

## ABSTRACT

*Insemination of cattle is an injection/fertilization with a tool carried out by an inseminator officer. However, in practice in Sukajaya Village, inseminator officers are indicated to have problems with their wages/ujrah. Farmers complained about the excessive additional costs requested after insemination and not in accordance with those stated in the initial contract. Based on this, this study aims to analyze the practice of artificial insemination of cattle in Sukajaya Village, Buay Rawan District, South OKU Regency, then analyze its relationship to Islamic economic law. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method, namely describing, explaining, and drawing conclusions on the answers to the formulation of the problem regarding insemination practices and their relationship to ijarah law in Islamic economics. The results of the study showed that there were 25 certified artificial insemination officers under the Fisheries and Livestock Service of Sukajaya Village. The types of cattle that are most in demand are ongole and limousine cattle. The price for insemination varies depending on the type of cattle. For frozen semen cattle seeds are available free of charge from the provincial government, but in practice, to the community, especially farmers, farmers must always pay a certain price to get the insemination service. Based on sharia economic law, there is a flaw in the wage-wages/ijarah contract, where the payment for inseminator services is unclear in the initial contract, namely the additional costs that arise if the insemination is unsuccessful or the inseminated cow always fails to get pregnant and this cost is not mentioned in the initial contract before insemination, even there are additional costs when the cow is pregnant. This is certainly detrimental to farmers and also violates sharia economic law on wages/ijarah.*

**Keywords:** *Ijarah, artificial insemination, sharia economic law*