

ABSTRAK

Pupuk bersubsidi merupakan instrumen penting dalam mendukung produktivitas pertanian dan kesejahteraan petani. Namun, dalam praktiknya masih ditemukan berbagai penyimpangan yang berpotensi merugikan petani serta bertentangan dengan ketentuan hukum dan prinsip syariah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praktik jual beli pupuk bersubsidi di Gampong Rayeuk Kareung serta menilai kesesuaiannya dengan perspektif fikih muamalah dan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 04 Tahun 2023 tentang Pengadaan dan Penyaluran Pupuk Bersubsidi untuk Sektor Pertanian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan jenis penelitian studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian terdiri atas petani, pengecer pupuk, perangkat desa, tokoh agama, serta pihak terkait lainnya. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik jual beli pupuk bersubsidi di Gampong Rayeuk Kareung masih menghadapi beberapa permasalahan, yaitu keterlambatan distribusi, penjualan pupuk di atas Harga Eceran Tertinggi (HET), praktik pemaketan pupuk bersubsidi dengan pupuk non-subsidi, serta ketidaktepatan sasaran penerima pupuk bersubsidi. Dari perspektif fikih muamalah, praktik tersebut mengandung unsur yang bertentangan dengan prinsip keadilan (*al-'adl*), kerelaan para pihak (*'an tarāḍin*), dan larangan gharar karena dapat menempatkan petani pada posisi yang dirugikan. Sementara itu, berdasarkan Permendag Nomor 04 Tahun 2023, praktik tersebut tidak memenuhi prinsip enam tepat dalam penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi, yaitu tepat jenis, jumlah, harga, tempat, waktu, dan mutu. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa praktik jual beli pupuk bersubsidi di Gampong Rayeuk Kareung belum sepenuhnya sesuai dengan ketentuan fikih muamalah maupun Permendag Nomor 04 Tahun 2023. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan pengawasan, transparansi distribusi, serta edukasi kepada pelaku usaha dan petani guna mewujudkan sistem penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi yang adil, efektif, dan sesuai dengan prinsip syariah.

Kata Kunci: Pupuk Bersubsidi, Jual Beli, Fikih Muamalah, Permendag Nomor 04 Tahun 2023, Keadilan Ekonomi.

ABSTRACT

Subsidized fertilizer serves as a crucial instrument for supporting agricultural productivity and farmer welfare. However, in practice, various irregularities persist that potentially disadvantage farmers and conflict with legal provisions and Sharia principles. This study aims to analyze the practices surrounding the sale and purchase of subsidized fertilizer in Rayeuk Kareung Village, Blang Mangat District, Lhokseumawe City, and to assess their compliance with the perspective of *fikih muamalah* (Islamic commercial law) and the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 04 of 2023 concerning the Procurement and Distribution of Subsidized Fertilizer for the Agricultural Sector. The study employs an empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach and a case study design. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation. Research informants included farmers, fertilizer retailers, village officials, religious leaders, and other relevant parties. Data analysis was conducted through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that the sale and purchase of subsidized fertilizer in Rayeuk Kareung Village face several issues: distribution delays, sales exceeding the Highest Retail Price (HET), the practice of bundling subsidized fertilizer with non-subsidized fertilizer, and the misallocation of subsidized fertilizer to unintended recipients. From the perspective of *fikih muamalah*, these practices contain elements that conflict with the principles of justice (*al- 'adl*), mutual consent (*'an tarāḍin*), and the prohibition of *gharar* (uncertainty/deception), as they can place farmers at a disadvantage. Meanwhile, based on the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 04 of 2023, these practices fail to meet the "six rights" principles of subsidized fertilizer distribution: the right type, quantity, price, location, time, and quality. This study concludes that the practice of buying and selling subsidized fertilizer in Rayeuk Kareung Village does not yet fully comply with the provisions of *Fikih Muamalah* (Islamic commercial jurisprudence) or Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 04 of 2023. Therefore, enhanced supervision, distribution transparency, and education for business actors and farmers are required to establish a subsidized fertilizer distribution system that is fair, effective, and consistent with Sharia principles.

Keywords: Subsidized Fertilizer, Buying and Selling, *Fikih Muamalah*, Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 04 of 2023, Economic Justice.