

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “**Implementasi sistem bagi hasil ternak kambing di Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Akad Mudharabah**” ini ditulis oleh Bayu Mardika NIM 12402183337, Pembimbing: Suminto, M.Pd.I.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi adanya sistem gaduh atau bagi hasil kambing sebagai upaya mensejahterakan perekonomian masyarakat. Sistem gaduh atau bagi hasil kambing didasarkan keterbatasan ekonomi di masyarakat Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari khususnya untuk para petani dan buruh sehingga perlu adanya pekerjaan tambahan agar dapat memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari.

Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah (1) Mendeskripsikan penerapan sistem bagi hasil ternak kambing Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari. (2) Mendeskripsikan penerapan sistem bagi hasil ternak kambing Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari menurut perspektif akad *Mudharabah*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer berupa pemilik modal atau kambing, peternak, kepala desa, dan tokoh agama. Sedangkan data sekunder didapat dari buku-buku, penelitian terdahulu, dan sumber-sumber tertulis. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Teknik Analisis data dalam penelitian ini melalui tiga alur 1) reduksi data (*data reduction*), 2) penyajian data (*data displays*) dan 3) penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi (*conclusion drawing/veriffication*). Pengecekan keabsahan data melalui teknik triangulasi dan perpanjangan kehadiran dalam pemeriksaan keabsahan data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Penerapan sistem bagi hasil ternak kambing Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari diawali dengan *Ijab Qabul* melalui lisan tanpa tertulis. Dalam akad menentukan tentang pembagian hasil dari pemeliharaan kambing dan kewajiban masing-masing pihak. Pola bagi hasil keuntungan ternak kambing jika keuntungan berupa satu ekor anak dari induk kambing, maka anak kambing tersebut dijual kemudian hasilnya dibagi 50:50. Jika kesepakatan awal pembagian berupa uang, maka pembagian keuntungan 50:50 atau 40:60. (2) Penerapan sistem bagi hasil ternak kambing Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari dalam Perspektif Akad *Mudharabah*. Syarat ternak kambing harus jelas dan sama-sama diketahui oleh kedua belah pihak, kedua belah pihak dalam akad *Mudharabah* baligh dan berakal, dan harus jelas keuntungan yang diperoleh. Sedangkan rukun ternak kambing adalah kedua belah pihak, barang, dan akad. Prinsip ternak kambing Desa Wonoanti adalah sukarela, prinsip mendatangkan manfaat dan menolak kemudharatan, keadilan, dan kejelasan. Dalam perspektif akad *Mudharabah* penerapan sistem bagi hasil ternak kambing Desa Wonoanti Kecamatan Gandusari tergolong jenis *Mudharabah Musytarakah*.

**Kata kunci:** *Sistem Bagi Hasil, Ternak Kambing, Akad Mudharabah*

## **ABSTRACT**

*The thesis with title “Implementation of the goat production sharing system in Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District Viewed from the Perspective of Mudharabah Contracts” was written by Bayu Mardika NIM 12402183337, Advisor: Suminto, M.Pd.I.*

*This research is motivated by the existence of a rowdy system or goat profit sharing as an effort to prosper the community's economy. The rowdy system or goat production sharing is based on economic limitations in the people of Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District, especially for farmers and laborers, so additional work is needed to meet their daily needs.*

*The aims of this research were (1) to describe the application of the profit-sharing system for goats in Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District. (2) to describe the implementation of the profit-sharing system for goats in Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District according to the Mudharabah contract perspective.*

*This research used a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. The data sources in this study are primary data in the form of capital owners or goats, breeders, village heads, and religious leaders. While secondary data obtained from books, previous research, and written sources. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. Techniques for data analysis in this study were through three channels: 1) data reduction, 2) data displays and 3) conclusion drawing/verification. Checking the validity of the data through triangulation techniques and extending attendance in checking the validity of the data.*

*The results of the research show that: (1) The application of a profit-sharing system for goats in Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District, begins with an Ijab Qabul through oral without writing. In the contract, it determines the distribution of results from raising goats and the obligations of each party. The profit sharing pattern for goat livestock is if the profit is in the form of one kid from the mother goat, then the kid is sold then the result is divided 50:50. If the initial sharing agreement is in the form of money, then the profit sharing is 50:50 or 40:60. (2) Application of the goat livestock production sharing system in Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District in the Perspective of the Mudharabah Agreement. The conditions for raising goats must be clear and equally known by both parties, both parties in the Mudharabah contract are mature and reasonable, and the benefits must be clear. While the pillars of goat livestock are both parties, goods, and contracts. The principle of goat farming in Wonoanti Village is voluntary, the principle of bringing benefits and rejecting harm, justice and clarity. In the perspective of the Mudharabah contract, the application of the profit-sharing system for goats in Wonoanti Village, Gandusari District, is classified as the Mudharabah Musytarakah type.*

**Keywords:** Profit Sharing System, Goat Livestock, Mudharabah Agreement