

ABSTRACT

About 95% of the people in Pauh Village, Bonai Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu Regency, depend their lives on oil palm plantations and sell their crops to buyers (Suppliers). Sales with the debt bondage system initially appear that both parties act in good faith, but the time this transaction will be made. Fees for students. The problems involved in this thesis are, First, how to carry out the sale and purchase agreement of Fresh Fruit Bunches between farmers and Suppliers in Pauh Village, Bonai Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu Regency in 2017? How do you make payments in purchasing fresh fruit bunches between oil palm farmers and suppliers in Pauh Village, Bonai Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu District? Third, how to measure the parties in the sale and purchase agreement of farmers with suppliers in Pauh Village, Bonai Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu Regency?

The research method in this study, using this type of research is sociological research / empirical jurisdiction. In this study data collection methods with interviews, and questionnaires, literature study. After the data collected is then analyzed qualitatively, the conclusion with the inductive method is to find out the specific forms of general forms.

From the results of this study it was agreed, the first, namely the implementation of the sale and purchase of farmers Pauh Village, Bonai Darussalam District, Rokan Hulu Regency, was carried out by a debt bondage system. This system makes the makers because they continue for a long time, secondly, Efforts to Implement the Principle of Balance in buying and selling fresh fruit between farmers and suppliers is not a balance principle because farmers cannot contract with what has been determined by the supplier.

Keywords: Balance principle, contract, buying and selling, Fruit bunches, farmers, suppliers