

ABSTRAK

Evi Elvira. 105251101621. *Analisis Hukum Ekonomi Syariah Terhadap Sistem Pengupahan Pada Buruh Pekerja Karet Di Desa Tibona Kabupaten Bulukumba.*

Dibimbing oleh Muhammad Ridwan dan Hasanuddin.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan konsep pengupahan pada buruh pekerja karet di Desa Tibona Kabupaten Bulukumba menurut hukum ekonomi syariah, menganalisis sistem pengupahan yang diterapkan pada pekerja perkebunan karet di Desa Tibona Kabupaten Bulukumba.

Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui observasi langsung di lapangan dan wawancara mendalam dengan lima narasumber, yaitu seorang pemilik lahan karet dan empat orang buruh. Analisis dilakukan berdasarkan teori hukum ekonomi syariah, dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya lokal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pengupahan di Desa Tibona didasarkan pada volume hasil panen getah karet dengan pembagian hasil sebesar 60% untuk pemilik lahan dan 40% untuk buruh, yang disepakati melalui musyawarah. Sistem ini telah menerapkan prinsip transparansi dan keadilan dalam penentuan harga dan pembayaran upah, yang dilakukan tepat waktu.

Kata Kunci: Sistem Pengupahan, Hukum Ekonomi Syariah, Buruh Karet

ABSTRACT

Evi Elvira. 105251101621. *Analysis of Sharia Economic Law on the Wage System for Rubber Workers in Tibona Village, Bulukumba Regency.* Supervised by Muhammad Ridwan and Hasanuddin.

This study aims to describe the concept of wages for rubber workers in Tibona Village, Bulukumba Regency according to sharia economic law, analyze the wage system applied to rubber plantation workers in Tibona Village, Bulukumba Regency.

The study used a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data were obtained through direct observation in the field and in-depth interviews with five sources, namely a rubber land owner and four workers. The analysis was carried out based on the theory of sharia economic law, taking into account local social, economic, and cultural conditions.

The results of the study indicate that the wage system in Tibona Village is based on the volume of rubber latex harvest with a profit sharing of 60% for the land owner and 40% for the workers, which was agreed upon through deliberation. This system has implemented the principles of transparency and fairness in determining prices and wage payments, which are carried out on time.

Keywords: Wage System, Sharia Economic Law, Rubber Workers,