduq shalih</li> <li>- 'ats tsikot</li> <li>- Tsiqah</li> <li>- Tsiqah ma'mum</li> <li>- Shaduq</li> <li>- Hafizh</li> </ul> | Tabi'ut tabi'in Ordinary people |
| 5   | Imam al-Ahmad | 164 H       | 241 H | Bagdad  | Ahmad     |                  | Imam hadis  | Tabi'in                         |

Table 1 describes the transmission of hadith from the first to the last narrator. The first narrators are the Companions as the first party in the transmission of hadith, while the last narrators are scholars who compile hadith into a book (Soetari, Ilmu Hadits, 1994). Hadith is declared valid if the narrator is positive according to the comments of the scholars and the transmission is continuous according to the narrator's birth year (Darmalaksana, Prosiding Proses Bisnis Validitas Hadis untuk Perancangan Aplikasi Metode Tahrij, 2020). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar traditions are recorded in the hadith books. If the hadith text is understood according to common sense and does not conflict with the Koran, then the hadith is categorized as a good deed which according to the scholars does not require validity testing (Darmalaksana, 2018).

*Syarah* Hadith has been carried out by scholars since classical times with various approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Among them are the linguistic approach, the meaning of the hadith text, and understanding the context of the situation when the hadith is spoken (Muin, 2013). Today, the hadiths are beginning to be explained with various recent approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Including hadith can be explained through an agrotechnological approach (Pramanik, Istiqomah, & Chaidir, 2016).

The cultivation process has many ways to get superior varieties that are similar to the parent. If in cultivation using a generative plant propagation system which is usually carried out through seeds and experiencing natural pollination with the help of wind or insects but has weaknesses the resulting offspring are not the same as the parent and planting is done during the season so that the plants will bear fruit for a long time and will not meet the needs



market. This has resulted in farmers in Indonesia taking another alternative, namely cultivating plants by vegetatively propagating plants where at this stage of cultivation using plant parts such as stems, branches, twigs, shoots, tubers and roots to produce new plants according to their parents (Cahyanti & Hamawi, 2018).

One method of plant propagation is the cutting technique, where the cuttings are a cultivation process using vegetative propagation of plants by planting one of the parts of the plant such as the roots, leaves or stems. This technique of cutting has several advantages, including season or time constraints, new individuals who have the same characteristics as their parents, have the same age as their parents so that they will bear fruit quickly. In addition, environmental factors also affect the survival of cuttings, namely temperature, humidity, light, mechanical treatment, and chemical treatment (Marfirani, Rahayu, & Ratnasari, 2014).

### **Conclusion**

The increasing demand for dates in Indonesia has resulted in the need for imports to meet market demand. However, this can be minimized by trying to cultivate dates in Indonesia. It turns out that date palms can grow not only in the Middle East Desert, but in Indonesia, they can grow optimally so that they can become a new industry that can be developed. Farmers in Indonesia also use several alternatives in the process of cultivating these dates, so that they will produce quality fruit by considering various socio-economic and natural ecological aspects in Indonesia. It is hoped that this research will have beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This research has limitations so that more in-depth research is needed on the takhrij and sharah hadith of agrotechnology.

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