

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi	Ekonomi Syariah
Judul	Sistem Sewa Lahan Pertanian Fnb Agritech Aceh Tengah Per 1 Ru Dengan Sistem Bagi Hasil Di Masyarakat Desa Blang Mancung, Kecamatan Ketol, Kabupaten Aceh Tengah (Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah)

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya dua sistem pengelolaan lahan pertanian di Desa Blang Mancung, Kecamatan Ketol, Kabupaten Aceh Tengah, yaitu sistem sewa lahan yang diterapkan FNB Agritech Aceh Tengah dan sistem bagi hasil yang dipraktikkan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis mekanisme kedua sistem tersebut berdasarkan perspektif ekonomi syariah dengan menggunakan teori *ijarah* dan *mukhabarah* sebagai landasan kajian. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian lapangan. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem sewa lahan FNB Agritech telah memenuhi karakteristik akad *ijarah* melalui kejelasan objek, nilai sewa, dan kesepakatan para pihak, meskipun risiko usaha ditanggung oleh penyewa. Sementara itu, sistem bagi hasil masyarakat lebih mendekati akad *mukhabarah* karena penggarap menanggung modal dan biaya produksi, dengan mekanisme pengembalian modal sebelum pembagian keuntungan. Kedua sistem pada dasarnya diperbolehkan dalam ekonomi syariah, namun masih memerlukan peningkatan transparansi akad, pencatatan perjanjian, serta keseimbangan hak dan kewajiban agar lebih mencerminkan prinsip keadilan dan kemaslahatan.

Kata kunci: sistem sewa lahan, sistem bagi hasil, *ijarah*, *mukhabarah*, ekonomi syariah.

ABSTRACT

Name	Rini Fitriani
Study Program	Shariah Economy
Title	<i>A Comparative Analysis of the FNB Agritech Central Aceh Agricultural Land Lease System per 1 RU and the Profit-Sharing System Practiced by the Community of Blang Mancung Village, Ketol District, Central Aceh Regency: An Islamic Economics Perspective</i>

This study was motivated by the existence of two agricultural land management systems in Blang Mancung Village, Ketol District, Central Aceh Regency, namely the land lease system implemented by FNB Agritech Central Aceh and the profit-sharing system practiced by the local community. This study aims to analyze the mechanisms of both systems from the perspective of Islamic economics by employing the theories of ijarah and mukhabarah as the theoretical framework. This research employed a qualitative approach with a field research design. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, and analyzed through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that the land lease system implemented by FNB Agritech fulfills the characteristics of an ijarah contract through clear determination of the object, rental value, and mutual agreement between the parties, although business risks are borne by the tenant. Meanwhile, the community's profit-sharing system is more closely aligned with the mukhabarah contract, as the cultivator bears the production capital and costs, with capital being returned before profit distribution. Both systems are generally permissible under Islamic economics; however, improvements in contractual transparency, written agreements, and the balance of rights and obligations are necessary to better reflect the principles of justice and public benefit (maslahah).

Keywords: *land lease system, profit-sharing system, ijarah, mukhabarah, Islamic economics.*