



Plasma core analysis in Islamic law perspective: a systematic review of the literature

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

This article has undergone peer review and was presented at the Islam in World Perspectives Symposium 2024 on August 14, 2024

Keywords

Cooperation, partnership, broiler chicken, plasma core, islamic law

The research aims to find out whether there are special contracts u cooperation or partnerships and the suitability or inconsistency of the term: contract. The research was conducted using the systematic literature method. Data obtained from Publish or Perish and Google Scholar processing goes through several processes, namely identification, selectic feasibility. In the use of this method, 15 research results were obtained on cc used in partnerships. 12 studies for shirkah 'inan and 3 for shirkah mudh: The conclusion obtained is that there is no special contract that refers to the Core cooperation and there are conformities and inconsistencies in the te the contract used in this collaboration. The existence of cooperation itself is permissible because there are several parties concerned, so there is a relati of mutual help.

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Introduction

Indonesia is a country that strives in the field of animal husbandry. Empowerment to increase food sources such as animals, milk and eggs must be achieved (Alam et al., 2021). Along with that, the per capita income of the population is also increasing, so the need for animal protein is also increasing (Syam, 2021). Broiler chicken is a type of poultry that has a big role in meeting the needs of animal protein in Indonesia. The relatively low price and rapid growth and development have resulted in the demand for broiler chickens continuing to increase every year. On the other hand, for maintenance and cultivation is relatively easy, many people are interested in raising broiler chickens (Agus Nasrudin et al., 2024).

The source of animal protein comes from the poultry industry, more precisely poultry farming (broiler chickens) is one of the livestock businesses that has the potential to be developed because it is superior in production to free-range chickens (Kurnianto et al., 2018). People have a tendency

to consume more chicken meat. This is because the price of chicken per kilo is cheaper than the price of beef, buffalo meat, or goat meat. In addition, chicken meat is easier to obtain because it is distributed through retailers who distribute directly to the end consumer (Masluha et al., 2019).

Broiler chicken is a type of purebred chicken that has a fairly rapid growth rate, this type of chicken can be harvested in just 4 to 7 weeks so that it becomes one of the most potential commercial ventures. Broiler chickens can actually be harvested in just 22 days and weigh about 1 kg (Contesa, 2023). Broiler chicken business activities are currently one of the business alternatives for businessmen who want to increase their income. The broiler chicken business has advantages such as high market demand. The advantage of the broiler chicken business is that it can be an alternative to increase people's income and overcome the downturn in the livestock business (Aminnudin et al., n.d.). On the other hand, when starting a broiler chicken farming business, of course, requires a lot of capital and high risks (Farida et al., 2022). This is because, in addition to building chicken coops, other needs such as feed, vaccines, and medicines as well as the existence of basic training for workers must be taken into account. Meanwhile, unstable market prices, disasters and diseases in livestock can cause concern and even losses for farmers (Fajar et al., 2023).

Along with the development of civilization due to the development of science and technology, economic activities have also developed, various forms and types of economic activities have also colored the development of the business world (Harun, 2018). Entrepreneurship is one example of an important element in stimulating economic growth (Nugroho et al., 2023). In the business world, the term cooperation is familiar, where people who want to start a business or lack capital can increase capital by collaborating with other parties. On the other hand, people who only have skills or abilities but do not have capital or even lack of ability, can cooperate with others who have capital and expertise. This is what is called cooperation or *Shirkah*, its presence is very helpful in supporting the economic growth of the community (Ridoati, 2023).

Cooperation in *muamalah* is called *Shirkah*. The meaning of *shirkah* according to the language is *al-ikhtilath* which means mixing or *campur*. The meaning in this mixing is to mix one's own wealth with other people's property so that it cannot be distinguished. According to the Islamic definition, *Shirkah* is a transaction between two or more people agreed upon by a non-profit financial company. *Syirkah* is a contract carried out by two or more people with the aim of establishing a joint business through capital participation as a joint investment with each specific party with the aim of mutual benefit (Sumbara & Zuwardi, 2023). The application of business that emphasizes the concept of *sharia* is not only oriented to the hereafter, but is actually in line with today's modern business ethics. Islam encourages a business to pay attention to the surrounding environment so as not to harm one of the parties by acting unfairly or fraudulently (Ashfahany et al., 2021). In

addition, the existence of a shirkah contract will create a sense of help-help attitude in the parties concerned (Salam & Iqbal, 2023).

Shirkah is also called Musyarokah or Shariah. The basis of the law of shirkah itself is mubah or permissible (Mukhoniadi, 2023). One of them is in the words of Allah in Surah Sad verse 24, namely "He (Dawud) said, "Indeed, he has done zhalim to you by asking your goat to be (added) to his goat. Indeed, many of those who are associated with them do injustice to others, except for those who believe and do good deeds. and only a few of them do." And Dawud suspected that We tested it; so he asked his Lord for forgiveness and bowed down and repented." The meaning of the verse refers to the permissibility of the practice of musharakah contracts. In the sentence means union or cooperation, the meaning of union in this context is the cooperation of two or more parties to establish a business venture (Adawiyah et al., 2022).

In its implementation, the pattern of shirkah cooperation can be applied in the form of partnership cooperation. In Indonesia, the pattern of partnership cooperation is usually often carried out by companies and the community. Likewise, the cooperation involving companies and plasma is also the same. In 1977 the pattern of cooperation involving plasma, was called the People's Core Company (PIR). Over time, it underwent 2 name changes to PIR-Transmigration in 1986 and in 1995 to become the Member Primary Credit Cooperative (KKPA) (Aji et al., 2021). Partnership cooperation describes chicken farming business activities in the form of cooperation between business partners consisting of Core and Plasma. Inti plays the role of business (Aziddin et al., 2024). In this practice, there are different roles played by the Core and Plasma. Inti is tasked with spending capital in the form of chicken seeds, chicken feed, chicken medicine, chicken vitamins, chicken drinking and eating tools, and chicken feed storage equipment. Meanwhile, Plasma gives in the form of chicken coops, feeding three times a day, cleaning the coop every morning, and providing vitamins once a week until the harvest season. When the chickens are two months old and ready to be harvested, the livestock owner picks them up and sells them to retailers (Astuti, 2021).

Literature Riview

In this study, the researcher refers to previous research that examines whether it is relevant for comparative reference materials. Some of the studies that are compared are as follows: First, research by (Sumbara & Zuwardi, 2023) which uses the Syirkah Inan contract in its partnership. The researcher stated that the company is the core while the farmer is the plasma by implementing the contract at the beginning of the period. The harvest is bought entirely by the company at an agreed price and then deducted with the debt owned by the farmer. Research related to other shirkah contracts is by (Amaliyah et al., 2021) where the implementation of this

cooperation is going well in the profit sharing part that has been agreed at the beginning of the contract. In addition, all the pillars and conditions have been met.

(Contesa, 2023) explained that this collaboration has fulfilled several pillars of *yirkah* and is classified as *shirkah 'inan* because it has fulfilled several pillars of *shirkah*. However, in its implementation, some farmers committed violations to cover additional operational costs. On the other hand, (Agus Nasrudin et al., 2024) explained that the cooperation between the two parties is based on the same capital contribution and is active in participation when running a business. Although the capital contribution is in accordance with the elements of the contract, the mechanism for sharing profits and losses is not appropriate. In addition to the *Shirkah 'Inan* contract, other researchers mentioned the use of the *Syirkah Mudharabah* and *Mudharabah* contracts. (Fajar et al., 2023) dan (Syam, 2021) which stated that the cooperation that occurred had its own role. Although there are differences in the variation in the *mudharabah shirkah* in the parties concerned in the partnership, but for the benefit it is in accordance with the agreement.

Based on the literature above used for literature study, the author has different views on the use of contracts used in the cooperation of both parties. The research conducted today, the author uses the SLR (systematic literature review) method which collects several literatures from 2019 to 2024. The researcher describes the use of contracts in each literature in an informative description. The purpose of this writing is to find out whether the contracts used are raced only in one special contract and whether they are in accordance with the provisions of the contract

Methods

Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a term used to refer to a specific research methodology that aims to collect and evaluate research related to the focus of a particular topic. The purpose of SLR research is to carry out various purposes, including identifying, reviewing, evaluating, and interpreting all available research on a topic area of interest phenomena along with relevant specific research questions (Triandini et al., 2019). The use of SLRs is often necessary to determine research agendas because of their structured systematic. In addition, the application of SLR is easier to obtain the results of the synthesis of conclusions from previous research (Athief et al., 2022).

In the operational order, this research starts the SLR by following the following sequence:

1. Define keywords. In this case, the keywords used in the search are "plasma core law", "plasma core transaction", "islamic plasma core", "plasma core contract". This keyword can later be written in the keywords section column in Publish or Perish.
2. Select a database. In this case, the database used is Google Scholar. Google Scholar itself is the largest database whose contents have various kinds such as articles, journals, theses, etc. Google Scholar is also able to penetrate campus repositories so that it is easier.
3. Sort the data. After all is collected, the data is analyzed by looking for duplicates, not according to the title and abstract that have been determined.
4. Processing data. The results of several studies on the Plasma Core are reviewed by looking at what is needed such as classifying the contracts contained in it and how the Islamic law is reviewed.

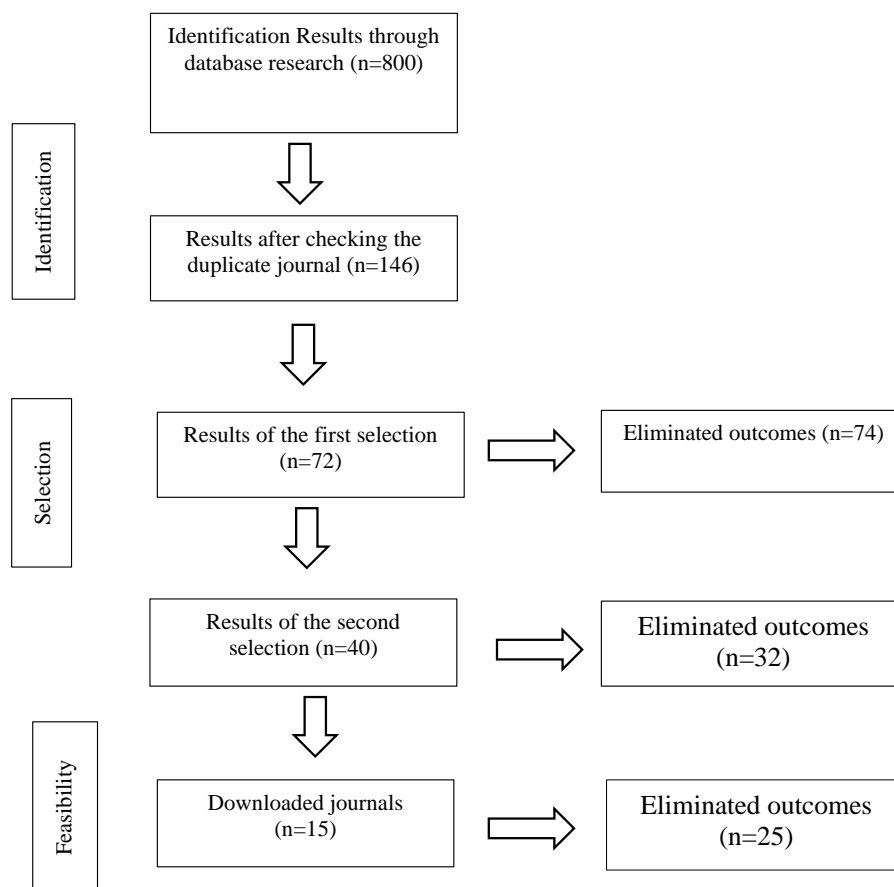


Figure 1. Akad Syariah Comparison

Result and Discussion

Table 2. Relevant Studies

Peneliti	Perjanjian Syariah	Hasil
(Sumbara & Zuwardi, 2023)	Shirkah 'Inan	The company acts as the core party, while the farmer acts as the plasma party. This partnership implements a contract price agreement system at the beginning of the period. The company buys all the farmers' crops according to the pre-agreed price, then deducts them with the debt owned by the farmers.
(Amaliyah et al., 2021)	Shirkah 'Inan	The implementation of this cooperation has also fulfilled all the pillars and conditions. The profit sharing is carried out in accordance with the agreement of both parties at the beginning of the contract, although in practice the farmer bears the loss. Capital contributions from both parties, work participation also from both parties, although in reality it is more delegated to farmers.
(Sudarto, 2020)	Shirkah 'Inan	The cooperation that has been established is in accordance with sharia principles (ijab qabull, capital, and mutual benefit). The pattern of cooperation is that farmers get livestock equipment and feed supplies from the company and eggs become a substitute for existing equipment. In Islamic law, capital does not require the use of money. Partners may pay it with what has been agreed.
(Astuti, 2021)	Shirkah 'Inan	The contract in partnership is carried out orally and each party contributes its own capital which is clear and not owed. The profits and losses that arise are borne jointly.
(Contesa, 2023)	Shirkah 'Inan	PT. Ciomas Adi Satwa distributes all the needs of farmers, while peteranak manages chicken livestock. Both of them spend capital on each other, although one of them is larger and the capital is not only money, but also the capital of the work. This cooperation belongs to Shirkah 'Inan and has fulfilled several pillars of shirkah in fiqh muamalah. However, in practice, farmers commit violations such as violating agreements by selling chicken feed.
(Arsal et al., 2022)	Shirkah 'Inan	The application of chicken farming is appropriate in terms of ijab qabul statements, contract objects (capital, work, and losses), operational costs, and dispute resolution. However, there is a discrepancy in the object of the contract related to the distribution of profits, where profit-sharing profits should be divided based on total profits. However, in practice, farmers benefit from net income after deducting financing capital from the company.

(Syam, 2021)	Shirkah Mudharabah	The partnership pattern is carried out with the concept of Shirkkah. Referring to Syirkah Mudharabah, the company acts as a partner who provides medicines and seeds, while the farmer acts as a worker or executor (mudharib). But judging from the field, the company has several advantages that come from people who want to partner.
(Aziddin et al., 2024)	Shirkah 'Inan	Bakul became a company (core) and (plasma) as a people's farmer. Baskets provide production facilities and are in charge of supervising, while plasma is in charge of supervising and providing equipment and land. The profit-sharing system used in practice is 30%:70% depending on the harvest.
(Masluha et al., 2019)	Shirkah 'Inan	The company acts as the core, while the Farmer acts as the plasma. A partnership between two or more parties that each includes capital to trade, with profits shared according to the agreement.
(Nuralam, 2022)	Shirkah 'Inan	Cooperation in the broiler farming industry involves farmers as plasma and PT. Adisatwa Ciaomas as the core. Broiler chicken farming is allowed under Islamic law as long as it adheres to the principle of justice, which requires all parties involved to run the business in a fair and balanced manner without unreasonably benefiting one party.
(Fatimah & Jalil 2023)	Shirkah 'Inan	The company (core) provides start-up capital through loan credits that include DOC, feed, medicines, and vitamins, as well as providing technical supervision and guidance during the livestock process to farmers (plasma). The distribution of profits and all contractual agreements have been agreed before the business starts, thus ensuring that no party is harmed.
(Agus Nasrudin et al., 2024)	Shirkah 'Inan	Cooperation between the two parties is based on the same capital contribution and active participation in running a business. Although capital contributions from both parties are included in the musharakah contract, there are several aspects that are not in accordance with the elements of musharakah, such as cooperation mechanisms and inappropriate distribution of profits and losses.

The results of the 15 studies above, it was found that there are 2 types of contracts used in partnerships. The 2 contracts are Syirkah 'Inan and Syirkah Mudharabah. Each of these contracts contains, 12 studies for Shirkah 'Inan and 3 studies for Shirkah Mudharabah.

(Huda, 2021)	Shirkah Mudharabah	This cooperation uses the Syirkah Mudharabah contract, which is in accordance with Islamic teachings because one of the parties only provides capital without being involved in the implementation of chicken rearing, and there are no mutually detrimental elements.
(Fajar et al., 2023)	Shirkah Mudharabah	This collaboration is included in the Syirkah Mudharabah model, where party A plays the role of sohibul mall as well as contributes to the work, while party B only functions as a sohibul mall without being involved in the work. In terms of revenue sharing, the company gains profits from the sale of production facilities to farmers and the sale of chickens to the company. Meanwhile, farmers benefit from the difference in the selling price of chickens during harvest minus debt at the beginning.
(Ridoati, 2023)	Shirkah 'Inan	This cooperation uses the form of Shirkah 'Inan, where each party contributes capital that does not have to be in the same amount to run a business. Partner companies provide capital in the form of chicken seeds, feed, medicines, vaccines, and chemicals. Meanwhile, chicken farmers contribute capital in the form of chicken coops, electricity, water, management personnel, equipment, and cage renewal to raise chicken seeds. In practice, profit and loss are not appropriate. The company's profits are greater. Losses are only borne by farmers.

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Akad Shirkah Inan in Plasma Core.

Shirkah 'Inan is a shirkah that occurs to two or more parties in which they contribute to each other's work and capital. The ruling on this shirkah is permissible based on the postulates of al-Sunnah and Ijma Sahabat. The existing capital must be in the form of money or goods, if it is in the form of goods (house or car) it is not allowed except at the time the contract is calculated. In terms of profits based on agreements, while losses are borne by each partner based on the portion of capital (Hasan, 2024). According to Imam Shafi'i, Imam Malik, Zufar, and Zahid, the legal condition of shirkah al-'inan for profit or loss must be distributed according to the capital ratio between the two. On the other hand, this shirkah is invalid if there is an excess profit only on one party with the same capital (Musliadi, 2022).

The Plasma Core Contract in the research of Sumbara and Zuwardi (2023) uses the shirkah 'inan contract. In practice, it is in accordance with the provisions of the contract, because in the agreement the contract price agreement has been agreed at the beginning. The profits and losses are clear. Amaliyah et al. (2021) also use the shirkah 'inan contract, but in practice it is not in

accordance with the provisions of the contract, because in the agreement for losses and contributions to work is only delegated to the farmer, even though it should be divided equally. Sudarto (2019) also uses the shirkah 'inan contract. In practice, it is in accordance with the provisions of the contract, but for the capital the farmer replaces it with eggs.

Astuti (2021) in his research uses the contract of shirkah 'inan. In practice, it is in accordance with the provisions of the contract, because each party provides capital and profits and losses are borne together. Contesa's research (2023) also uses a shirkah 'inan contract, but the practice is not in accordance with the provisions of the contract, because farmers commit violations by selling animal feed, even though on the other hand for capital and work contributions are appropriate. Aرسال et al. (2022) also use the shirkah 'inan contract. In practice, it has been in accordance with the provisions of the contract, but it turns out that there is a discrepancy in the object of the contract related to the distribution of profits. The profit should be a profit share from the total profit, but the farmer only benefits from the net income after deducting financing capital from the company.

In the research of Aziddin et al. (2024) used a shirkah 'inan contract, but in practice it is not in accordance with the provisions of the contract, because the profit-sharing system that occurs is not the same, even though if the excess profit is only on one party, then the law is not in this cooperation. Masluha et al. (2019) also use the shirkah 'inan contract, in practice it is in accordance with the terms of the contract, because both equalize capital and have their respective roles and profits are shared equally. Nuralam (2022) uses the shirkah 'inan contract, in practice everything is in accordance with the provisions of the contract, providing capital & contribution to their respective work and in this cooperation runs fairly and balanced.

Fatimah & Jalil's research (2023) using the shirkah 'inan contract, in practice is also in accordance with the provisions of the contract, where both have their own capital and roles, and profits and losses are in accordance with the agreement. Nasrudin et al. (2024) also use the shirkah 'inan contract, but in practice it is not in accordance with the provisions of the contract because the distribution of profits and losses is not in accordance with the agreement, even though the capital and work contributions are appropriate. Finally, Ridoati (2023) in her research also uses a shirkah 'inan contract, but in practice it is not in accordance with the terms of the contract, because the company's profits are greater and the losses are only borne by the farmer.

The Syirkah Mudharabah Contract in the Plasma Core

Syirkah Mudharabah is a shirkah that occurs to two or more parties on the condition that one party contributes to the work while the other party provides capital. The ruling of this Shariah Mudharabah is permissible because it is based on dalid al-Sunnah and Ijma Sahabat. The authority when performing tasharuff on this shirkah is only on the right of the manager, while for financiers

there is no right. Profits are based on an agreement between the two, while losses are only borne by financiers. However, on the other hand, losses can be borne by the manager if there is a deliberate violation of the conditions that have been set by the financier. There are two forms of Mudharabah. First, there are parties A and B who provide capital to each other while party C only contributes to work. Second, there is party A who contributes two at once, namely with capital & work, while party B only contributes capital (S. Fatimah, 2022).

From the description of the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are conformities and inconsistencies in the terms of the contract used and there is no special contract that refers to cooperation/partnership, although the most is using the shirkah inan contract. The existence is the difference in the use of contracts in each cooperation or partnership. When carrying out cooperation or partnerships, each has its own choice of what contract to use. This is quite common, the most important thing is that if you undergo a cooperation/partnership, it must be in accordance with the initial agreement that has been agreed so that there is no loss to each party. On the other hand, cooperation in Islam is permissible, because in it there are several parties who are related to each other, therefore there is also a relationship of mutual help. Meanwhile, the above research was carried out by several researchers who may have some shortcomings when interpreting information, therefore perspectives arise that result in different research results as well.

Conclusion

Cooperation or partnership is a business strategy carried out by two people. In a plasma core pattern partnership, the company serves as the core and the farm as the plasma. The results of this research on the Plasma Core contract yielded several different opinions. From the use of this SLR (systematic literature review) method, it was able to obtain 15 research results on contracts used in the Plasma Core partnership. 12 studies for Shirkah 'Inan and 3 studies for Shirkah Mudharabah. The review of Islamic law itself, will follow the contract used, but basically the cooperation is allowed, and it is even recommended to help each other because of mutual union. Even so, still pay attention to ethics when partnering and upholding human values. In these differences, it does not matter because some companies do have their own regulations.

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