

ABSTRACT

Nasihuddin, Erwin Basthomi, 09220059, **Early Intake of Profit Sharing (Case Study of Cow *Mudlarabah* Contract in Banyutengah Village, Panceng Gresik District)**. Thesis, Department of Sharia Business Law, Sharia Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang,
Supervisor: Dr. H. Dahlan Tamrin, M. Ag.

Keywords: Early Intake, Profit, Sharing.

Profits which is resulted within a cooperation must be divided after the expiration of the contract between the parties of the cooperation, because it is known how much profit has been obtained, but if the profit-sharing was requested earlier by the manager of the capital before the contract ends it can lead to problems between the parties, because such cooperation of uncertainty in obtaining benefits. It occurs in the Banyutengah village Panceng Gresik District associated with early intake of profit sharing, is the condition that prompted the authors to conduct research on the issue.

The formulation of the problem of this study is, first: How is the division of cattle *mudlarabah* contract in the Banyutengah village Panceng Gresik District. Second: Why the decision advantage for earlier results by *mudlarib* before the *mudlarabah* contract ends. Third: How the view of Islamic law about early intake of profit sharing by *mudlarib* of cow *mudlarabah* contract.

The research is empirical research. The approach used in this study used a qualitative descriptive approach. Sources of data used in this study are primary and secondary data sources. The data obtained by interview, observation and documentation. The data is then analyzed by digging the necessary data and analyzing and drawing conclusions from these issues.

The study reveals these following thirdlys: Firstly, because it has become a culture. Then the distribution results conducted in Banyutengah village no verbal agreement. Since the beginning, it should be verbal speech of percentage and the sharing of time because it was included in *mudlarabah* pillars. Secondly, early intake of profit sharing by *mudlarib* because economic factors, this should not be done by *mudlarib* because not certainly advantage to be gained. Third, such a thing should be according than Islamic law, because in essence mu'amalah law it should on the basis of the pleasure both parties.