

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF SCALES IN BUYING AND SELLING PRACTICES IN TERMS OF SHARIA ECONOMIC LAW

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Abstract:

This study uses qualitative techniques to answer questions about how the analytical system uses scales in trading practices as defined in sharia Islamic economic law. Scales are used to measure product weight during buying and selling transactions, so it is important to pay attention to the accuracy of the measurements when buying and selling. In practice, dishonesty and ambiguity often arise when ambiguity occurs. The ambiguity here is due to the lack of transparency in buying and selling transactions. Therefore, the buyer should pay more fees at the time of payment. Therefore, this sale and purchase must be carried out properly in accordance with Islamic law and in accordance with the legal basis of good buying and selling in the Al Quran and Sunnah Rasulullah SAW.

Keywords: Buying and selling, scales, sharia economic law

INTRODUCTION

In Islam, humans are given the freedom to interact with each other in various areas of life. Because all humans personally have needs in the form of clothing, food, and shelter. While humans are still alive, no human being can meet the needs of his own life, therefore humans are required to be able to interact with fellow humans. Humans must know that Allah SWT created humans with the character of mutual need between some of them and some others (Rahmadani, 2019). Allah SWT inspires them to exchange goods and various useful things, by buying and selling and all types of interactions so that life can run smoothly (Amir, 2021).

Buying and selling in the community is a routine activity carried out at all times by all humans. But buying and selling that is correct according to Islamic law is not necessarily carried out by all Muslims. There are even those who do not know at all about the provisions stipulated by Islamic law in terms of buying and selling (Suryana, 2016).

Buying and selling is one of the ways of transferring ownership that is lawful by the Quran. that existed before the Qur'an was revealed, the Qur'an regulates *tijarah* which includes buying and selling, so that its implementation is carried out on the basis of mutual willingness, exchanging goods for goods or goods for money by releasing property rights from one to another on the basis of mutual surrender (Harumsari & Harun, 2019). And it has been the agreement of

the scholars that buying and selling is permissible in Islam, based on the word of Allah Almighty as follows:

It means: "And Allah has legalized buying and selling and forbade usury" (Qs. Al-Baqarah:275 (Ri, 2010)

A Muslim is required to make trades according to the instructions laid out by the Shar'i at the time of making all forms of transactions. Buying and selling is a necessity in life, because humans cannot live without these buying and selling activities. For this reason, Allah has taught the conditions and pillars contained in the Qur'an and the sunnahs of the Prophet so that buying and selling activities will be created without violence, fraud, as explained in the explanation of the hadith as follows:

Which earning is better, he said the man's work with his hand, and every sale is justified

Meaning: "One's business produced by one's own hands and broken buying and selling" (HR. Ahmad and the Bazar of Rafi'ibn Khudaij, ra)"

From the explanation of the verse above, it can be understood that the virtue of working in order to seek sustenance, and the best buying and selling is based on Islamic law, because buying and selling is the axis of civilization and the order of people's lives. Therefore, both are among the foremost and best businesses. Someone who goes into the business world is obliged to know the things that can cause buying and selling to be legitimate so that the sale and purchase runs legally and his actions are far from unjustified damage (Ramdan & Purnamasari, 2020).

Freedom of diversity in buying and selling requires mutual consent. Togetherness and agreement from all parties who make the agreement and do not let the benefits obtained by one party are losses suffered by the other party. Mutual agreement and avoiding all forms of coercion and deception (Shobirin, 2016). In Islam also prohibits fraud in buying and selling every transaction in Islam must be based on the principle of willingness between both parties (equally ridha). They must have the same information (complete information) so that neither party feels deceived (deceived), because there are conditions that are unknown to one party unknown to one party (Astuti, 2018).

Fraud is the cause of injustice in society, even though justice is needed in every action so as not to cause disputes. The owner of the scale is always in a state of danger with grievous punishment if he acts fraudulently with his scale. It is no exaggeration if honesty is now a rare behavior (Khoiruddin, 2015). To prove that by one of them looking in the markets. Many of us find trade transactions that deceive consumers. Currently, it is rare to find traffickers who show the weight of the weight of the goods purchased (Rusydi et al., 2018). If you do not pay close attention, the groceries are neatly wrapped without knowing whether the dose is right or not (Fauzan, 2018).

The market is a meeting place for sellers and buyers to make buying and selling transactions for goods or services (Qolbi et al., 2023). One of the facilities or places used by the community to make buying and selling transactions is the Tanjung Bajure Sungai Full market. Tanjung Bajure Market has a variety of traded goods both primary and secondary including chicken meat. In the practice of buying and selling chicken meat in the Tanjung Bajure market, transactions are still carried out that are not in accordance with the review of Islamic economic law where there are elements of fraud committed by traders in the Tanjung Bajure market.

Based on preliminary observations on January 23, 2023, Tanjung Bajure Sungai Full Market, the problem in buying and selling in this market is that there are still traders who use manual

scales that can change the dose and also in buying and selling transactions that are not Islamic such as there are games in a scale and dose such as chicken meat sellers in Tanjung Bajure Market which can change the shape of the number dose in the manual scale used, the result of the scale according to what is seen by the buyer while the volume of basic food items purchased is reduced, most buyers in the Tanjung Bajure market do not mind while according to Islam it is a form of theft of other people's property. If the scale size is small, it can be a threat and will be a greater threat if the scale size increases by a large amount. The law of reducing the scales in Islam is included in the grave sin or the same as the sin of one who neglects his prayer.

Relevant Research in writing this journal, the author takes references from several research results as follows: first, Dimas Setia Utama. Sharia Economic Law Study Program, Department of Muamalah Sharia Faculty of Purwokerto State Islamic Institute 2020, Thesis entitled "Review of Islamic Law on Rounding Scales in the Business of Buying and Selling Slaughtered Chicken" Buying and selling using scales is important to pay attention to the accuracy of the scale dose in weighing because it is used to determine the weight of an item. In weighing practice, there is often fraud and uncertainty, the vagueness here is because the buying and selling business actors in this study are UD employees. The blessing that does rounding on the scales and the absence of openness between sellers and buyers. So, buyers have to pay more fees when making payments. Therefore, buying and selling must be carried out properly, in accordance with Islamic sharia (rules), and must also be in accordance with the legal basis of buying and selling both in the Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet SAW. The study aims to answer the problem of how the scale rounding system in the business of buying and selling slaughtered chicken in UD. Blessings are seen from Islamic law. This research is a type of field research or (field research) which is collecting data directly from the research location. The location of the research was carried out at the place of buying and selling UD slaughtered chicken. Blessings of Panembangan Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency. The research approach used is the Sociological Normative approach. The data sources used are primary data sources and secondary data sources then supplemented with observations and interviews with several relevant sources. The results of this study explain that in buying and selling slaughtered chicken at UD. Blessing there is rounding of the scales. Scale rounding is the process of rounding up UD employees. Blessing. In practice, scales that were originally 2.3 kilograms were rounded to 2.5 or 2.8 kilograms were rounded to 3 kilograms, which the results of the scales were never notified to the buyer. Rounding this kind of scale will cause uncertainty or Garar because the buyer does not know exactly how much the chicken weighs purchased, if the business practices carried out contain elements of obscurity, the business should not be done (Dimas, 2020).

Second, Tholib Alawi. Postgraduate Student of UIN SGD Bandung 2017. Journal entitled "Aspects of Fraud in the Buying and Selling System (Analysis on the Practice of Buying and Selling Prepaid Electric Pulses (Tokens))" the system of selling electric toys (tokens) that occurs in society in modern times. Where there is a current electricity toll (token) transaction system, after being seen in practice there is a *tadlis* aspect to the transaction. Therefore, in this study will be described about the theory of the concept of buying and selling systems according to Islam and as well as aspects of *tadlis* in buying and selling transactions. Then research was carried out through field observation. refers to loaded theories. As well as drawing conclusions by providing solutions from what has been researched. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, population determination and sample in this study, namely the electric pulse sales counter in

Cimahi City, West Bandung Regency, West Java Province. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, and data analysis techniques are carried out through the process of data reduction, data display and verification. This study aims to reveal the *tadlis* aspect in buying and selling electricity pulses and provide solutions by providing system electricity buying and selling services to avoid the *tadlis* aspect. The results of discussions in buying and selling transactions, be it buying and selling transactions on electricity pulses (tokens) or on other buying and selling transactions, are expected to be transparent or honest by sellers. Regarding the current buying and selling of electricity pulses (tokens), it is expected that the buying and selling system will be equated with buying and selling mobile phone pulses which, between the quantity of pulses to be received by consumers, the selling price and the profits obtained by the producer are clearly known when the sale and purchase transaction takes place. Such as a list of tariffs, prices, nominal or amounts to be obtained and benefits obtained (Vireyto & Sulasmiyati, 2017).

Third, ST Fatimah UIN Alauddin Makassar 2016. Journal entitled "Analysis of Buying and Selling Practices in Makassar City Community (Field Study of Fruit Traders in Makassar City)" In economic activities synonymous with buying and selling, where every buying and selling activity of each party wants to always be profitable, sellers want to be able to sell their merchandise as much as possible, and buyers want what they buy to get good quality. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type and is carried out with field studies. The study population was all *langsar* sellers in the city of Makassar, and the selected sample was 20 responders. The results of the study stated that the *langsar* traders consciously deliberately cheated in terms of reducing the scale, the motive for *tadlis* practices carried out by *langsar* traders was to take advantage and often there were buyers who often asked for more during the weighing process, so that traders were faced with a dilemma between fulfilling consumer desires and the mathematical risk of experiencing losses. Or not following the will of the buyer, with the consequence that consumers move to other merchants. Such business practices, directly or indirectly, have damaged and weakened the competitiveness of business actors themselves. Whatever the pretext, transparency and honesty are the most basic things in buying and selling (Fatimah, 2016).

METHOD

The type of research taken in this research is Field Research, namely research carried out in the field or directly to the place of research. Field research is research that aims to study intensively about the background of the current state and social, individual, group, and community interactions (Zuliani, 2022). In field research is direct research by interacting with the object under study so that it will get a definite and accurate data source.

Meanwhile, the research approach is qualitative research that is relevant to understanding social phenomena (human actions) where research data is not processed through statistical procedures but data analysis is carried out inductively (Ramdhan, 2021). In this study examines the Analysis of the Use of Scales and Measurements in the Practice of Buying and Selling in Review of Sharia Economic Law (Case Study in Tanjung Bajure Sungai Full Market)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Scales in Islam

1. Understanding Scales in Islam

Scales in al-Kaya's Arabic Dictionary and in the Big Dictionary Indonesian scales are tools for weighing such as balance sheets, catties and so on (Abdurrahman & Kurniawan, 2022). Scales are taken from the word draw which means appeal, balance, lead, comparison (Kurniawan, 2019).

Scales are taken from the word draw which means appeal, scale, lead, comparison (Pangiuk, 2019). Weighing (not partial), from this understanding can be taken the understanding that weighing is an act of weighing (Daulay & Hasibuan, 2021). A scale is a tool to determine whether an object is in accordance (compare) its weight with the weight that is made a standard. Scales reflect fairness, if the results point to the end in the practice of scales regarding human rights (Supendi, 2011).

From this understanding, it can be understood that weighing is an act of weighing while to carry it out we need a tool called a scale. A scale is a tool to find whether an object is in accordance with its weight with the weight that is made a standard. Scales reflect fairness, moreover the results of the final designation in practice of scales concerning human rights.

2. Legal Basis of Weighing in Islam

Individual freedom in carrying out economic activities is bound by the provisions of Islam contained in the Qur'an and also as-Sunnah. Buying and selling as one of the activities in economic activities is highly recommended to be fair and honest in these activities (Nursyamsu et al., 2020). The legal basis of scales in buying and selling is found in the Qur'an and as-Sunnah.

a. Koran

As explained in the fiman Allah SWT in namely:

It means: "And establish the scales justly and do not reduce them" (QS ar-Rahman:9 (Ri, 2010).

It means: "Perfect the measure and do not be among those who harm. And weigh it with a straight scale. Do not harm man to his rights and do not run rampant on the earth by making mischief" (QS ash-Shuara 181-183)

From the explanation of the above verse, Allah Almighty affirms that so that you do not go beyond the limits and betray the person to whom you give the scales (justice), and as a command to perfect the measure and establish the scales justly and do not reduce the scales if weighing for humans.

b. As-Sunnah

Whoever cheats, it's not from me

It means: "Whoever deceives (cheats) is not of my class." (HR. Muslim)

The hadith above contains very important things where if doing things cheating or harming others includes bad or despicable deeds. This is not only on the issue of buying and selling but all forms of actions that contain deficiencies in the dosage. if someone commits cheating, harming others or cheating, doing things that are not in accordance with the Shari'a then such a person does not belong to the class of the Prophet. And to be shunned from God's grace is to be kept out of heaven and drawn to hell.

3. Accuracy of Measures and Scales in Islam

In buying and selling accuracy is accuracy, in this case it is accuracy and scales used in buying and selling. In order for the buying and selling process to be carried out properly, the scales and measurements must be carried out correctly. A witness is said to be valid of course if it fulfills what is contained in the legal conditions of the transaction, both general conditions and special

conditions (Syahidah, 2009). Jurisprudence scholars put forward the legal condition of buying and selling, namely buying and selling is considered valid if two things are fulfilled:

1. Buying and selling avoids defects such as goods being traded are not clear, both type, quality and quantity. Buying and selling contains elements of coercion, fraud and other conditions that result in damaged trades.

2. If the object being traded is a movable object, then the goods are immediately controlled by the buyer and the price is controlled by the seller, while the immovable goods can be controlled by the buyer after everything is settled.

As for the goods traded using doses and scales, the doses and scales must be done correctly, there is no element of subtraction or addition to the scales or doses. Because the goods weighed are not in accordance with the number of scales that are raised, the sale and purchase is damaged.

4. The Wisdom of Scales in Buying and Selling

Islam places great emphasis on the importance of upholding measures and scales fairly and correctly so that no party is harmed, among the principles of trade in Islam is honest and fair. The wisdom of scales in buying and selling is that Muslim traders carry out buying and selling to avoid uncertainty and avoid disputes between traders and buyers (REMBANG, n.d.). In weighing an item in an endeavor, Islam always expects goodness in trading to obtain the blessings of Allah SWT in the world and hereafter

Indeed, God has advised all mankind in general, and merchants in particular, to be honest in weighing, measuring and measuring merchandise. To avoid irregularities in weighing, measuring and measuring which is a form of fraud in trade, even though it does not appear to be more loss and damage caused to humans than crime.

The Word of Allah Almighty which confirms the scales and the following: It means: "and perfect the measure when you measure, and weigh it with the correct scales. That's the main thing (for you) and the better the result". (Al-Isra:35)

The above verse affirms that believers should honestly use measures and scales. Because then there is a sense of peace on both sides, both sellers and buyers, the advantage found is honesty.

5. Weight Reduction According to Islamic Law

Buying and selling must prioritize honesty and truth because it is the most important value. The act of reducing the scales is a dishonorable act. Because the sale and purchase should not contain elements of fraud and do not harm parties and must be accompanied by a sense of justice and honesty and bring benefits to both parties who transact (TIARA, 2022).

In Islam it is stipulated for the reduction of balance sheets and the command to enforce scales, as explained in Q.S. Ar-Rahman (55):9

It means: "And hold up the scales justly, and do not reduce them" Ar-Rahman (55):9

The explanation of the above verse that And hold up the scales justly means not to cheat, and do not reduce the scales, that is to reduce the weight of the scales weighed. So establish the scale fairly on every transaction made, and do not reduce the scale (Pangiuk, 2019).

The reduction of scales has received special attention in the Qur'an because such practices have deprived others of their rights. In addition, this practice also has a big impact because it harms one party and does not want to be fair to others and will foster a sense of mistrust between the seller and the buyer. The parties in buying and selling must pay attention to the

rules and rules that apply in buying and selling, one of which is that it is forbidden to cheat on others because the punishment is very painful. Cheating is the cause of injustice and discord in society.

6. Types of Scales

Based on the classification, scales can be grouped into several categories according to their function and type of scale, including:

1. Manual scale, which is a type of scale that works mechanically with a spring system. This type of scale uses an indicator in the form of a needle as an indicator of the measured size of time.
2. Digital scale, which is a type of scale that works electronically on electric power. Generally, this scale uses a weak current and the indicator is a digital number on the screen.
3. Analog scales, which are scales that can be used in households, these scales are also often used by vegetable traders, fruits, fish, and the like.
4. Hybrid scales, which are scales that work as a combination of manual and digital scales. Hybrid scales are usually used for locations where there is no electricity.
5. Body scales, which are scales used to measure weight.
6. Hanging / charter scales, which are scales that are placed hanging and work with the principle of a lever.
7. Gold scale, which is a type of scale that has high accuracy to measure the mass of gold.

B. Dosage in Islam

1. Understanding Dosage in Islam

The word *takar* is often matched with words in the Quran, namely *iktala*, *kala*, *kayl*, *kill*, *mikyayang* more closely means balance sheet. Dosage is defined as the process of measuring to find out the level, weight or price of certain goods.

The verb is to measure which is often equated with weighing. Measuring and weighing is part of the business that is often done by traders. In fact, some items that are usually units are also traded with *timbangan* or dosage. But the reality is that not all traders are honest in measuring. Qs. Ar-Rahman (55): 9 or measuring. If the measure is used as a measuring instrument for a content, while the scale (*al-Wazn*) is used to measure the unit of weight.

2. The principle of dosing in Islam

The principles in measuring or weighing in Islam must meet the following requirements:

a. Fulfill the size, measure or scale in weighing goods honestly and precisely in accordance with the command in the Quran which says that:

This means that :D you should not approach the orphans' property, except in a more useful way. And perfect the measure and scale fairly. We do not burden a person but according to his ability. When you speak, be honest even if he is a relative (you) and fulfill God's promise. Thus he commandeth unto you that ye remember. (QS. Al-An'am verse 152)

b. It is forbidden to play tricks and cheat in doses.

Meaning: Woe to those who cheat (in measuring and weighing) (1) (that is) those who when they receive a measure from others they ask for sufficiency (2) and when they measure or weigh (for others) they reduce (3).

The above verse explains that Allah threatens severely, or hell wail against those who steal in scales, measures, meters, liters, and so on that will deliberately undermine trust in trade, violating the honesty required of every religious person according to his teachings (Fitriya, 2018).

Imam an-Nasal and Ibn Majjah with valid sanad narrated when the Prophet (peace be upon him) had just arrived in Medina, people there were still very accustomed to reducing the scales in buying and selling Allah and then sent down the verse, Woe to those who cheat in measuring and weighing, After the descent of this verse, they always keep the measure and scale.

c. Recommendation to increase the number of Scales

Islam has regulated how to weigh the good and right by weighing honestly and uprightly and it is better to overestimate the scales.

According to Sayyid Quthub, perfecting the measure includes the act of contract (promise). It is clear that there is a connection between fulfilling promises and perfecting the measure and straightening the scales is a mandate in transactions and cleanliness of the heart, greed in the measure and scales are dirt and humiliation of the soul. Therefore, know that cheating and betraying in transactions will revoke confidence (Thaib & Hasballah, 2014).

Have informed us Muhammad bin Yusufdari Sufyandari Simak bin Harbdari Suwaid bin Qais, he said; Makhramah and I got some clothes coming from Bahrain to Makkah, then the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) came to us on foot, he offered us some trousers or bought some pants from us, and there was a weigher who weighed for wages.

C. Buying and Selling Practices

1. Definition of Buying and Selling

Buying and selling in everyday use means mutual exchange or exchange. In the Qur'an there are many words Bai' and its derivations with the same meaning as the meaning of language. In terms of buying and selling, it is defined as "consensual exchange of property or transfer of ownership by means of replacement according to the form allowed (Maghfira, 2019).

The exchange or transfer of ownership with replacement, implies the same intention that the activity of transferring rights and ownership takes place reciprocally on the basis of mutual will and desire. The word consensually or in its permissible form implies that this reciprocal transaction takes place in a predetermined manner, that is, consensually.

Buying and selling is an act or transaction that has been decreed in the sense that there is a clear law in Islam. Which pertains to the law of taklifi. The law is permissible or good. In buying and selling, Allah has recommended that this buying and selling transaction to be a valid transaction criterion is the existence of consensual or mutually pleasing elements between the two parties. As explained in the word of Allah, s.w.t, in Sura Al-Nisa" verse 29:

It means: O you who believe, do not eat one another's wealth in a false way, except by the way of business that takes place with love among you. And let you kill yourselves; Indeed, Allah is Most Merciful to You. Al- Nisa: 29).

From the explanation of the verse diatas it can be understood that it is firmly Allah SWT has legalized buying and selling and forbidding usury. In buying and selling, Allah has recommended that this buying and selling transaction to be a valid transaction criterion is the existence of consensual or mutually pleasing elements between the two parties (Fitria, 2017). The wisdom of buying and selling is to prevent people from difficulties in dealing with their property. So Islam is a very perfect religion because everything is arranged so that its adherents feel safe and secure if everything sticks to the Quran and sunnah (RIANTO, 2021).

From the above definition it can be understood that the essence of sale and purchase is an agreement to exchange objects or goods that have value voluntarily between the two parties,

one receives the objects and the other party accepts them in accordance with the agreement or terms that have been confirmed by the shasna and agreed upon

2. Legal Basis of Buying and Selling (al-bai`)

Buying and selling is a benevolent act that has been prescribed in Islam, the law is permissible. Regarding this buying and selling transaction is mentioned in the Quran, hadith and ijma. The verses of the Quran and hadith relating to buying and selling transactions include:

It means: "Do not eat the property among you by way of nullity but by way of buying and selling, consensual" (QS. An-nisa : 29).

In buying and selling transactions, Allah SWT to run in accordance with the principles of shari'ah which is to avoid disputes between the two parties, prohibited acts. Among these provisions is the recommendation that every transaction in muamalah be carried out consensually. The Prophet said in a hadith as follows:

، عَنْ رِفَاعَةَ بْنِ رَافِعٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سُئِلَ: أَيُّ الْكَسْبِ أَطْيَبُ؟ قَالَ: عَمَلُ الرَّجُلِ بِيَدِهِ ، وَكُلُّ بَيْعٍ مَبْرُورٍ {رَوَاهُ الْبَرْزُورِيُّ وَصَحَّحَهُ الْحَاكِمُ

It means: "From Rifa'ah bin Rafi (r.a.) the Prophet (r.a.w.) was once asked by a companion about business or work, what is the best thing for the Prophet s.a.w. to answer: one's business with his own hands and every good trade". (Narrated by al-Bazzar and al-Hakim)

From the above hadith it can be understood that al-bai` (buying and selling) is a good deed. In buying and selling, a person tries to help each other to exchange goods and meet his needs. Ijma` ulama agreed that al-bai` can be done, this ulama agreement is based on human habits that cannot live without the help and assistance of his brother. No one has everything he needs. Therefore, buying and selling has become a part of life in this world, and Islam is a religion that pays great attention to all the needs of life (Mustofa & Khoir, 2020).

In this regard, Sayyid Sabiq said that the scholars agreed on the permissibility of buying and selling (trading) as a matter that has been practiced since the time of the Prophet (peace be upon him) until today.

3. Harmony and Terms of Sale

a. Pillars of Buying and Selling

Because the sale and purchase agreement is a legal act that has consequences for the transfer of rights to an item from the seller to the buyer, the legal act itself must be fulfilled in certain pillars and conditions (Usanti, 2013). Fiqh scholars have agreed that buying and selling is a form of contract on property. The pillars of buying and selling are as follows:

- 1) Contracting persons (seller and buyer)
- 2) Exchange rate of goods (money) and purchased goods
- 3) Shigat (Ijab qabul)

Buying and selling transactions must fulfill these pillars. If one of the pillars is not fulfilled, it cannot be categorized as an act of buying and selling. From the explanation above, it can be seen that there are three pillars contained in buying and selling transactions, namely sellers and buyers, goods sold and exchange rates as a means of buying, and ijab qabul or handover.

b. Terms of Sale

The legal conditions for buying and selling according to the number of scholars, in accordance with the pillars of buying and selling, are related to the subject, the object and ijab qabul. In addition to having harmony, al-bai` also has conditions (JUAL et al., 2016). The conditions for buying and selling are as follows:

First about the subject, namely both parties who enter into a sale and purchase agreement (PUTRI, 2022) are required:

- 1) Sensibility means, must be in a state of not being crazy, and spiritually healthy.
- 2) By his own will (without coercion)

That is, that in carrying out the act of buying and selling one party does not exert pressure or coercion on the other party, so that the other party performs the act of buying and selling not due to his own will, but there is an element of coercion. Buying and selling that is done not on the basis of one's own will is not valid.

3) Neither side is redundant

The situation is not mubadzir, the party who binds himself in the sale and purchase agreement is not a wasteful human being (mubadzir). Because people who are wasteful in the law are categorized as people who are not capable of acting. That is, he cannot do a legal act himself even though the interests of the law concern his own interests.

4) Puberty or Adults

Baligh or adulthood according to Islamic law is when the man is 15 years old, or has dreamed (for men) and menstruation (for women). However, for children who can already distinguish between good and bad, but immature (have not reached the age of 15 years and have not dreamed or menstruated)

The object of sale and purchase is the object that is the cause of the sale and purchase agreement (Fajaruddin, 2017). The item must meet the following conditions:

1) Sacred stuff

That is, the goods traded are not objects that qualify as unclean objects, classified as prohibited objects. So not all goods can be traded.

2) Can be utilized

The understanding of goods that can be used is certainly very relative, because in essence all goods that are used as objects of sale and purchase are goods that can be used, such as for consumption, enjoyed their beauty, enjoyed by sound and used for useful purposes.

3) Belongs to the person performing the contract

That is, that the person who enters into the sale and purchase agreement is the legal owner of the goods or has obtained permission from the legal owner of the goods. Sale and purchase of goods carried out by persons who are not owners or who are entitled based on the power of the owner is not legal.

4) Able to submit

That is, the seller both as the owner and as a power of attorney can deliver the goods used as objects of sale and purchase with the form and amount agreed at the time of delivery of the goods to the buyer.

5) Know

That is, see for yourself the condition of the goods both regarding calculations, measurements, scales or quality. If in a sale and purchase the condition of the goods and the amount of the price is unknown, then the sale and purchase agreement is invalid.

6) Items put on hand

Regarding the sale and purchase agreement for an item that has not been in hand (not in the control of the seller) is prohibited because it may be damaged or cannot be delivered as agreed.

CONCLUSION

The implications of the research are expected for traders to know more about the implementation of buying and selling in accordance with the Islamic economy, because Islamic economics is an economy that carries out activities based on the Quran and as-Sunnah, so as to create healthy trade, and it is expected that traders must always remember that the consequences of fraudulent actions in weighing will get a reward from Allah SWT in the Hereafter. And the fraud that occurs is based on incomprehension or lack of knowledge about ethics in trading, so it is recommended that traders be given some special education, training and socialization about ethics in trading based on Islamic law.

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