



***Takhrij* and Hadith of Agrotechnology:
Agricultural Technology Studies in the Modern Era**

Syahnaz Lybiani Irawan¹, Wahyudin Darmalaksana², Sofiya Hasani³, Siti Chodijah⁴

^{1,3}Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology,
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

^{2,4}Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
syahnazlybianiirawan@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan membahas hadis berkenaan dengan teknologi pertanian di era modern. Metode penelitian ini merupakan jenis kualitatif melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan dengan pendekatan *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis. Hasil dan pembahasan penelitian ini adalah teknologi pertanian di era modern semakin berkembang. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah urgensi *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis Nabi Saw tentang studi teknologi pertanian di era modern dengan analisis agroteknologi.

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

Abstract

This study aims to discuss the hadith regarding agricultural technology in the modern era. 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 that agricultural technology in the modern era is growing. The conclusion of this research is the urgency of *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith of the Prophet Muhammad regarding the study of agricultural technology in the modern era with agrotechnology analysis.

Keywords: Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij

Introduction

The era of the millennium that is progressing as it is today is clearly visible on how fast the development of technology is. Technological development itself also includes sectors, such as agricultural technology

(Akbar, 2011). In ancient times there were several technological advances in agriculture, one of which was a developed irrigation network system, the use of manure, plant waste, use of green manure, and control of cropping patterns. The ancients also used lime, plant ash, and minerals (campuran soil) as an ingredient to increase soil fertility. In assessing land suitable for cultivation, they use simple analysis methods of soil physical and chemical properties (Herniwati, 2010). The development of agricultural technology such as the tool of the shell, sickle, ani-ani and other tools was an agricultural tool that really helped farmers in its day, but in the present era humans have developed agricultural machines, simple agricultural technology is starting to be abandoned because it is considered unproductive (Lensun & Mandei, 2019).

There is a hadith Prophet SAW. with regard to agricultural tools in the Sahih Imam al-Bukhari Number 2153:

حدثنا عبد الله بن يوسف، حدثنا عبد الله بن سالم الحمصي، حدثنا محمد بن زياد الألهاني، عن أبي أمامة الباهلي، قال: ورأى سكة وشيئا من آلة الحرث، فقال: سمعت النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول: «لا يدخل هذا بيت قوم إلا أدخله الله الذل»، قال أبو عبد الله: «وَأَسْمُ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ صُنْدِيُّ بْنُ عَجْلَانَ

Abdullah bin Yusuf told us, Abdullah bin Salim al-Himshi told us, Muhammad bin Ziyad al-Alhani told us, from Abu Umamah al-Bahili, he said, when he saw plowshares and agricultural tools: I have heard the Prophet Sallallahu'alaihi Wasallam say: "These tools do not enter into the house of a people unless Allah will insult them." Abu Abdillah said: "The name of Abu Umamah is Suday bin Ajlan" (Narrated by Imam al-Bukhari).

Based on the explanation above, a research formula was prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, Writing Class Experience Research Formula, 2020). The formulation of the research problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet about agricultural tools. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet about agricultural tools. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about agricultural tools.

Research Metode

This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). While this research approach applies takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation of this research used agrotechnology analysis. The interpretation of this research used agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, Identification and Propagation of Ciplukan Plants (*Physalis Angulata*) Using Generative and Vegetative Methods, 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(Darmalaksana, 2020), in this case agro-technology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

Results and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through the hadith application about agricultural tools until the hadith was found in Sahih Imam al-Bukhari Number 2153 as described earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth / Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Shadiy bin 'Ajlan		86 H.	Sham	Abu Umamah		- Friends	Friends
2	Muhamm ad bin Ziyad al-Alhani			Sham	Abu Sufyan		- Tsiqah - La ba'sa bih - Ats tsiqaat	Tabi'ut Tabi; in the elderly
3	Abdullah bin Salim al-Himshi		179 H.	Sham	Abu Yusuf		- Tsiqah - Laisa bihi ba's - Shaduq	Tabi'ut Tabi'in Old people
4	Abdullah bin Yusuf		218 H.	Maru	Abu Muhammad		- Ats tsiqaat - Tsiqah - Hafizh	Tabi'ul Atba 'among the elderly
5	Imam al-Bukhari	194 H.	256 H.	Bukhara	Amirul Mukmini n fil Hadith			

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, Hadith Science, 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, 2020). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar traditions are recorded in the hadith books (Soetari, 2015). 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).

Agricultural development is a stage intended to productively increase agricultural production for each consumer, which at the same time increases income and business productivity of each farmer by increasing the amount of capital and skills, in order to increase the share of humans in the development of plants and animals. With regard to sustainable agriculture basically the ability to remain productive while maintaining a resource base. Meanwhile, modern attributes as an insight into agricultural progress, modern is a predicate that points to a rational attitude, market orientation, impersonal institutional networks, future orientation and the application of science and technology as tools for carrying out work and achieving goals. (Sudalmi, 2010). Today's modern agricultural technology has developed, from planting to post-harvest, using modern tools. For example, a rice transplanter is a means of planting rice seeds with a uniform number, depth, distance and planting conditions and there is also a Combine Harvester which is an agricultural machine tool produced by PT Pindad (Persero) which functions to harvest agricultural products ranging from cutting straw, transporting, threshing, cleaning to collect (bagging). The existence of modern technological tools has several positive impacts, namely, farmers will find it easier and faster to cultivate their land. Apart from the time of use of technology, the products obtained by farmers are also more diverse and more abundant (Askina, 2016).

Conclusion

The development of agricultural technology in the modern era has many benefits for farmers. However, not all farmers can use and apply modern agricultural technology tools because the price of machines is quite expensive, besides that, many farmers do not know how to operate these modern tools. Therefore, the study of modern agricultural technology is needed to develop agriculture in the future. It is expected that this research has beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This research has limitations so that more in-depth research on the takhrij and sharah hadith of agrotechnology is needed. This study recommends a policy consideration.



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Author



Syahnaz Lybiani Irawan
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia