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Agricultural Land, Pesticides and Habitus of Muslim Farmers in Ngawi Regency

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Abstract: This article discusses the relationship between humans and nature in terms of the use of agricultural pesticides from the perspective of Pierre Bourdieu. Pesticides are an alternative route chosen by farmers in realizing in organic farming. The lifestyle of Indonesian farmers is the use of agricultural pesticides, which are considered effective in growing crops to get maximum results. The methodology in this article uses descriptive qualitative. The results obtained in this article indicate that farmers' lifestyle or habit of using pesticides is often carried out because pesticides are considered the right solution in farming. However, their use of course also refers to the doses and dosages that have been imposed based on state law provisions and religious recommendations. Islam. The use of pesticides must still pay attention to the conditions of the natural environment by understanding the control of Plant Destruction Organisms (OPT) concerning facilities and methods used in plant protection (including tools and machines, natural enemies, and pesticides) must not disturb health and threaten human safety, cause disturbance and damage to natural resources and or the environment. This government regulation is commensurate with the recommendation of the Islamic religion regarding the permissibility of using pesticides as a lifestyle for farmers, as long as it is not excessive. The use must be following the dosage, and not damage human health and the natural environment.
Keywords: *Pesticide, Farmers, Habitus, Islamic perspective.*

Abstrak: *Artikel ini membahas relasi manusia dan alam dalam hal penggunaan pestisida pertanian ditinjau dari pandangan Pierre Bourdieu. Pestisida menjadi jalan alternatif yang dipilih para petani dalam mewujudkan cocok tanam pertanian anorganik. Gaya hidup petani Indonesia, di antaranya ialah penggunaan pestisida pertanian yang dinilai ampuh dalam bercocok tanam hingga medapat hasil maksimal. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa gaya hidup atau habitus penggunaan pestisida oleh para petani sering dilakukan karena pestisida dinilai menjadi solusi tepat dalam bertani, namun penggunaannya tentu juga mengacu pada dosis dan takaran yang telah diberlakukan berdasarkan ketetapan hukum negara, dan juga anjuran agama Islam. Penggunaan pestisida harus tetap memperhatikan kondisi lingkungan alam dengan memahami pengendalian Organisme Penganggu Tumbuhan (OPT) yang tidak boleh menganggu kesehatan dan bersifat mengancam keselamatan manusia, menimbulkan gangguan dan kerusakan sumber daya alam dan atau lingkungan hidup. Peraturan pemerintah demikian ini sepadan dengan anjuran agama Islam terntang diperbolehkannya penggunaan pestisida sebagai gaya hidup para petani, asal tidak berlebihan. Penggunaan harus sesuai dosis dan takaran, serta tidak merusak kesehatan manusia dan lingkungan alam.*
Kata kunci: *Pestisida, Petani, Habitus, Perspektif Islam*

Introduction

Habitus of Farmers on Pesticides

Habitus was the spark of thought of Pierre Bourdieu in the realm of postmodernism. His thinking emphasizes the role of practice in human social dynamics. Therefore, his theories and ideas are widely used in many social science research and cultural studies. Bourdieu places the individual into a multidimensional space position. This space is not limited by social class, but rather by the type of capital owned.

The capital referred to in this article is in the form of the ability of farmers to consume pesticides as a supporter in farming. This capital then becomes a habitus, better known as a lifestyle, has made human behavior at work, one of which is the use of pesticides. Although all farmers already know that pesticides are consist of chemical fertilizers, those facts do not make it a reason to stop. On the contrary, farmers entrust pesticides as standard fertilizers that have received legality from the applicable law. Because through the spirit of farming, human life and primary needs in the form of food can continue. Indirectly farming life becomes a survival spirit every day.

Bourdieu then calls this belief "doxa" which encourages a habitus. Doxa is a deep belief that then supports specific social arrangements (Arismunandar, 2009). A belief that pesticides can change farmers' lives for the better. Through pesticides, agricultural yields can be maximized so that the harvesting can be more profitable. Those can be seen in the food needs initiated by the community who make themselves farmers who are ready for their needs. A sense of self-confidence and trust which Bourdieu later referred to as habitus. Why habitus? Because habitus is the key to social reproduction. It is central in generating and regulating the practices that shape social life, including farming.

However, in reality, this habitus is not the central theme in the agricultural movement. Farmers have other motivations that are pursued to be realized. Another form of motivation is the income of hefty profits to raise the economic level of the family. Farmers want as much profit as possible from the results of farming. This motivation then encourages farmers not to pay attention to the safety system of doses and doses applied to the use of pesticides. Various commodities are packaged in such an attractive way to pick up the title of success, such as pesticides.

Pesticides are one of the many human habits in getting used to an unhealthy lifestyle. It seems more and more accurate, the relationship between humans and nature

is increasingly showing symptoms and phenomena caused, including industrial accidents and pollution, vehicle fumes, indiscriminate disposal of garbage, contamination of river water due to factory waste, population explosion in an area, technology products, and so on. so on (Erwati, 2013). However, the use of pesticides cannot be denied in the modern era. This is a driver of the technological development of farmers in processing their agriculture in all sectors and geographical conditions.

This dilution reduces concentrations delivered to coastal systems compared to concentrations that might be measured at near-field, freshwater sites. Pesticides reaching coastal areas from upland sources have had maximal opportunities for physical and biological degradation and sorption onto or into particulate matter or sediments (Clark, et al.) Fertilizers have been carried out since 1200 BC using lime and wood ash to eradicate warehouse pests and are supported by using plant extracts or fumigation to protect plants (Subiyakto, 2007). The use of pesticides is preferred as an effective way rather than organic fertilizers. This effort is considered to improve the quantity and quality of crop yields more quickly and practically.

For example, rice farmers and melon farmers are skilled at using pesticides from initial planting to harvesting. The fulfillment of consuming these pesticide products is nothing but to avoid all worrying diseases that infect plants to avoid defects and crop failures. Efforts to anticipate all these concerns are made up for by using pesticides or inorganic fertilizers on a regular and periodic basis. Even farmers continue to apply pesticides to produce the best possible crop yields even if they are not infected with pests or weeds. Those behavior has even become a habit in farming life in Indonesia.

The use of chemical-based pesticides certainly impacts climate change in soil, water, air, and product yields, all of which are mutually sustainable. Edie (2009), describes the impacts that occur on the soil due to exposure to pesticides, including soil accumulating pesticides to high concentrations, potentially contaminating groundwater, the occurrence of decomposition processes that include biochemical, chemical, and photolysis reactions.

Utilizing Pesticides for Muslim Farmers

In this article, the process of using pesticides by farmers in processing their crops, especially for rice and melon farmers using the model and concept of Pierre Bourdieu's habitus. The habitus model is the truth of symbolic dominance that all individuals

believe. In this case, the truth of farmers in using pesticides is considered part of the ijtihad to earn a living and sustenance, even though there are impacts that can exploit nature and the surrounding environment. Then the concept of habitus compiles a goal of the form of a commodity that has market value.

The main focus of this article is the lifestyle habitus of using pesticides among farmers. Rice and melon farmers are the main specifications in this discussion which are referred to in the sociology of the village environment, where many farmers carry out farming activities. Pesticide comes from the root word pest which means pest and sida which means poison or deadly. From these two words, it can be interpreted that pesticide is a material used to control the population of living bodies considered pests in the sense that it is detrimental to human interests (Hanindipto, 2009). Pesticide compounds are bioactive, which can affect life by stopping growth, killing and suppressing pests or diseases, killing and suppressing weeds, knocking out leaves. Even though they have been processed in rigorous tests that include safety requirements, pesticides are still poisons[1]. Every poison always contains risks and dangers in its use for humans and the environment.

The real risk shows that the relationship between humans and nature becomes an inseparable unit. Moreover, various human desires and interests make nature increasingly a threat. Pesticides quickly reduce pest populations, prevent the spread of insect attacks, and suppress weed growth rates. This is the reason for farmers to anticipate various things that threaten their agricultural process. Pesticides are considered a powerful and practical way to suppress all kinds of agricultural hazards and are expected to boost economic profits and income from the products produced.

The use of pesticides has also been marked since the mass guidance program (bimas) was carried out as a means of controlling plant pest organisms (OPT) in the food crops and horticulture sub-sector in the late 1960s (Panut, 2012). However, the existence of pesticides has also been confirmed in government policy decisions to apply the criteria for human safety and the natural environment.

The policy basis of Government Regulation No. 7 of 1973 (Subiyakto, 2007); in order to protect human safety and natural resources, primarily biological natural wealth, and so that pesticides can be used effectively, the position of pesticides is regulated by stipulating regulations, among which each pesticide must be registered

with the Minister of Agriculture through the Pesticide Commission to be labeled with a permit; only pesticides that are licensed by the government that can be circulated and used according to the provisions applied in the pesticide permit; each pesticide must contain a statement from the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 429/Kits/Mm/I/1973.

In general, it can be said that these government regulations have not been fully complied with by the farmers. This can be seen from the habitus or lifestyle habits of farmers who are very dependent on pesticides. The desire to get perfect harvests makes farmers have big ambitions in achieving their goals. A simple example can be seen in the planting of spinach trees; when caterpillars eat the leaves, the farmers quickly deal with them with pesticides. This simple example continues to the level of complex farming systems, such as vegetables, fruits, and rice.

The correct perception of the concept of cultivating rice fields and crops cannot be separated from monitoring on plant protection (Kasumbogo, 2007), namely farmers and farmer groups are encouraged to understand OPT. Government Regulation No. 6 of 1995 concerning Plant Protection Article 4 (four) explains that the facilities and methods used in plant protection, including tools and machines, natural enemies, and pesticides, must not disturb health and threaten human safety, cause disturbance and damage to resources, nature and the environment.

Based on this condition, it is necessary to take strategic action from an Islamic point of view in regulating the habitus of using agricultural pesticides by farmers. This strategic action from an Islamic perspective is not merely a legal context and fiqh style based on the arguments of the Qur'an and Al-Hadith alone. However, it is also expected to be planned and sustainable in regulating human relations with nature, especially the natural environment of rice fields and agriculture as part of the development of the environment integral to the life of the Indonesian people.

Agricultural Pesticide Management

The concept of cutting-edge technology makes pesticides a necessity for the peasants. The use of agricultural pesticides, in addition to increasing agricultural production, also causes effects, impacts, and risks to the health of humans, animals, soil, water, and other components of natural organisms due to the active ingredients in the form of chemical toxins.

The Minister of Agriculture implemented a pesticide management policy in 1970 by establishing the Pesticide Commission and then implemented it in 1973. Since then the government has been active in issuing laws and regulations on pesticides. Many regulations are issued to ensure that the community, especially the farmers, can understand and comply with the ways of managing pesticides for the benefit of humans and the environment. Most farmers do not calculate and weigh the impacts and risks of the harmful use of pesticide practices. Many farmers made their measurements of the pesticides used in applying them to the farming system.

According to Law No. 12 of 1992 concerning Plant Cultivation Systems, article 20 paragraph 1 states that "Plant Protection is implemented with an Integrated Pest Control system". *"Integrated pest control system is an effort to control the population or the level of attack of plant-disturbing organisms by using one or more of various control techniques developed in one unit, to prevent economic losses and environmental damage."*

This article emphasizes that the use of pesticides is the last alternative. Control of non-pesticides or natural alternatives takes precedence and precedence. This strict regulation is applied to protect the natural environment and the welfare of human health, considering that the pesticide content is a chemical poison that certainly has impacts and risks.

Unlike pesticides, organic fertilizers that are more natural will reduce the risk of chemical toxins as described above. However, it is more challenging to make and takes a long time. Farmers can make organic fertilizers if chemical pesticide fertilizers are deemed harmful. Materials for organic fertilizers are also widely available in the environment. Such as compost, which is a product of decomposition of plant waste (straw, coconut husk, reeds, leaves, corn cobs) and animal waste that undergoes a decomposition process by decomposing microorganisms such as fungi, actinomycetes, and earthworms (Juarsah, 2010).

However, many farmers discouraged their enthusiasm in processing organic fertilizers. So it forms a habitus that is considered slow. Many farmers continue to use pesticides. According to Government Regulation no. 6 of 1995 article 15; the use of pesticides in the context of pest control is carried out appropriately (Kasumbogo, 2007).

a) Exact type

Adjust the type of pesticide used with the type of plant-disturbing organism, for example to control insects using insecticides.

b) Right dose

The amount of pesticide applied per unit area, weight, or target volume is adjusted according to the recommended kg/hectare.

c) Right way

Adjusted between pesticide formulation and application tools used, such as spraying, soaking, sowing.

d) Right on target

Adjusted between the types of plant commodities and the type and way of life of plant-disturbing organisms given pesticides.

e) On-time

When the population of plant-disturbing organisms has reached the control threshold, most of them comply with the requirements.

f) Right place

Adjusted to the conditions of the place to be given pesticides, such as dry land, water, swamp or warehouse.

The various appropriate classifications of pests are a form of government attention in providing policies on pesticides, and in principle they are cautious and responsible. This is what then becomes the hope to become public awareness of the potential dangers of pesticides. However, the presence of pesticides affects the products produced, then these products are consumed by humans. So, it is necessary to control the use of pesticides (Jeyaratnam, 1990: 140), as explained by J. Jeyaratnam, namely the public, especially people from developing countries, must be aware that pesticides are poisons, and their use must be controlled and the correct dose to avoid outbreaks.

Application of Plant Protection and Environmental Preservation

The application of plant protection from losses due to pest disturbance cannot be separated from food safety and environmental preservation, especially in applying it using materials or products that endanger human, animal and plant health. It is necessary to assess the impact of protection activities that include food quality, quality, and safety before being distributed and consumed by the public.

Many export countries that become consumers of our nation's agricultural products ask for guarantees that the products they receive and consume must be safe for consumption, with the essence of not harming body health. In addition, it also asks for

guarantees related to the processing of labeled products without damaging the environment. Demands like this become a challenge in the era of globalization, which has a large room for change in the uniformity of issues related to plant protection and food security, environmental conservation, human rights, democracy, and most importantly the ideals of successful export and international trade (Kasumbogo, 2007: 212) To fulfill these various forms of demand, the steps that can be understood as essential capital are awareness and understanding. Islam has given firmness to do good and benefit.

إن سعيكم لشتى

"Indeed, your efforts are different (there are good and bad)" (Surah Al-Lail [92]: 4).

Allah SWT has bestowed various potentials, regardless of whether these potentials tend to do good (towards light) or evil (towards darkness) and have their respective strengths and weaknesses (Talhah & Mufid, 2008). Like the path farmers take in using pesticides, it becomes a potential path in the position of the two criteria. However, in the use of pesticides, farmers should pay attention to the application of plant protection as respecting nature, that in managing and exploiting it must be following the rules, provisions of Allah and laws and regulations that do not deviate from the Qur'an and Hadith.

Behavioral of Muslim Farmers in Planting Activities

The actual womb of human life is green, with which it becomes a message of temporal events from a series of events that make up the diachronic time dimension which is also intentional (Paul, 2012). The thing that needs to be considered is the effort to continue to review the meaning of the message in everyday life with the hope of goodness. Just as many humans think that the plant's metabolic system is immobile and not essential to understand, it is an assessment of the ugliness of thinking and judging the existence of living things. Humans think that plants are immobile and unfeeling (Talhah & Mufid, 2008). When the soil dries up, the roots will turn in the direction of the dampness, finding their way into the canal buried with the soil. The roots become water pumps that function as universal solvents, raising the elements from the roots to the leaves, which will evaporate and fall back to the earth as a medium for the chain of life. Plants, therefore, function as simple organic and inorganic substances that carry out the

chemical process of photosynthesis or store solar energy in the form of food and fuel which will later appear as fire or caloric energy.

This explanation opens the horizon of knowledge that the existence of the natural environment is an integral part of human needs that needs to be protected. The existence of the environment is a potential space for farmers to meet their economic needs through farming. Rice and melons are icons of rural farmers' desires, apart from being a primary human need, rice can be harvested three to four times a year. In addition to rice, melons are also the target of agricultural cultivation which has the potential for high economic value and publicity (Rahmat, 2003).

The two models of cultivation then become the potential and behavior of farmers in realizing a chemical-based agricultural system. The behavioral tendency of farmers in Indonesia prefers to use pesticides as a practical and efficient step in processing inorganic rice or melons rather than organic ones. Moreover, pesticide facilities have been coordinated by the government, namely the Minister of Agriculture with the Pesticide Commission formed.

The distribution of pesticides has become a basic need of the farmers in the modern era, the demand is increasing and of course, boosting the level of consumerism of farmers in fulfilling them. This includes rice and melon cultivation, which can use pesticides of the same brand and type according to their function. This is what makes village farmers highlight and maintain the system of growing rice and melons, apart from the basic needs and sweet taste of melon, both of which are expected to mediate the increase in economic class.

Both rice and melon are considered to be commodities that have excellent and profitable prospects. The main target is aimed at meeting domestic market demand as well as substituting imported melons. Farmers, in realizing this prospect, are by utilizing practical alternatives through pesticides. Both are processed by providing the fulfillment of pesticides, including various kinds of drugs and fertilizers to eradicate various kinds of attacks, including pests, weeds, fungi/mushrooms, animals, hot, cold, dry, or rainy weather. The irregular natural cycle is also a characteristic of the situation and condition of rice fields in Indonesia which has been mixed with chemical doses of various kinds of inorganic fertilizers, and this affects the conditions of the soil, air, and natural systems which of course experience changes from the impact of the use of pesticides and all sorts of things. these kinds of drugs.

Farmers are good at reading the cycles of nature, and the attacks that threaten their agriculture, so all kinds of pesticides are ready to be purchased to anticipate various forms of these threats. The potential possessed by these farmers also shows that their work ethic is so great, that they focus on caring for crop yields properly and as early as possible to avoid various kinds of dangers of crop failure.

The content or composition of pesticides that have been tested for fit for use by the laboratory team of the authorities is of course, also expected to be understood and implemented by the farmers. At the same time, it is an appeal for farmers to use pesticides according to the dose and not exceed the predetermined dose. In addition, the recommendation for the use of pesticides as a last resort can be done by farmers. This means that the use of non-pesticides is preferred, and pesticides are the last resort. This command is also part of maintaining the pest control environment.

Farmers' Lifestyle Habitus in the Use of Pesticides

Farmers' lives are like people's lives in general, which cannot be separated from the social order system and structure, including society, economy, position, and others. Pierre Bourdieu (Mary S. Mander. 1987: 428) describes habitus as a truth of symbolic domination that all individuals believe. The context of habitus here is the habit or lifestyle of farmers in farming, especially in using pesticides, such as rice and melons in their treatment can use similar pesticides with the same brand. Farmers can easily buy or obtain these types of pesticides at the nearest fertilizer store.

Picture 1: Pesticides in bottles (Hikmawati document, 21 July 2017)

Picture 2: Pesticides in sachets (Hikmawati document, 21 July 2017)

According to Qadir As a rice farmer and melon, the use of pesticides is a common thing that farmers do today. He admitted that the use of pesticides would increase if the weather is not supportive, the threat of pests, fungi, weeds, and erratic seasons. Between rice and melon, in this case, there are differences in pesticide consumption. Melon occupies a higher cropping pattern requiring pesticides than rice.

If the weather is friendly, such as lack of rain and stable wind conditions, then pesticides are not much in their application to plants. On the other hand, if caterpillars attack plant leaves and fungi or fungi that interfere with plant growth, farmers quickly anticipate these threats by using pesticides. The type of pesticide to deal with this fungus or caterpillar is the Antracol and Manzate brands.

Farmers consider efforts to fulfill pesticides as a quick and practical effort to eradicate plant pests. If this is not done immediately, it will impact the shrinking of the leaves of the plant which has an impact on the growth of melons or rice which cannot grow normally or have defects. The impact of shriveled leaves also can cause losses to farmers, so the anticipation is that regardless of the price of pesticides from cheap to expensive, farmers will take so that plants can be free from all pest threats.

Then for the planthopper pest, the pesticide used is the Regent type. If Regent is ineffective in eradicating planthoppers, then the dose is increased by using the Prevathon brand of pesticides. These types of pesticides are also carried out by mixing with other brands to react quickly in eradicating pests. As well as Qadir said, if it is rainy season, then pesticides can be mixed with the Live Stick brand as a drug adhesive so that it does not fade in the rain.

The frequent use of pesticides is of course also at the expense of the farmers. The price of pesticides is calculated from 50,000 to 200,000 per unit for each package. If the packaging runs out, farmers continue to buy according to the amount and level they need. This is what makes habitus a belief in the truth in a target. Farmers believe that by using pesticides, crops will get good quality and quality and significantly impact yields and profits. This advantage is the big motivation for farmers in pursuing a sense of life satisfaction, even by choosing the path of using inorganic fertilizers made from toxic or chemical substances rather than organic fertilizers made from natural metabolic wastes that are safe and environmentally friendly.

This conception of pesticides in agriculture further strengthens the concept of *habitus and symbolic violence* Pierre Bourdieu which contributes to the reproduction of

social and cultural domination because thoughts and actions produce objective or empirical regularities in social action. As well as the perception of using pesticides which are considered the best way believed by farmers, it is indirectly symbolic violence that can harm human health and damage the natural environment even if humans do not think about it. This can be seen in the dissatisfaction with the use of pesticides. In addition to being used not according to the dosage applied on the composition label, farmers use pesticides that exceed the dose even when pests do not threaten the plants.

Qadir's confession as a melon and rice farmer said he was not satisfied if the plant growth was not optimal. Even though pests do not attack them, if the plant's shape is not fresh, then pesticides are reused to realize this sense of satisfaction. For example, if the leaves of rice or melons are not green, then farmers use metallic pesticides to make the leaves bright green and classy. Besides Metallic, Atonic pesticides are also used to increase leaf density. This habitus has become a truth and a habit in farming that farmers carry out in picking up the title of "successful farmer" through pesticides.

Both rice and melons have become commodities of capitalism to realize the ideals of increasing social class in the economic field of farmers. Capitalism aims to make a profit. Humans flocked to create commodities by creating goods to be sold in the market. The outward appearance of goods sold in these markets obscures the origins of commodities created by exploitative relationships. This compares the style of capitalism with the actions and behavior of farmers who actively use pesticides informing crop commodities to get as much profit as possible.

Behind the good and pleasing to the eyes, there are exploitative efforts, namely in excessive use of pesticides. Nothing but to create maximum results and classy. As Marx (Barker, 2015) explained, the capitalist system shows a dynamic system of mechanisms that are always driven by profit, which requires an overhaul and discovery of production facilities and new markets. Likewise, the efforts to reform farmers in finding new spaces for selling commodity products are carried out.

Implications of the Use of Pesticides

Habitus is related to capital because some habitus act as capital multipliers. Capital in Bourdieu's sense is extensive because it includes: economic capital, cultural capital, and symbolic capital (Siregar, 2016). These various capitals are owned by the farmer's insincerity, determination, and enthusiasm in making pesticides a basic need in

farming. Moreover, the government provides various types of pesticides that have passed clinical trials so that their use remains safe.

Based on this knowledge, farmers believe that the use of pesticides is allowed, and not something that is against the law because of its existence to support the nation's economy through agriculture. A person's attitude towards environmental conservation efforts must be equipped with his knowledge of environmental conservation to determine whether it is good or bad and be used as a comparison as evaluation material. Humans in this case are supported by their knowledge and awareness (Zulrizka, 2013) whether they support preserving the environment or not. The behavioral component will be expressed in pro or contra actions towards environmental conservation efforts. Suppose humans are supported by the motivation to take care of God's creations. In that case, they will shape their needs according to attitudes and behaviors that do not significantly impact themselves and the natural environment.

> *"Rasulullah Saw holding some sticks then he heard the sound of tasbih from the stick like the sound of bees groaning, as well as the hands of Abu Bakr, Umar, and Usman ra"*(Ibnu Katsir, 5: 79).

From the hadith mentioned above, it can be interpreted that everything that stands on this earth is a creature that glorifies. So it can be seen that the soil, plants, and air also glorify Allah SWT, and humans do not understand the prayer beads. This understanding further identifies the habitus of farmers in using pesticides, where the dynamic content of these chemicals can certainly eradicate and kill living things in large or large quantities.

The process of eradicating living things in pests, fungi or fungi, weeds, animals, which are considered detrimental to plants is undoubtedly not done only once. This process is carried out repeatedly and will undoubtedly affect the ecological system of the natural environment starting from changes like soil, air, and water. As explained in the hadith above, it urges humans to be gentle and loving towards all objects of human life needs. Then regarding the use of these pesticides, Islam describes various essence contents that can be used as references regarding the provisions and parameters for eradicating other living things that threaten plant growth.

"In some hadiths of Imam Nasa'i it is explained from Umar, Rasulullah Saw forbade killing frogs, he said the sound of the frog was the sound of prayer beads." (Ibnu Katsir, 5:79).

Rasulullah Saw emphasized the hadith in the form of a prohibition sentence, namely forbidding killing frogs. The reason the prophet forbade killing frogs is because

these animals are living beings who read tasbih. In addition, the presence of frogs does not interfere and is not to be taken advantage of (Hawazil, 1:133) so it cannot be killed. However, if there are animals that are considered disturbing and can be taken advantage of, they are allowed to be killed. Including pests or other pests that attack the growth and development of plants in the agricultural sector, they may be killed or exterminated.

This refers to the explanations of fiqh scholars such as Imam Qurtubi (Muhammad Shams Al-Haq, 14: 118), Ibn Rajab (4: 389) said that killing pests or animals as in the case of farmers, is legally permissible because their presence interferes with growth. crops that can threaten plant defects and impact crop failure and the decline in the value of the economic income of farmers. Moreover, the use of pesticides in the modern era can now be categorized in terms of inevitability.

The permissibility of using pesticides from an Islamic perspective makes farmers more confident because pesticides are not the only killer that harms the animals around them. However, pesticides are considered a helper or a solution to farming failures due to pests that attack.

Thus, the benefits obtained from pesticides are also widely felt by humans. This further strengthens the perspective of Bourdieu's habitus as an act of peace between the material and the symbolic, the conscious and the unconscious. Bourdieu tries to reconcile everyday life's concepts and practices in society, thereby overcoming the gaps between theory and practice, between thought and action, and between ideas and concrete reality (Arismunandar, 2009).

The understanding of the habitus, is the same as that expressed by Qadir, The reason farmers choose to grow crops with inorganic systems is that it is considered to boost the economic system of the peasantry, especially for those in the lower class. Inorganic agricultural systems using pesticides can obtain maximum production of produce. Unlike organic systems that use natural processing methods, produce or harvest can not be as much as inorganic systems.

In addition, inorganic agriculture can be done quickly, considering its chemical processing. Unlike the organic system that is considered slow in its growth. Although organic systems are much safer and environmentally friendly, Indonesian farmers still choose inorganic systems with chemical content. Of course, the impact and risk between organic and inorganic is very different. If organic does not cause any effect because it is

natural, then inorganic has a significant impact on farmers, natural cycles and changes in environmental structure.

Choosing inorganic rice field management with the application of pesticides has made the habitus or habit of farming commonplace in the community. The impacts of pesticide use are apparent. Pesticides move from agricultural land to streams that are carried by rain or evaporation, are left behind or dissolved in surface runoff, are present in the soil layer and dissolve along with groundwater flows. Accidental spills or the release of excessive chemicals on the water's surface will increase the concentration of pesticides in the water. This is what triggers unhealthy water. In addition, according to Sofia's (2001) research, only 20 percent of pesticides hit the target while the other 80 percent fell to the ground.

The accumulation of pesticide residues results in the contamination of agricultural land. If it enters the food chain, the toxic nature of pesticides can cause various diseases such as cancer, mutations, congenital disabilities, CAIDS (Chemically Acquired Deficiency Syndrom) (Sa'id, 1994).

Various forms of these impacts become essential to be considered for humans, especially farmers. The use of pesticides should look at and apply all proportions of its use, ordinances, and safeguards. Because not only on the environment, the impact of pesticides can also attack the health of farmers. Prijanto et al (2009) asserted that farming families are at risk of pesticide poisoning due to contact with sprayers, pesticide storage sites, pesticide application equipment, which can cause contamination in water, air, and food equipment in the home. Poisoning occurs due to a lack of understanding of the dangers of pesticides; there are still many farmers who use pesticides who pay less attention and follow excellent and safe handling methods to harm the farming family.

Thus, it is essential to pay attention to the use of pesticides in all respects, including their storage. It needs a strong understanding and awareness that pesticides are toxic and harmful, so humans need to be vigilant. To suppress the occurrence of poisoning, the behavioral procedures for pesticide use must also be realized. As well as putting pesticides and application tools in unique rooms far from the kitchen, rooms, and places that often occur physical contact for the occupants.

To anticipate these adverse effects, Islam recommends that everything is done with no exaggeration. Including the Islamic perspective that allows the use of pesticides in the agricultural system as presented based on the ulama' ijtihad in the book of fiqh

above. It is important to note that the use of pesticides is not allowed to be excessive. Pesticide use also needs to be balanced with adequate water (Majsztrik, Jhon C, et al., 2017), asserts that the efficiency of the waters can overcome the occurrence of drought. Islam is so comprehensive in organizing the survival of living things, as is the relationship of humans with the natural environment. The rule in the use of pesticides is nothing but to provide guidelines for humans not to do damage, as the firmness of Islam in the Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah verse 205.

"And when he turns away from you, he walks the earth to do damage to him, and to destroy crops and livestock, and Allah does not like corruption."

Damage is no longer a loss, but also a disaster and disaster if it is not immediately realized. Various forms of awareness can be done with various efforts, one of which is to apply enough and not excessively. Islam permits and permits the use of pesticides as a way for farmers to grow crops, as long as their application is adjusted to the provisions of the dose, dosage, and needs of their needs, and pays attention to all the procedures for their use in order to maintain the health of the farmer's family and the health of the environment.

This is commensurate with the value of environmental ethics committed between humans and the sustainability of the carrying capacity of the environment for present and future generations of humans. The environment is owned by humans today, but the environment is entrusted to future generations, and Islam teaches to motivate or move the human heart so as not to damage the environment and natural resources (Syamsuddin, 2017). Habitus and capitalism can be recognized as systems of social construction. The limitation that they do not worship can weaken awareness in the relationship between human relations and nature. If the attitude of farmers does not pay attention to these aspects and criteria, then the behavioral habitus that has been applied has led to facade or destructive actions. Islam forbids making mischief on this earth.

Conclusion

Habitus is considered the key to social reproduction. Because it is central in generating and regulating the practices that shape social life, including farming. Choosing the path of using pesticides by farmers in the application of the farming system is a way that is commonly done in this modern era. In addition to being practical, inorganic

processing systems with the use of pesticides are considered to boost the community's economic system. The government, in this case also supports the procurement and use of pesticides as a solution so that agriculture in Indonesia continues to develop and can support the primary food needs of the community. In addition to the government, the Islamic perspective also allows the use of pesticides, but this is done by taking into account the applicable regulations both in terms of the dose of use, it must not exceed the predetermined dose. Thus, farmers can continue developing their agriculture by using pesticides to get better agricultural solutions.

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