

Review of Islamic Business Ethics in Chicken Farming Business in The Middle of Community Settlements in Luwu Utara District

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Abstract

Introduction to the Problem: The presence of a chicken farm in the middle of the North Luwu District community settlement has positive and negative impacts which are studied based on the perspective of Islamic business ethics.

Purpose/Objective Study: This study aims to analyze the review of Islamic business ethics towards chicken farming in Katulungan Village and to find out the impact arising from chicken farming activities in the middle of the Ketulungan Village community settlement.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data obtained through observation, interviews and documentation. Furthermore, the data obtained were analyzed using data collection techniques, data reduction, data presentation as well as conclusions and data verification.

Findings: The results of the study explain that chicken farms that exist in the midst of community settlements are reviewed based on aspects of Islamic business ethics in the form of the principles of unity, balance/fairness, free will/effort, accountability and truth, as well as virtue and honesty. Based on these aspects, there are livestock activities that are appropriate and not in accordance with the principles of Islamic business ethics. In addition, the presence of these farms has more negative impacts than positive impacts on the surrounding community.

Paper Type: Research Article

Keywords: Islamic Business Ethics; Chicken Farming; Community Settlement

Introduction

The importance of ethics in business one of which is ethics towards the environment. The business that is carried out must not damage the environment, and disturb the peace of others (Fassin, 2022; Reguera-Alvarado et al., 2015). The establishment of a livestock business is very closely related to the environment, therefore it is necessary to conduct a study related to the feasibility standards in establishing a stable for a livestock business in the middle of a community settlement (Alfaruq & Riszqina, 2023).

There are three elements related to the feasibility standard of establishing livestock

business enclosures in the community (Dzuhri et al., 2022; Odintsov Vaintrub et al., 2021). First, do not disturb the surrounding environment. Both businesses are built in a legally secured environment. The three locations have potential resources, especially adequate feed. These three elements must be present in establishing a livestock business, the first element is related to waste that can disturb the environment, the second element is related to licensing, there must be a business permit from the surrounding community and the local government. These three elements become considerations for establishing a chicken farm business (Arif & Djatmiko, 2022; Dyllick & Muff, 2015).

The establishment of a livestock business has been stated in the regulation of the minister of agriculture No.28/permentan/OT.140/5/2008 concerning guidelines for structuring compartments and structuring poultry business zones. Concerning keeping poultry in settlements, that if it is not possible to build cages in yards, it is only permissible to raise poultry collectively in a separate housing area at a safe distance and far from settlements (Ahmad Prayogi, n.d.; Almar Atus Sholikha, 2022; Siti Solikah, 2022). While in the poultry industry must pay attention to the environment where the farm is located. The distance between settlements and chicken farms is at least 500 meters so as not to cause air, water, odor and sewage pollution (Yohana Febrin Melinia, 2022).

The chicken farm is located in North Luwu District. It is a privately owned farm in the form of a laying hen farm. The establishment of the farm was established right in the middle of a community settlement, while the livestock business was established right in the middle of a community settlement, so it has impacts arising from liquid and solid waste. and air. The presence of a chicken farm in the middle of the North Luwu District community settlement has positive and negative impacts which are studied based on the perspective of Islamic business ethics.

The argument that underlies this research is the negative impact caused by the farm, such as the smell of sewage from chickens, scattered dust, flies that arise after the rainy season and diseases caused by these chickens, for example bird flu (H5N1) (Saputri, 2018; Tedi Priyambodo, 2016). This impact can certainly disrupt health which will impact the environment around the farm, especially the local community. While the positive impact is that it makes it easier for people to find fertilizer and meet the needs for eggs because the price of eggs is cheaper

than the price in the shop.

To complement previous research that has not discussed chicken farming in terms of the perspective of Islamic business ethics, the authors aim to examine chicken farming activities in the middle of community settlements in North Luwu District, review Islamic business ethics regarding these activities and how the impact of the existence of chicken farms has on the surrounding community.

Methodology

This research is a type of field research (field research) based on the problems studied, so the nature of this research is descriptive-qualitative. This study will describe a chicken farming business located in the middle of a residential community in Ketulungan Village, Sukamaju District, North Luwu Regency, which is analyzed based on five basic aspects of the principles of Islamic business ethics. Data collection was carried out based on natural conditions, data collection techniques in the form of participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. The subjects of the research were business actors in Ketulungan Village, totaling four people, community leaders and residents living around the farms. Test the validity of the data using technical triangulation, source triangulation, time triangulation. Then this study used descriptive analysis with steps in the form of data collection, data simplification, data presentation as well as drawing conclusions and verification.

Results and Discussion

A review of Islamic business ethics for chicken farming in the middle of the settlement of the Ketulungan Village community, Kec. Sukamaju, Kab. North Luwu. Islam is a comprehensive religion, so that all activities of a Muslim must be based on Islamic ethics, including in doing business. Humans as God's servants are social creatures who are always in association with other humans. Likewise, the business world cannot separate itself from the community environment. Moreover, the business run by Mr. Purnomo and Mr. Peppi, a Muslim entrepreneur who owns a chicken farming business which they started in North Luwu District. Chicken farms in densely populated areas cannot be separated from the role of the surrounding community.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with local residents, heads of sub-

villages, and also heads of the local RT, it can be seen that the chicken farming business founded by Mr. Purnomo and also Mr. Peppi paid little attention to the impacts caused by it. The impact is in the form of a large number of flies when approaching the harvest season plus the pungent smell of sewage. Apart from that, because the farm is located in the neighborhood where the community lives, the impact is felt by the surrounding community and this greatly disrupts their daily activities. Because of this, a lot of criticism from local residents was conveyed to the head of the hamlet and the head of the local RT.

The application of business ethics itself has not been fully understood by the public, especially business people who are unfamiliar with this term or those who actually know it (Pane & M. Nawawi, 2022). Many business people ignore business ethics in running their business or only carry out ethics that they think are right and profitable for them. Profit oriented still makes business actors ignore Islamic business ethics. Business ethics according to Islamic law must be built and based on the principles of unity, balance/fairness, free will/effort, accountability and truth, as well as virtue and honesty (Makshum, 2013). The five indicators of Islamic business ethics are benchmarks in reviewing chicken farming amid the thinking of the North Luwu District.

Unity

The concept of monotheism is a vertical dimension of Islam which means Allah as God Almighty sets certain limits on human behavior as caliph, to provide benefits to individuals without sacrificing the rights of other individuals. Based on the aspect of unity/monotheism, chicken farming activities in North Luwu District are not in accordance with the principles of Islamic business ethics because the business being carried out causes the people who live adjacent to the business location to feel that their rights are being disturbed due to the presence of chicken farms, especially during the harvest season which creates a lot of waste. and flies that swarm in people's homes. This is in line with the word of Allah SWT. in QS. As-Syuara verse 183 whose translation is do not harm humans by reducing their rights and do not cause damage to the earth.

Equilibrium/fairness

The principle of balance means the creation of a situation where neither party feels aggrieved, or mutual pleasure (an taradhin). Based on interviews conducted by the author with

local residents, it was shown that in this chicken farming business there are two opinions, namely that it has fulfilled the principle of balance/fairness and also has not fulfilled this principle.

A statement stating that this farm has fulfilled the principle of justice because the chicken farm run by Mr. Purnomo and also Mr. Peppi has always been fair to employees regarding the income they are given in accordance with their respective jobs. While the statement states that it does not fulfill the principle of balance/fairness because when there is an event involving religion, the business actor is not active in distributing the eggs, so there are still many local people who do not get the distribution of these eggs. In addition, many people protested and felt that they did not get any form of accountability even though they also felt aggrieved by the impact caused by the farm.

Free will/effort

In the view of Islam, humans have the freedom to take all necessary actions to obtain the highest benefit from the resources that are in their power to be managed and utilized to achieve welfare, but freedom in Islam is limited by Islamic values. The chicken farm business actors have implemented the indicator of free will in business because the business actors have been running the chicken farm business and selling properly according to market prices circulating nationally.

Responsibility and truth

Social responsibility shows the entrepreneur's concern for the interests of other parties more broadly than just for his business interests. With the concept of business social responsibility in Islamic business ethics, it can be said that morally business actors who pursue profit are less responsible in dealing with negative impacts in the form of environmental pollution caused by their business activities and make residents around them feel uneasy so that this business is viewed from the aspect of responsibility. not in accordance with the principles of Islamic business ethics.

Truth, Goodness and Honesty

In running their business, Mr. Purnomo and Mr. Peppi have fulfilled the principles of virtue. In addition to distributing eggs to their employees, solid waste from existing chicken

farms is fully handed over by business actors to their employees to be resold or processed themselves. This action has a benevolent value in the business world. Based on the results of observations, data collection and in-depth interviews with informants, reviewing business ethics in a business is important, because business in Islam is something that is permitted and even recommended by Rasulullah SAW. However, in doing business a Muslim must have Islamic business ethics so as not to violate the provisions that have been given by Allah SWT.

The Impact of the Implementation of Chicken Farming in Ketulungan Village, Sukamaju District, North Luwu Regency

The existence of large-scale chicken farms in residential areas will be very risky, considering the impacts they will have. Like the chicken farm owned by Mr. Hj. Purnomo, chicken farm was established around residential areas, that is, with a distance of approx 50 meters. This chicken farm also does not pay attention to the preservation of environmental functions which are also regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31/Permentan/Ot.140/2/2014. With the non-fulfillment of the preservation function

The environment on the chicken farm then has a significant impact harm the people in the vicinity. Some of the impacts felt by local residents due to the presence of chicken farms are reviewed based on:

Residents Convenience

The existence of a chicken farm in the middle of a community settlement has an influence on the comfort of the people around it. So far the chicken farm in the middle of the community settlement in North Luwu District has had a big influence on the comfort of residents in carrying out their daily activities. This is caused by the large number of flies that fly to enter people's homes. Therefore, this resulted in many protests from local residents over the existence of the chicken farming business.

Health

The large number of flies that appear when the harvest season is approaching, is feared by the residents around the chicken farm that will disturb their health inhabitant. Many residents admit that they are overwhelmed when they are going to serve their food because there are too many flies. As Ibu Ijah said, it is not uncommon for residents to throw away the food they have

cooked because flies have infested it. This was done as a form of concern for food that has been infested by flies which could cause disease.

Concerns over the spread of the Avian Influenza (H5N1) bird flu virus

The rise of chicken farms managed by several communities surrounding area has sparked concern with the emergence and spread of the bird flu virus which could also endanger the surrounding community. As with the results of interviews conducted by researchers with business actors who said that they had difficulty obtaining business licenses because of objections from related parties regarding business establishment.

The surrounding community also hopes that breeders and the general public need to be briefed on guidelines, detection, control and eradication of influenza-infected animal diseases in poultry. So that action can be taken early if it is reported that there is a poultry that died due to the virus avian influenza (AI).

Economy

Some residents who have businesses in the food sector such as Mrs. Ijah and Mrs. Hayati feel that the impact caused by the chicken farms owned by business actors greatly disrupts their business activities. The number of flies that are so many every day makes them overwhelmed when cooking or serving their food. Moreover, the food vendors who were at home, they were very disturbed by the presence of these flies because his house always had lots of flies. This causes sales to decline, because many buyers are disgusted by the many flies, besides that they are also overwhelmed in keeping their food hygienic so that flies don't infest it.

Conclusion

Chicken Farming business activity in the middle of a residential community in North Luwu District. It can be said that North Luwu is not fully in accordance with the principles of Islamic business ethics. Of the five indicators of Islamic business ethics, only the aspects of free will and responsibility are applied, while the aspects of monotheism, balance and benevolence are not found in livestock business activities that meet these three indicators. In addition, the presence of livestock in the settlements of the villagers has an impact on the comfort of the residents, the health of the residents, concerns over the spread of the avian influenza virus (H5N1) and the economic impact.

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