

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “Analisis Dampak Penetapan Harga Komoditas Hasil Pertanian Padi Oleh Tengkulak Pada Pendapatan Petani Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Studi Kasus di Desa Belor Kecamatan Purwoasri Kabupaten Kediri)” ini ditulis oleh Muhammad Zainul Abidin, mahasiswa Program Studi Ekonomi Syariah Jurusan Ekonomi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam, NIM 126402211035, Pembimbing Dr. Chusnul Chotimah, M. Ag.

Kata Kunci: Penentuan Harga, Petani, Tengkulak, Pendapatan Petani, Ekonomi Islam.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh keluhan petani mengenai harga padi yang rendah meskipun hasil panen melimpah. Tengkulak dinilai mengambil keuntungan sepihak tanpa memperhatikan kesejahteraan petani. Namun, di sisi lain, tengkulak juga berperan dalam memasarkan hasil panen.

Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah (1) Bagaimana proses penetapan harga komoditas hasil pertanian padi oleh tengkulak di Desa Belor Kecamatan Purwoasri Kabupaten Kediri berlangsung? (2) Bagaimana pandangan petani mengenai dampak penetapan harga oleh tengkulak pada pendapatan mereka? (3) Bagaimana penetapan harga komoditas hasil pertanian padi dalam perspektif islam?

Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif yang merupakan pemahaman sebuah kasus secara rinci dengan cara mengumpulkan data dari hasil observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Oleh karena itu, pemilihan metode ini memungkinkan peneliti menyajikan data yang faktual, menyeluruh, dan mendalam terkait kondisi nyata yang terjadi di lapangan. Peneliti berhasil mengamati kegiatan jual beli padi ini selama 2 bulan dengan mencari informasi melalui 11 narasumber yaitu 4 orang dari tengkulak, 5 orang petani dan 2 tokoh agama.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat kesimpulan bahwa: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Penetapan harga padi dipengaruhi oleh kualitas panen dan negosiasi, namun lemahnya posisi tawar petani akibat keterbatasan informasi pasar dan akses terhadap pupuk menyebabkan harga yang diterima lebih rendah dari harga pasar. (2) Petani merasa dirugikan karena pendapatan tidak menutupi biaya produksi dan kebutuhan hidup. Ketergantungan pada tengkulak memperburuk kondisi ini. (3) Dalam perspektif ekonomi Islam, praktik tengkulak belum mencerminkan prinsip keadilan, transparansi, dan larangan eksploitasi. Oleh karena itu, reformasi distribusi dan pemberdayaan petani diperlukan untuk menciptakan transaksi yang adil sesuai nilai-nilai Islam.

ABSTRACT

The thesis with the title "Analysis of The Impact of Price Determination of Rice Agricultural Products by Middlemen on Farmers' Income in an Islamic Economic Perspective (Case Study in Belor Village, Purwoasri District, Kediri Regency)" was written by Muhammad Zainul Abidin, student of the Sharia Economics Study Program, Department of Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, NIM 126402211035, Supervisor, Dr. Chusnul Chotimah, M. Ag.

Keywords: *Price Determination, Farmers, Middlemen, Farmers' Income, Islamic Economics.*

This research was motivated by farmers' complaints about low rice prices despite abundant harvests. Middlemen are considered to take unilateral profits without considering farmers' welfare. However, on the other hand, middlemen also play a role in marketing the harvest.

The formulation of the problem in this study is (1) How does the process of determining the price of agricultural commodities of rice by middlemen in Belor Village, Purwoasri District, Kediri Regency take place? (2) What are the views of farmers regarding the impact of price determination by middlemen on their income? (3) How is the determination of the price of agricultural commodities of rice from an Islamic perspective?

This study uses a qualitative research type with a descriptive research type which is a detailed understanding of a case by collecting data from observations, interviews and documentation. Therefore, the selection of this method allows researchers to present factual, comprehensive and in-depth data related to real conditions that occur in the field. Researchers have successfully observed this rice buying and selling activity for 2 months by seeking information through 10 sources, namely 4 people from middlemen, 5 farmers and 2 religious figures.

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that: The research results show that: (1) The determination of rice prices is influenced by the quality of the harvest and negotiation, but the weak bargaining position of farmers due to limited market information and access to fertilizer causes the prices received to be lower than market prices. (2) Farmers feel disadvantaged because their income does not cover production costs and living expenses. Dependence on middlemen worsens this condition. (3) From an Islamic economic perspective, the practices of middlemen do not yet reflect the principles of justice, transparency, and the prohibition of exploitation. Therefore, distribution reform and farmer empowerment are needed to create fair transactions in accordance with Islamic values.