

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

From previous chapter researcher points out about the practice of land management based on some *Ḥadīṣ* at previous chapter and the search that any Relevancy with practiced and law in Indonesia. After doing research on the *Ḥadīṣ* discussing about Land Management above which are explicitly stated, researcher can conclude some points as below:

1. The spirit of land management by Muslims was growing rapidly after their *Hijrah* to Medina. Under the command of the Prophet PBUH, Muslims work together to build the Medina becomes a Muslim country forward, especially in agriculture and food security. The spirit is apparent in some of the Word of Prophet PBUH about management of land that becomes a motivation for spirit of Muslims to manage the land. Some of the words of the Prophet PBUH, namely, the Prophet related suggestion to revive dead land (*Iḥyā al-Mawāt*), the Prophet PBUH also recommended for the land owners who are not willing to cultivate the land, Spirit of Prophet PBUH in the land management is also seen in a *Ḥadīṣ* of planting trees, he is also increasingly clear with the *Ḥadīṣ* that explains about respect for the land manager. Besides that, the prophet PBUH also gave explain about something that

prohibition in Land Management, such as *Muzara'ah*, *Muhaqalah*, and *Mukhabarah*, was also made a *Hima'* as protecting area for balance and living animal.

2. It has any relevance between land management in *Ḥadīṣ* and practice of land management in Indonesia. When seen to the aim of Land Managements for the benefit of the people, it was Relevance with Section 2 Paragraph (3) UUPA 1960. Several sections in the UUPA also relevant to the apostles *sunnah* (*Ḥadīṣ*) that is in Section 5. UUPA, In this section the Indonesian government was give of religious law to keep the unity of the nation, but the essence is contained in the aforementioned section also implicitly contains Islamic law. As in the phrase "the agrarian law that applies to the earth, water and air space is the customary law," when researchers re-trace the history of customary law applicable Indonesian nation in pre-colonial as recommended by the Prophet PBUH concerning the *Iḥyā' al-Mawāt* (turn the soil dead) where whoever is working on no man's land then he is the owner. In section 10, paragraph (1) UUPA also relevant to what is decreed Prophet PBUH on plant suggestions for people who own the land, and give it to someone else to work on (without coercion and extortion). Meanwhile, in another *Ḥadīṣ* of Prophet PBUH also prohibit the leasing of land as it is feared there will be one of the injured party, but if between the two parties agree on a fair rental price (no coercion and extortion) then it does not matter. Then in chapter 15 UUPA was explicitly section 15 UUPA is

particularly relevant to the spirit of Land management has done Prophet PBUH, which have kept the soil, planted so lush, even when doomsday arrives while still in the hands of the Prophet PBUH told plant seeds for planting the seedlings took.

B. Suggestion

The research of researcher was using a thematic approach. It is restricted to the research question from the topic of research. So, this research is need continuing to develop about land management research, such as land management as problem solving the damage, right of land used in Islam perspective, losing right of land in Islam and Indonesia, and the other.

C. Closing

By saying thanks to Allah who has been giving blessings and mercies to the researcher, it is a great gift from Him through finishing this final project.

Although the researcher has worked maximally, but researcher is sure that the work is still far from perfectness and less satisfying. Thus, critiques and comments which are constructive are always and continuously needed by researcher.

At last, researcher hopes that this work will be valuable and beneficial for researcher especially and the others who concern on any other field of study generally.