



Rain and Plants: Study of Takhrij and Syarah Hadith on Agrotechnology

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ with regard to photosynthesis. This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies with the takhrij and sharah hadith approaches. Results and discussion of this research. Photosynthesis is a biochemical process. Carbohydrate recipes from inorganic materials are carried out by plants, especially plants that contain green leaves, namely chlorophyll. Rainfall affects the growth process and production of food crops. This is because the rain produces air which is useful as a transport of nutrients from the soil to the roots of plants to show them to other parts.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Hadith, Rain, Syarah, Takhrij*

Introduction

The climate has undergone very significant changes as a result of changes in the environment, ecosystems, and greenhouse gases. Indications of climate change can be seen from an increase in air temperature, changes in rainfall patterns, an increase in the intensity of extreme weather, and an increase in sea level (IPCC, 2007). Rainfall patterns greatly affect the availability of ground water, length of planting period, early planting, and cropping patterns as well as the selection of food crop commodities on forest-fed land or dry land. Therefore, adequate information is needed from studies on changes in rainfall patterns to properly understand the availability of ground water, early planting, length of planting period, and cropping patterns; drought prone

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areas; and other agro-climatic information (Koesmaryono, 1988). Rainfall is one of the climate elements that has a very large role in supporting the availability of water, especially on rainfed and dry land (Mardawilis, 2016). Water is one of the factors that greatly affect the growth and production of plants. The availability of water is strongly influenced by the amount of rainfall, the amount of irrigation provided and the capacity of the soil to hold water. Too little or too much water can be bad for plants (Ismantika, 1999).

There is an explanation of the hadith of the Prophet about the benefits of rain on plants:

إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ -صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ- كَانَ إِذَا رَأَى الْمَطَرَ قَالَ «اللَّهُمَّ صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا

The Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam when he saw rain falling, he said, "Allahumma shoyyiban nafi'an" [O Allah, send down beneficial rain on us]" (Bukhari No. 1032).

Based on the explanation above, the research formula was compiled, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020). The formulation of this problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad about the benefits of rain on plants. The research question is what is the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad about rain and plants. The purpose of this study is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet SAW. about rain and plants.

Research methods

This research method is a qualitative type through library research and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). While this research approach applies takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, 2015) as is often carried out in the academic environment of hadith science (Darmalaksana, 2020). The interpretation in this study used agrotechnology analysis (Utomo, 2014), as a field of study that studies technological mastery in agricultural production by paying attention to quality and efficiency (Chaidir, 2015). In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely takhrij and syarah. Takhrij is the process of removing hadith from the book of hadith to examine its validity, while syarah is an explanation of hadith texts with relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020).

Results and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through a hadith application about "Rain" until it was found the hadith narrated by Bukhari No. 1032, as previously stated.

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Table 1. List of Rawi and Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Born/Died		Country	Kunyah	Scholars Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
1	Aisyah binti abi bakar ashn shidiq		58 H	Madinah	Ummu Abdullah		Shahabat	Shahabat
2	Al Qasim bin Muhammad bin abi bakar Ash Shiddiq		106 H	Madinah	Abu Muhammad		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah	Tabi'in the middle class
3	Nafi',maula ibnu umar		117 H	Madinah	Abu Abdullah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah	Tabi'in ordinary people
4	Ubaidullah bin'Umar bin Hafsh bin' Ashim bin Umar bin Al Khaththab		147 H	Madinah	Abu'Utman		-Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah tsabat	Tabi'in ordinary people
5	Abdullah Bin Al Mubarak bin Wadlih		181 H	Himash	Abu'Abdur Rahman		-Hafizh -Tsiqah -tsiqah tsabat -tsiqah imam -tsiqah ma'mum	Tabi'ut Tabi'in the middle class
6	Muhammad bin Muqatil		226 H	Baghdad	Abu Al Hasan		-Shaduuq -Tsiqah -ats tsiqaat -Tsiqah	Tabi'in ordinary people

Table 1 describes the transmission of hadith from the first narrator to the last narrator. The first narrators are among the Companions as the first party in the delivery of hadith, while the last narrators are scholars who collect hadith into a book (Soetari, 1994). Hadith is declared valid if the narrator has a



positive value according to the comments of the scholars and the transmission continues according to the year of birth of the narrator (Darmalaksana, 2020). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar hadiths are recorded in the books of hadith (Soetari, 2015). If the text of the hadith is understood according to common sense and does not conflict with the Qur'an, then the hadith is categorized as a good deed which according to scholars does not require validity testing (Darmalaksana, 2018).

Syarah hadith has been carried out by scholars since classical times with various approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020), especially research among fans of hadith science (Darmalaksana, 2020). Among them are the linguistic approach, the meaning of the text of the hadith, and understanding the context of the situation when the hadith is spoken (Muin, 2013). Including hadith can be explained through an agrotechnology approach (Pramanik, Istiqomah, & Chaidir, 2016) through mastery of technology in efficient agricultural production (Chaidir, Yuliani, Frasetya, & Qurrohman, 2016).

The agricultural sector is inseparable from several factors, including atmospheric factors, where agricultural crops will be productive only in certain atmospheric conditions. Earth's atmosphere is a very diverse system, with variability occurring over a very large range of both time and distance scales (Trewartha, 1995).

Climate is one of the main determinants of the quality of agricultural products, but the current condition is always uncertain. Long droughts and droughts cause crop failures and food shortages which in turn affect the quality of life in a country (Ismail, 2002). Climate has an important role in supporting plant growth and production. One of the climate elements that plays an important role is rainfall. The role of rainfall depends on its distribution in determining a farming business. Accurate climate information is needed to support agricultural development (Estiningtyas, 2000). Plant growth and development is largely determined by climate elements, such as air temperature. Air temperature affects the activities of plant life, including the processes of photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration, growth, pollination, fertilization, and fruit miscarriage. The size of this effect is related to other factors, such as humidity, water availability, and plant species (Hariadi, 2007).

Water is one of the most important physical components and is needed in large quantities for plant growth and development. Water also functions as a plant temperature stabilizer (Suhartono, 2008). Given the importance of the role of water, for plants that experience a lack of water can result in disruption of plant metabolic processes, which ultimately affects the rate of growth and



plant development (Harnowo, 1993). Water that can be absorbed from the soil by plant roots is called available water, which is the difference between the amount of water in the soil at field capacity (water stored in the soil that does not flow due to gravity) and the amount of water in the soil at the permanent wilting percentage (percentage) of moisture at which the plant will wither and will not be refreshed in an atmosphere with a relative humidity of 100% (Gardner, 1991).

According to hydrological dynamics, rain is one of the main water sources. Naturally the process of rain is produced from a process of condensation of water vapor in the air which will later become clouds. Under certain conditions, these clouds will produce rain. Rain is very dependent on the weather conditions that occur (Mulyono, 2014). Precipitation, especially rain, has a dramatic impact on agriculture. All plants need water to live, so rain (the most effective way of irrigating) is very important for agriculture. Regular rain patterns are vital to plant health, too much or too little rain can harm, or even destroy, crops. Drought can kill crops and increase erosion (Meteorology, 2010). While being too wet can encourage the growth of harmful mold (Burns, 2010).

Weather conditions have a very important role in various sectors of life. One sector that is highly dependent on weather conditions is the agricultural sector. This is in line with several studies, namely that one of the sectors that is quite dependent on weather conditions is the agricultural sector (Hidayati, 2015).

Conclusion

Rain is very beneficial for plants and plants. The Hadith of the Prophet states that when it rains, pray, O Allah, to send down beneficial rain for us. Water is one of the most important physical components and is needed in large quantities for plant growth and development. Therefore, rain which is a natural process becomes one of the main sources of water for agriculture. The agricultural sector is highly dependent on weather conditions with stable rainfall. This research is expected to have beneficial implications for readers. This research has limitations in the implementation of takhrij and syarah hadith with an agrotechnology approach so that further research is needed. This study recommends integrative research between the field of religion and the field of agrotechnology.

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