

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM FOR SHRIMP FARMERS IN IMPROVING WELFARE (CASE STUDY IN ANGGANA DISTRICT, MUARA PANTUAN VILLAGE, GENTING, KUTAI KARTANEGARA)

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Abstract

The pond management system in Anggana District, Muara Pantuan Village, generally uses a profit-sharing system (mudharabah), where pond workers do not have their own land and work for the pond owner. All management costs are borne by the owner, with a trust-based cooperation without a time limit. This study aims to understand the implementation of the profit-sharing system between workers and pond owners and assess its impact on the welfare of both parties. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation. The sample consisted of 9 respondents, namely 3 pond owners and 6 pond workers. The results of the study showed that the mudharabah system was implemented verbally, where pond owners handed over their ponds to workers to manage, while all costs remained the responsibility of the owner. This system is in accordance with the principles of muamalah in Islam and has been proven to provide significant benefits, including improving the welfare of workers and pond owners in meeting their living needs, education, and housing.

Keywords: Profit Sharing, Welfare

Abstrak

Sistem pengelolaan tambak di Kecamatan Anggana, Desa Muara Pantuan, umumnya menggunakan sistem bagi hasil (mudharabah), di mana pekerja tambak tidak memiliki lahan sendiri dan bekerja untuk pemilik tambak. Semua biaya pengelolaan ditanggung oleh pemilik, dengan kerja sama yang berbasis kepercayaan tanpa batas waktu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami penerapan sistem bagi hasil antara pekerja dan pemilik tambak serta menilai dampaknya terhadap kesejahteraan kedua pihak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Sampel terdiri dari 9 responden, yakni 3 pemilik tambak dan 6 pekerja tambak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem mudharabah diterapkan secara lisan, di mana pemilik tambak menyerahkan tambaknya kepada pekerja untuk dikelola, sementara semua biaya tetap menjadi tanggung jawab pemilik. Sistem ini sesuai dengan prinsip muamalah dalam Islam dan terbukti memberikan manfaat signifikan, termasuk peningkatan kesejahteraan pekerja dan pemilik tambak dalam memenuhi kebutuhan hidup, pendidikan, dan tempat tinggal.

Kata Kunci: Bagi Hasil, Kesejahteraan



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INTRODUCTION

Islam is a perfect religion, with its perfection regulating all aspects of human life in kaffa, namely relating to humans with Allah SWT (Hablun min Allah) in the field of worship relating to the afterlife and reciprocal relations or more clearly, namely the relationship between humans and other humans (Hablun min An-Nas) with the connection of worldly relations or called muamalah.¹ One of the most important fields of muamalah for the community is the fisheries sector. Because with the availability of large areas of land, it can help the community in meeting their daily needs. Land management can be done by yourself or by handing it over to someone else to manage it.

Fulfilling the needs of life, humans cannot produce by themselves, in other words they must cooperate and help each other with others. That is why humans are said to be social creatures, in essence they cannot live alone. To fulfill all their needs, humans are also required to try to seek the gifts of Allah SWT by working to get what has been prepared by Allah SWT to fulfill the lives of His servants, by managing and utilizing natural resources as economic sources.

Various kinds of work that can be managed by humans, one of which is the fisheries sector. Fisheries is one of the human efforts related to the management and utilization of aquatic biological resources.

Indonesia is one of the regions that can contribute a lot, especially in the development of fisheries such as pond businesses with milkfish and shrimp cultivation. Similarly, in Muara Pantuan Genting Village, Anggana District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, the income sector is obtained from pond businesses and the natural resources produced are mainly fish and shrimp.

Welfare, the desire of all humans, to achieve human welfare is allowed to exist with each other, such as cooperation in the field of fisheries. Namely cooperation with pond owners and pond workers, the results are according to the previous agreement. Cooperation in agricultural and fisheries businesses has various terms, including Muzara'ah, Mukhabarah and Musaqah. Muzara'ah means planting land. According to the term Muzara'ah is a cooperative effort between the owner of the rice field or field with the farmer whose results are divided according to the agreement, where the plant seeds are from the land owner.²

Mukhabarah is a cooperative agricultural process between land owners and cultivators where the plant seeds come from the land owner, the land owner provides agricultural land to the cultivator to plant and maintain in return for a certain portion (percentage) of the harvest.

Mudharabah is a form of cooperation between the pond owner and the workers with the aim that the pond is maintained so that it provides maximum results, then everything produced by the second party is a joint right between the owner and the cultivator according to the agreement they made. Thus, the mudharabah contract is a form of cooperation between the pond owner and

¹ Amir Syarifuddin, *Garis-Garis Besar Fiqih* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2013), h. 147.

² Hendi Suhendi, *Fiqh Muamalah* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005), h. 153.

the pond workers with the aim that the garden is maintained and cared for so that it provides maximum results.

The fishery profit sharing agreement is one of the means of mutual assistance for fellow human beings in meeting their life needs. The fishery profit sharing is a bond or cooperation agreement between the land owner and the farmer as a worker. The wages from cultivating the land are taken or given from the results of the fishery that is cultivated, after the harvest is complete or according to the agreement that has been agreed upon when the transaction was first made.

Cooperation in managing ponds occurs because each party needs each other. Other factors also influence, one of which is that the majority of people have pond land that is not cultivated because they have other jobs or are unable to work on it themselves. Meanwhile, others do not have pond land but are able to work, so they cooperate in profit sharing in the fisheries sector. Muamalah activities in land management are usually carried out by sharing the results between the owner and the manager. The application of profit sharing cooperation in fisheries illustrates the form of cooperation between the pond owner and the pond worker, for the distribution of profits there are 2 things that must be met, namely capital and work carried out according to a certain ratio of the results of the land managed, the amount for the results is determined together at the time the agreement takes place.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Profit Sharing Concept

1. Understanding profit sharing

Profit sharing according to foreign terminology (English) is known as profit sharing. Profit in the economic dictionary is defined as profit sharing.³ According to Antonio, quoted by Muhammad, profit sharing is a fund management system in Islamic economics, namely the distribution of business results between capital owners (Shahibul Maal) and managers (Mudharib).⁴ A profit-sharing system is a framework in which parties involved in a business agree to partner. In the context of the business, the parties establish an agreement to distribute the profits obtained between them according to the agreement that has been made.⁵ Profit sharing is a cooperation between capital owners and workers who have talents in their fields that are mutually helpful. This is done on the grounds that there are individuals who have capital, but do not have the talent and time to

³ Michael Bord, *Kamus Indonesia-Inggris Online* (Jakarta: ttp, 2002), h. 387.

⁴ Muhammad, *Teknik Perhitungan Bagi Hasil dan Pricing di Bank Syariah* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2004), h. 97.

⁵ Muhammad Ruslan Abdullah, "Bagi Hasil Tanah Pertanian (Muzara'ah)," *Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Islam* 2, no. 2 (2017).

maintain a business and there are individuals who have talent or ability and also time but do not have capital.⁶ So Islam requires cooperation like this as an effort or proof of the relationship between the two parties. Cooperation in agribusiness is known as profit sharing.⁷ All cooperation permitted by sharia takes place based on justice and in order to realize goodness and eliminate harm.⁸

Profit Sharing is the result obtained from an investment contract that is uncertain and fluctuates from time to time. The amount of return cannot be ascertained and is variable, depending on the actual performance of the business undertaken.⁹ It is very likely that the cultivator will be disadvantaged, because the cultivator is in a weak position, because he is very dependent on the landowner, where he is very much expected to avoid various defaults committed by the landowner.¹⁰ Therefore, for both parties to make a profit sharing agreement in accordance with Law Number 2 of 1960 concerning Profit Sharing Agreements. As previously mentioned, what is meant by "Profit Sharing Agreement is an agreement made between the land owner and the cultivator based on which the cultivator is permitted by the owner to conduct agricultural business on the owner's land, with the distribution of the results between the two parties". This law is expected to provide certainty, justice and benefits related to the problem of profit sharing on agricultural land.¹¹

2. *Ratio* in profit sharing

The profit sharing ratio is the percentage of profit that will be obtained by the Shahibul Maal and Mudharib which is determined based on an agreement between the two. If the business suffers a loss due to business risk, not due to the negligence of the Mudharib, then the distribution of losses is based on the portion of capital contributed by each party. Because all capital invested in the Mudharib's business belongs to the

⁶ Umrah dan Miwan, "Implementasi Akad Muzara'ah pada Bagi Hasil Penggarap dengan Pemilik Lahan Sawah: Studi Kasus di Desa Tapua Kecamatan Matangnga," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah dan Sosial Budaya Islam* 6, no. 2 (2021).

⁷ Nur'ain Harahap, "Musaqah dan Muzara'ah," *Jurnal Studia Economica* 1, no. 1 (2015).

⁸ Mayasari dan Muhammad Jafar, "Pelaksanaan Perjanjian Bagi Hasil Usaha Tanah Sawah di Kecamatan Delima Kabupaten Pidie," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Bidang Hukum Keperdataan* 2, no. 3 (2018).

⁹ Adiwarmar Karim, *Bank Islam: Analisis Fiqh & Keuangan* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004), h. 191.

¹⁰ Imbar dkk., "Implementasi Akad Musaqaah pada Sektor Pertanian Kakao di Desa Lembah Subur Kecamatan Dangia Kabupaten Kolaka Timur Sulawesi Tenggara," *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis Syariah* 1, no. 3 (2020).

¹¹ Basuki Prasetyo dan Agung, "Pengaruh Diundangkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 1960 tentang Perjanjian Bagi Hasil terhadap Pelaksanaan Bagi Hasil Tanah Pertanian di Desa Nanggulan Kecamatan Cawas Kabupaten Klaten," *Jurnal Diponegoro Private Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2017).

Shahibul Maal, the losses from the business are borne entirely by the Shahibul Maal. Therefore, the profit sharing ratio is also called the profit ratio.¹²

In determining the amount of the ratio or profit sharing ratio made at the time of the contract by referring to the possibility of profit and loss, profit sharing depends on the project being run. If the business loses, the loss will be borne jointly by both parties.¹³ In Islamic law, cooperation in fisheries is usually referred to by two terms, namely:¹⁴

a. *Mudharabah*

Understanding Mudharabah Salah one form of cooperation in moving between the capital owner and a manager is profit sharing, which is based on a sense of mutual assistance between each other. Because there are people who have capital but do not have the expertise in running the company, and there are those who have expertise and capital but do not have the time, and there are also those who have expertise and time but do not have capital. Thus, if there is such cooperation in the form of mudharabah, it will be mutually beneficial and mutually helpful for both parties in turning the wheels of the economy for the sake of continuing life.¹⁵

PeThe definition of mudharabah in terms according to Wahbah az-Zuhaili is "Mudharabah is a contract for the transfer of capital by the owner to the manager to be traded and the profits are shared between the two according to the conditions they make."¹⁶

According to the jurists, mudharabah is "an agreement between two parties bearing each other, one party handing over his property to another party for trading with a predetermined share of the profits, such as half or one third with predetermined conditions."

MeAccording to Hanafiyah, mudharabah is "looking at the goal of two contracting parties who are united in profit (profit), because the property is handed over to another and the other has services to manage the property."

MeAccording to Malikiyah, mudharabah is "a contract of representation, where the owner of the property releases his property to another for trading with a specified payment (mas and silver)."

¹² Muhammad, *Teknik Perhitungan Bagi Hasil dan Pricing di Bank Syariah*, h. 99.

¹³ Nurul Hak, *Ekonomi Islam: Hukum Bisnis Syariah* (Yogyakarta: Sukses Offset, 2011), h. 113.

¹⁴ Rachmat Sugeng, Dede Rohmana, dan Nurviyanti Andang, "Sistem Bagi Hasil Akad Muzara'ah Pada Masyarakat Petani Penggarap Dan Pemilik Lahan Di Kel. Batupapan, Kec. Makale, Kab. Tana Toraja," *Indonesian Journal of Business Analytics* 1, no. 2 (2021).

¹⁵ Ali Hasan dan Muhammad, *Berbagai Macam Transaksi dalam Islam* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003), h. 169.

¹⁶ Ahmad Wardi Muslich, *Fiqh Muamalat* (Jakarta: Amzah, 2017), p. 366.

MeAccording to Hanabilah, mudharabah is "like a property owner handing over his property in a certain size to a person who trades with a known share of the profits".

MeAccording to Syafi'iyah, mudharabah is "a contract that determines that someone hands over his property to another to be used as a trust".¹⁷

YesFrom several definitions, it can be concluded that mudharabah is "a contract or agreement between two or more people where the first party provides business capital or is called the capital owner (shahibul maal), while the other party provides labor and expertise or is called the manager (mudharib) with the provision that the profit is divided between them according to the agreement they have determined together. However, if a loss occurs, the loss is borne by the capital owner while the manager is not burdened with the loss because he has lost labor without profit, but if the loss is caused by the manager's negligence, the manager is the one who must be responsible."

PThe principle of the mudharabah contract is based on a profit-sharing system, so that if the agreed business experiences a profit, it will be shared according to the agreement and if a loss occurs, it will be borne entirely by the capital owner.

b. Musyarakah

The meaning of musyarakah is feltl from syirkah which in the language means mix or blend. The meaning of this mix is that someone mixes his wealth with the wealth of others so that it is impossible to distinguish. Musyarakah is a cooperation agreement between two or more parties who carry out a certain business. Each party provides funds or charity with the agreement that the profits or risks will be borne together according to the agreement. In banking practice, musyarakah is applied in terms of project financing. Customers who are financed by the bank both provide funds to carry out the project. The profits from the project are divided according to the agreement for the bank after there are also those carried out for investment activities such as in venture capital financial institutions.¹⁸

Based onThe definition above of musyarakah is an association or partnership of two or more parties in running a business, either in the field of trade or services, where the capital can come from all parties involved or from

¹⁷ Suhendi, *Fiqh Muamalah*, p. 136.

¹⁸ Kasmir, *Bank dan Lembaga Keuangan Lainnya* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015), h. 169.

some of them and the distribution of profits and losses is according to mutual agreement.

Pond

Ponds in fisheries are artificial ponds, usually located in coastal areas that are filled with water and used as a means of aquaculture. The animals that are cultivated are aquatic animals, especially fish, shrimp, and shellfish. The term 'pond' is usually associated with brackish water or sea water. Ponds filled with fresh water are usually called ponds or ponds. Ponds are one type of habitat that is used as a place for brackish water cultivation activities located in coastal areas. In general, ponds are usually directly associated with the maintenance of tiger shrimp, although in fact there are still many that can be cultivated in ponds, for example milkfish, catfish, grouper, white snapper and so on.¹⁹

Tambak is one type of habitat used as a place for brackish water cultivation activities located in coastal areas. In general, ponds are usually directly associated with shrimp farming, although in fact there are still many species that can be cultivated in ponds, such as milkfish, tilapia, grouper, white snapper and so on. But ponds are more dominantly used for shrimp farming activities.²⁰

1. Parts in the pond

Tambak has parts so that it can be used as a place for shrimp farming in coastal waters. The parts in the pond consist of embankments, water channels, water gates, and plots, the following are the parts of the pond and their functions:²¹

- a. Maturation or can be called a dike, this embankment has the function of retaining water.
- b. SalWater channels or pond canals have the function of channeling water from the source into the pond unit or from the pond plot to the discharge point. In other words, with this water channel, the volume of water in the pond plot can be maintained, by filling with water when the tide is low or draining water when the tide is high.

¹⁹ M. Ghufan dan H. Kardi, *Budidaya 22 Komoditas Laut untuk Konsumsi Lokal dan Ekspor* (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 2011), h. 49.

²⁰ Endik Dewi Nugroho, *Pengantar Teori dan Aplikasi Biotenologi*, Cet. 1 (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2017), h. 111.

²¹ Made I.Gusti Firda Satriana, *Deskripsi Usaha Petani Tambak Udang Vannamei di Desa Dipasena Sentosa Kecamatan Rawa Jitu Timur Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Tahun 2016*, Skripsi (Universitas Lampung, 2017), h. 14.

- c. Pintu water, has a function to regulate the water volume requirements in the pond plot by opening and closing the water gate so that the water volume can be adjusted.
- d. Mapk or pond map is a part of the pond unit that is filled with water which is then used for cultivation.²²

2. Proceedingss pond preparation

Beforem a pond can be used there are several pond preparation processes including drying, plowing or soil cultivation, liming, and fertilization.

- a. Pengeringan. The condition of the pond bottom can be affected by the quality of the water on the surface, ponds that have been operating, there are still leftover feed, dirt, aquatic biota, organisms and plankton that have died must be cleaned or washed, organic waste if left will have a bad impact on water quality, growth, survival, and health of aquatic biota. after the pond washing process is left and dried this is very useful for improving the condition of the pond bottom.
- b. The PirateAfter drying. The pond bottom is processed by turning or plowing, soil processing and washing the soil can help reduce the iron content of the soil.
- c. Liming. Pond liming needs to be done if the soil pH value is less than 7 (seven).
- d. Fertilization. Fertilization is needed as a source of nutrients to stimulate phytoplankton growth.²³

Welfare

1. Definition of Welfare

Welfare is a benchmark for society that has been in a state of welfare. This welfare can be measured from the health, condition, happiness and quality of life of the people.²⁴ Prosperous as stated in the Indonesian dictionary is safe, peaceful, prosperous and safe (free) from all kinds of disturbances, pleasures and so on.²⁵

Ability is a state of guaranteed soul and body of a person, both individuals and groups. As for safety, it is a state that includes being protected from physical, social, financial, political, emotional, work, psychological problems, other things that cause

²² Ghufuran dan Kardi, *Budidaya 22 Komoditas Laut untuk Konsumsi Lokal dan Ekspor*, h. 14.

²³ Satriana, *Deskripsi Usaha Petani Tambak Udang Vannamei di Desa Dipasena Sentosa Kecamatan Rawa Jitu Timur Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Tahun 2016*, h. 15.

²⁴ Astriana Widyaastuti, "Analisis Hubungan antara Produktivitas Kerja dan Tingkat Pendidikan Pekerja terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga di Jawa Tengah Tahun 2009," *Jurnal Economics Development Analysis* 1, no. 2 (2012).

²⁵ W.J.S. Poerwadarminta, *Pengertian Kesejahteraan Manusia* (Bandung: Mizan, 1996), h. 126.

damage that are not desired. While welfare is a person's state when the needs of a person are fulfilled or sufficient, both physically and mentally.

Welfare can be interpreted as a feeling of life that is one level higher than happiness. People feel prosperous when they feel happy, do not lack anything within the limits that they can achieve, their physical and spiritual well-being is maintained, they feel justice in their lives, they feel free from the tormenting poverty and the dangers of poverty that threaten.²⁶

2. Understanding Community Welfare

Social welfare is a condition that shows the state of social life which can be seen from the standard of living of the community.²⁷ The standard of living of the community can be seen through several indicators that have been determined by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Social welfare according to Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, article 1 paragraph 1: "Social welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and are able to develop themselves, so that they can develop their social functions.

According to Todoru and Stephen C. Smith, social welfare shows the measure of the results of community development in achieving a better life, including:²⁸

a. Basic needs level

Increasing the capacity and equal distribution of basic needs such as food, housing, health and protection.

b. Level of life

Improved standard of living, income levels, better education and increased education.

c. Expanding the scale of the economy and the availability of social choices for individuals in the nation

That is, there are better job options from a better society to improve family welfare.

According to Jeremi Betham, there are four basic things that need to be considered in achieving prosperity.

a. Happiness is the only main goal that must be achieved by society in economic activities.

²⁶ Anwar Abbas, *Bung Hatta dan Ekonomi Islam* (Jakarta: Multi Presssindo, 2008), h. 166.

²⁷ Rudi Bahrudin, *Ekonomi Otonomi Daerah* (Yogyakarta: UPP STM YKPN, 2012), h. 145.

²⁸ Stehen dan Todoru C. Smith, *Dampak terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja, Kemiskinan, dan Kesejahteraan* (Yogyakarta: Budi Utama, 2015), h. 161.

- b. The implementation of education for the community with the aim of being able to choose something that can increase the aspect of happiness in carrying out economic activities.
- c. There is a formulation of laws that aims to increase the accumulation of happiness felt by the community in carrying out economic activities.
- d. The role of the government is needed in various law enforcement agencies that have been drawn up in relation to improving community welfare in economic activities.²⁹

3. Community Welfare Indicators.

Community welfare can be measured by various welfare indicators, which is a measure of community achievement where the community can be said to be prosperous or not.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), welfare is a condition in which physical, spiritual and household needs are met according to the standard of living and to measure the level of human welfare. BPS has several indicators that can be used as follows:

a. Income

Income or earnings is an indicator that can describe the welfare of society. What is meant by income is the total cash receipts received by a person or household during a certain period (one year).

b. Housing and Settlements

Housing and settlements in addition to being basic human needs, also have a strategic function in their role as centers of family education and improving the quality of future generations. In addition, it is also a determinant of public health, in addition to a healthy and comfortable home is a home that is able to maintain the health condition of each occupant.

c. Education

Education is a human right and the right of every citizen to be able to develop their potential through the learning process. Every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain quality education according to their interests and talents regardless of social status, economic status, tribe, ethnicity, religion, and geographical location. Education also has a positive effect on promoting economic growth because with a high level of education it is expected to produce

²⁹ Titik Triwulan Tutik dan Inri, *Prinsip-Prinsip Ekonomi Islam* (Jakarta: Prestasi Pustaka, 2012), h. 111-112.

a workforce that is tenacious, skilled, and educated so that it is useful for economic development because it has human resources that are beyond doubt.

d. Health

Health is one of the indicators of population welfare as well as an indicator of the success of development programs. Sick people will find it difficult to fight for their own welfare. So that development and various efforts in the field of welfare are expected to reach all levels of society to undergo treatment in health services and be able to fully finance the drugs needed. In order to improve the health of the community's standard of living, there are four indicators used, namely nutritional status, disease status, status of availability of poverty services and use of these services.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Muara Pantuan Village (Genting), Anggana District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, which has abundant pond potential. The research population included all profit-sharing business actors in the village, especially pond owners. The research sample was selected purposively with certain criteria, consisting of 9 people: 3 pond owners and 6 pond workers. This sample is considered representative to analyze the profit-sharing system and its impact on the welfare of both parties.

This research is qualitative descriptive, focusing on information and direct observation of the object being studied. Researchers go directly to the field to describe the situation in detail and depth. Data collected through observation, interview, and documentation methods are then analyzed to provide a systematic understanding of the phenomena that occur.

The research data sources consist of primary and secondary data. According to Suharsimi Arikanto, what is meant by data sources in this study is the subject from which data can be obtained.³⁰ Primary data were obtained from direct interviews with village heads, pond owners, pond workers, and local communities. Secondary data included reading materials, such as books, documents, journals, and relevant articles. Data analysis techniques involved grouping, sorting, and organizing data to find valid patterns and conclusions.

³⁰ Suharsimi Arikanto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Bina Aksara, 1983), h. 129.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Profile of Research Location

Anggana is one of the sub-districts in the Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. Anggana Sub-district is 50 km drive from the center of Kutai Kartanegara Regency government in Tenggarong and only 21 km from the capital of East Kalimantan, Samarinda City. The sub-district has a population of 23,342 people (2005) and has an area of approximately 1,798.80 km². One of the villages in Anggana Sub-district, called Kutai Lama, was the first center of government of the Kutai Kartanegara Kingdom for 4 centuries since its founding in the 13th century to the 17th century before moving to Pamarangan. Currently, the center of government of Anggana Sub-district is in Sungai Mariam Village.

Anggana District consists of eight villages, namely Anggana Village, Handil Terusan Village, Kuta Lama Village, Sepatin Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sungai Maryam Village, Tani Baru Village, and Muara Pantuan Village.

Muara Pantuan is a village located in the Anggana sub-district of Kutai Kartanegara, where most of the local people rely on fisheries and ponds for their daily living expenses.

Initially, the shrimp pond fishery business in Muara Pantuan village, Anggana sub-district, Kutai Kartanegara Regency was pioneered by immigrants from South Sulawesi, who were looking for a land location to be used as a shrimp pond, Muara Pantuan village is a very strategic area for shrimp pond cultivation. Before opening a shrimp pond business, coastal communities worked as fishermen, but in reality the fishermen's catch could only meet their daily needs, therefore the lives of the fishermen were simple. In the 1980s, shrimp farming businesses in ponds began to flourish and develop. This is because of the role of immigrants from outside Kalimantan, namely South Sulawesi people who developed shrimp pond businesses in this area.³¹

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³¹ Ismail, "Kondisi Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi Tambak di desa Muara Pantuan Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara," *eJournal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 2, no. 4 (2014).

³² Ismail.

Discussion

Implementation of the profit sharing system in shooting in Anggana Muara Pantuan District

Muara Pantuan Village is one of the areas in East Kalimantan, Anggana District, which is very strategic for shrimp farmers because it is located on the coast. The location of Muara Pantuan makes it easier for shrimp farmers to cultivate shrimp. The shrimp farming community in Muara Pantuan Genting generally has different characteristics from other communities. For shrimp farmers, shrimp farming is not an easy job, it requires sincerity to do it and perseverance and a strong mentality in working, so that their character tends to be tough, firm, diligent and persistent in doing work and has a high sense of sociality towards fellow shrimp farmers, which is still very clear compared to the people in the city.

The implementation of profit sharing can increase welfare from an Islamic Economic Perspective

The pattern of cooperation carried out by shrimp farmers and shrimp pond owners to improve their business in terms of shrimp cultivation, shrimp farmers and pond owners must think hard so that they can continue to cultivate shrimp which has become the main livelihood of the community in Mura Pantuan Genting. However, not all shrimp farmers have sufficient capital for shrimp cultivation, because shrimp cultivation must have sufficient capital. This is what causes many shrimp farmers to cooperate with capital owners in order to continue to cultivate shrimp. In order for this discussion to be clearer and more detailed, there are several components in the village of Muara Pantuan, namely:

1. Capital owner

The capital owner is someone who has capital or someone who usually invests capital to someone to get the desired goal and profit together. However, in the cooperation between shrimp farmers and investors, they only issue capital in the form of production goods, such as shrimp seeds (benur) and other needs.

2. Shrimp pond farmers

Shrimp farmers are people who own and manage their own shrimp ponds but cooperate in shrimp farming with capital owners. However, there are also some shrimp farmers who manage ponds that are not their own (rented) and the profit sharing is divided into three, namely capital owners, land owners, and shrimp farmers.

Capital owners and shrimp farmers in carrying out cooperation have rights and obligations in shrimp cultivation, namely:

a. Capital Owner Rights

- 1) Receive a share of the profits or benefits determined at the start of the agreement from shrimp harvest income.
- 2) Knowing the shrimp harvest results obtained by shrimp pond farmers.
- 3) When the time comes to harvest shrimp, the capital owner has the right to determine who the buyer is who will take the shrimp harvest from the shrimp farmer.

b. Obligations of Capital Owners

- 1) Providing production goods needed by shrimp farmers to cultivate shrimp in accordance with the agreement when starting the cooperation, such as shrimp seeds, shrimp feed, medicines, and diesel.
- 2) Providing production facilities and pond equipment according to needs and mutual agreement.
- 3) Responsible for his work.

c. Shrimp Farmers' Rights

- 1) Obtaining production goods in accordance with standards and quality that have been mutually agreed upon.
- 2) Get profit from sharing the income from shrimp farming according to mutual agreement.
- 3) Knowing the results of shrimp farming sales after shrimp harvest.

d. Obligations of Shrimp Farmers

- 1) Work hard and try your best to get the greatest results from shrimp farming.
- 2) Maintain and care for the shrimp farming process that is managed.
- 3) Responsible for his work.

The number of shrimp farmers and shrimp workers is:

Table 1. Number of farmers and pond workers

No	Respondent Name	Age	Work
1	Mr. Baharuddin	54	Own pond
2	Mr.	49	Own pond
3	Cashmere	35	pond worker
4	Anto	40	pond worker
5	Ahmad	30	pond worker
6	Word	40	Own pond
7	The Great	45	Own pond
8	Haris	48	pond worker
9	Yasir	43	pond worker

The cooperation carried out by shrimp farmers and capital owners in Muara Pantuan Village aims to help each other and assist each other in cultivating shrimp and helping shrimp farmers who have economic difficulties, especially capital for cultivating shrimp with the aim of getting the greatest possible profit. It has been almost 20 years as stated by H, Baharuddin, he is the owner of the pond and also the capital provider:

"I have been collaborating with shrimp farmers for almost 20 years with the aim of helping each other and providing jobs for those who are unemployed."³³

This is reinforced by the statement of Mr. Kasmir as a shrimp farmer who collaborates with capital owners regarding questions similar to those of capital owners:

*"So I collaborated with the capital owner because at first I cultivated shrimp independently using my own capital, but for several periods I experienced crop failures due to significant weather changes which resulted in running out of capital for shrimp cultivation. Finally, I tried to partner with one of the capital owners since 2020 and Alhamdulillah, several times I harvested I got quite satisfactory profits so that my income increased for my daily life."*³⁴

The cooperative relationship between shrimp farmers and capital owners is only verbal and an attitude of mutual trust in each other. This is what stands out in the cooperative relationship between shrimp farmers and capital owners in shrimp farming. To foster a sense of

³³Interview with Mr. H. Baharuddin as the owner of the pond and also the provider of capital for the pond itself, June 16, 2023

³⁴Interview with Mr. Kasmir, a fish pond worker, June 16, 2023

mutual trust between each other is certainly not easy, there needs to be an attitude of mutually maintaining relationships that must be established well between shrimp farmers and capital owners. This is the main requirement in carrying out cooperation between capital owners and shrimp farmers

This is in accordance with the statement of Mr. H. Baharuddin as the owner of the shrimp pond related to the question Are there any specific requirements for you to establish cooperation? with the following answers:

*"In cooperating with the capital owners, we shrimp farmers actually do not have any special requirements, the point is to establish good trust, be open to each other, and not cheat in sharing the results according to the agreement. If it is to work hard, diligently, that has become our self-awareness as shrimp farmers if we want to get satisfactory results. Because the capital owners will definitely be happy if we are diligent, persistent, and also enthusiastic in shrimp farming. The point is to take care of each other to fulfill their respective obligations."*³⁵

This is reinforced by the explanation of Mr. H. Supriadi as a shrimp farmer who collaborates with Mr. Yasir:

*"The cooperation mechanism that I do is only in verbal form with mutual trust, there is no coercion between the two parties. So for Yasir to give me capital in the form of production goods according to what I need. However, H. Supriadi does not take advantage when I harvest shrimp, he only takes advantage of the production goods that I take during the shrimp cultivation period in one period. However, if I experience a loss, I will bear it entirely and it is calculated as a debt"*³⁶

However, there are also reasons why shrimp farmers still experience losses even though the shrimp harvest is as desired. Even though the shrimp harvest is successful, if the selling price of shrimp is plummeting and the unit weight of shrimp does not reach the target, shrimp farmers experience losses due to the very high production costs used during the shrimp cultivation period, starting from shrimp seeds, medicines, shrimp feed, and also diesel. This is one of the reasons why shrimp farmers experience losses and are in debt to the capital owner. This is reinforced by a statement from Mr. Firman as a shrimp farmer.

I once experienced a fairly large loss due to the plummeting price of shrimp. When the selling price of shrimp decreased, the results I got were not optimal. So it did not match the calculations I made and my production costs were more than

³⁵. Interview with Mr. H. Baharuddin as the owner of the pond and also the provider of capital for the pond itself June 16, 2023

³⁶ Interview with Mr. H. Supriadi as the owner of the pond, June 16, 2023.

*the sales of shrimp at that time. But yes, it is also a business in the water that cannot be seen and cannot be predicted whether it will be successful or not. I can only guess. Sometimes shrimp feed has been given according to the shrimp's needs and even then we cannot know the weather today and what will come because it can cause diseases for shrimp, because shrimp are very sensitive to changes in weather.*³⁷

Jamn the cooperation carried out by shrimp farmers and capital owners is very helpful for shrimp farmers in improving their economic level in meeting their living needs. This is in accordance with the statement of Mr. Haris as a shrimp farmer.

*"Yesa that's right, the cooperation that I did besides really helping us shrimp farmers for shrimp farming capital, our economy also increased in meeting the needs of family life and children for school. Although in shrimp farming the results are uncertain and sometimes experience crop failures but God willing if we always diligently try and pray we will always be given convenience and satisfactory results during the harvest period.*³⁸

Earningsn that shrimp farmers get in cooperating with capital owners is uncertain in one harvest period, so that shrimp farmers can sometimes meet their living needs until the next harvest period and sometimes cannot meet their living needs. This is reinforced by the statement of Mr. Anto as a shrimp farmer with the question Has the income earned met economic needs? With the following answers:

*"Dalam to meet our daily needs, we shrimp farmers are very dependent on the shrimp harvest, but because each period the results are uncertain, sometimes we get big results, sometimes small ones, which can cause us difficulty in managing our finances. If the harvest is not enough, we usually go into debt at the market to meet our needs, especially basic necessities, but we usually look for additional work such as fishing or others to fulfill our life's needs until the next harvest period."*³⁹

Dalam conducting transactions carried out by shrimp farmers and capital owners in determining profit sharing at the time of shrimp harvest usually uses a deliberation system at the beginning of the transaction. If there is an agreement without any coercion and mutual consent, then the shrimp farmers and capital

³⁷ Interview with Mr. Firman as the owner of the pond June 16, 2023

³⁸ Interview with Mr. Haris as a pond worker August 8, 2023

³⁹ Interview with Mr. Anto as a pond worker September 16, 2023

*owners will cooperate in accordance with the mutually agreed deliberation.*⁴⁰ Hal what is important for shrimp farmers in shrimp farming is how these shrimp farmers can obtain maximum harvest results in one cultivation period without any losses and can earn a lot of money and enough for their needs and their families. Although in shrimp farming, shrimp farmers can get uncertain income, meaning that in some periods shrimp farmers can get big profits and can experience losses in shrimp farming or can be called crop failure. Crop failure experienced by shrimp farmers can be caused by several factors, namely bad weather or natural conditions, disease, and can occur due to negligence from shrimp farmers themselves who are not careful in shrimp farming.⁴¹

Cooperation carried out by shrimp farmers and capital owners is very helpful in managing shrimp ponds owned by shrimp farmers due to limited capital owned because in shrimp farming the capital needed for shrimp farming is very expensive and also a lot so that there are many shrimp farmers who currently lack capital even though there are many risks faced starting from crop failure due to many factors and also losses if there is a failure of the shrimp harvest.

CONCLUSION

Cooperation between shrimp farmers and capital owners in Muara Pantuan Village, Anggana District, Kutai Kartanegara, shows strong synergy to overcome capital constraints in shrimp farming. This model helps shrimp farmers who face economic challenges, such as high production costs and the risk of crop failure. The profit-sharing system applied between shrimp farmers and shrimp workers is in accordance with Sharia principles, although the agreement is only made verbally based on trust between the two parties. This provides a concrete solution for the sustainability of shrimp farming as the main livelihood in the area.

The implementation of a profit-sharing system allows for increased income for shrimp farmers, especially if they manage to go through several harvest periods without experiencing failure. Conversely, repeated crop failures, which can be caused by weather, disease, or negligence, will reduce their income significantly. In addition, the amount of capital used also has a direct impact on income. Large capital tends to produce higher profits, while small capital produces lower incomes, creating additional challenges for shrimp farmers with limited capital.

This collaboration not only helps farmers improve their standard of living but also shows the importance of a community-based approach and trust in managing local resources. With a close relationship between shrimp farmers and capital owners, as well as the support of hard work and high commitment, this model contributes positively to the development of the local economy

⁴⁰ Interview with Mr. H. Baharuddin as a pond worker September 16, 2023

⁴¹ Interview with Mr. H. Baharuddin as a pond worker September 16, 2023

in Muara Pantuan. In the future, business diversification, strengthening risk management, and formal documentation in cooperation agreements can be strategic steps to improve the stability and sustainability of the economy of shrimp farmers in the area.

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