

Applying Sharia Economic Law Principles to Round The Price of Digital Scales (A Case Study of Buying and Selling in the Prambanan Market, Sleman Regency)

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The Prambanan Market is a traditional market managed by the Sleman Regency Government's Technical Service Unit (UPT) Group VI Market Services. It is located on Jalan Raya Piyungan, a major highway between Solo-Yogyakarta in Bokoharjo village, Prambanan District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region Province. Prambanan market traders are accustomed to using digital weighing devices located on the third floor, which serve as wholesale vegetable centres. Traders often round prices using digital scales, claiming that doing so makes calculations and refunds easier. This study is a descriptive qualitative study based on field research that utilized data collection methods such as observation, interviews, and documentation. The study revealed that certain traders in the Prambanan market engage in price rounding for the sake of convenience in calculation and refunds. Buyers, including customers, are familiar with this method. New buyers may negotiate until they decide to purchase goods at a fair price. From an Islamic law perspective, this method does not fulfil the principles of balance, benefit, or justice in mu'amalah transactions. This is because sellers use coercion and manipulation to increase their profits.

Keywords: Principles of Sharia economic law, price rounding, digital scales.

Introduction

The rotation of technological change necessitates that all individuals possess the ability to comprehend transactions in both digital and nondigital formats to fulfil their primary, secondary, and tertiary needs. Transactions play a crucial role in daily life, particularly in the context of buying and selling in traditional markets. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) reported that 29.59% of the Indonesian population's main employment is in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, making it the majority. The second most common sector is wholesale and retail trade, at 19.20%. Based on these data, it can be concluded that the majority of Indonesians work in their daily livelihoods as traders, following their primary livelihood as farmers. It is important to note that traders are subject to both written and unwritten norms. In transactions, particularly in traditional markets such as those for vegetables, fruits, crackers, fish, and chickens, weighing tools and traders are two fundamental components. (Muroqobatullah & Zamzami, 2022)

In the development of trade, traditional markets play a central role in buying and selling transactions, with a strategic position in the framework of archipelago-oriented development. The trade sector is crucial for accelerating economic growth and promoting equity, particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. It significantly contributes to creating business and expanding employment opportunities. (Lahuri, 2020) These markets' purpose is to facilitate trading activities. There are 14,182 traditional markets in Indonesia according to data from the Central Statistics Agency. The eight provinces with the largest distribution of traditional markets, recorded in 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic, were East Java (2,249 units), Central Java (1,910 units), and North Sumatra (858 units). This was followed by West Java (817 markets), South Sulawesi (768 units), Riau (690 units), and Lampung (639 units). The digital scale revolution in weighing devices has led to the development of automatic systems that do not require operator intervention or predetermined programs. This is a significant advantage of digital scales, as traders no longer have to struggle with managing weighing tools. However, it is important to note that traders should recalculate any excess measurements on the scales to avoid rounding prices, especially in the Prambanan traditional market. The buyer

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receives the necessary goods but does not acquire the corresponding right until payment is made to the seller.(Putra, 2023).

Islam teaches the importance of measuring, weighing, and serving buyers correctly, as stated in the Qur'an Surah Al-Isra' verse 35.

وَأَوْفُوا الْكَيْلَ إِذَا كِلْتُمْ وَزِنُوا بِالْقِسْطَاسِ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا

Meaning: Completing the measure when you measure and weighing with a true balance. This is better for you and better for the result.

In traditional markets, such as the Prambanan market, it is not uncommon for traders to round up prices or give alms instead of counting rounded scales. To ensure fair transactions, buyers should pay the correct amount and receive the correct change. The measuring instrument is regulated by Law Number 2 of 1981 concerning Legal Metrology, which manages units of measure, methods of measurement, and measuring instruments. The law aims to protect the public interest in terms of measurement accuracy by establishing technical requirements and regulations. From an Islamic perspective, it is important to avoid using inaccurate digital scales to prevent any potential harm or injustice between buyers and sellers. In this context, mischief refers to any form of harm that may arise. It is crucial to consider the potential for mischief in any transaction, as all actions should aim to provide and produce benefits. The use of digital scales in sales transactions can benefit both the buyer and seller by ensuring balanced rights. The use of digital scales in sales transactions can benefit both the buyer and seller by ensuring balanced rights. It is important for sellers to round prices appropriately, even if the buyer is unaware or unwilling, to maintain fairness. The use of digital scales in sales transactions can benefit both the buyer and seller by ensuring balanced rights. Employing this practice can lead to good and ethical sales transactions.(Fauziah & Nurhasanah, 2020)

Research Method

This is a descriptive qualitative study based on field research that aims to systematically and comprehensively describe phenomena or events. This study focused on buying and selling activities in the Prambanan market in Sleman Regency. The data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation.(Fadli, 2021) Direct observations were made on buying and selling transactions involving digital scales in the Prambanan market. Through interviews with traders, buyers, and related parties in the Prambanan market, we observed the practices of price rounding and the reactions of buyers to these practices.(Rukin, 2019) The interviews included questions related to price rounding, as well as the use of digital scales in buying and selling. Documentation, such as market regulations, relevant sharia economic legal guidelines (journal articles, books, magazines, and research results), or transaction records, can provide legal context and rules governing the practice of price rounding on digital scales. Once the data are obtained, they should be reduced and grouped based on their level of importance. Conclusions can then be drawn based on the focus of the problem under study.(Anggito & Setiawan, 2018)

Results And Discussion

The Islamic Paradigm of Scales

Scales play a crucial role in business, particularly in trading. Accurate scales inspire consumer confidence in a business. It is common for most large-scale business owners to make every effort to build consumer confidence. Therefore, the accuracy of the scales and measurements should not be overlooked. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, scales are devices in the form of metal scales of various sizes (100 g, 50 g, 1 kg, and so on) used to measure the weight of goods, dry food ingredients, vegetables, fruits, and other items. There are different types of scales based on the method of operation:(Shah & Susilo, 2022)

- a. Manual scales are a type of scale that works manually with a timber system
- b. Digital scales are electronic devices that measure weight using electricity. They typically use a low current and display the weight as a digital number on a screen.
- c. Hybrid scales are a combination of manual and digital scales commonly used for weighing locations that are not properly electrified. They use a digital display, but the platform area uses a mechanical plate.

Cheating, fraud, and usury in weighing without the buyer's knowledge are strictly prohibited in Islamic law. This can cause injustice and disputes in society. The owner of the scales is always at risk of punishment if they weigh inaccurately or fraudulently without explaining to the buyer. As stated by Allah 'azza wa jalla', it is important to maintain honesty and transparency in all transactions.(Mohd Zain, Engku Ali, Abideen, & Rahman, 2019)

وَيْلٌ لِّلْمُطَفِّفِينَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَكْتَالُوا عَلَى النَّاسِ يَسْتَوْفُونَ وَإِذَا كَالُوا لَهُمْ أَوْ وَزَنُوا لَهُمْ يُخْسِرُونَ ۗ أَلَا يَظُنُّ أُولَٰئِكَ أَنَّهُمْ مَبْعُوثُونَ لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ النَّاسُ لِرَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۗ كَلَّا إِنَّ كِتَابَ الْفُجَارِ لَهِيَ سَجِينٌ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا سَجِينٌ

Digital scales are electronic devices used to weigh loads. Digital scales come in various sizes, colours, and materials. These methods differ from manual scales because they employ load cell technology to measure weight. The weight is then transferred to a digital or electronic signal and displayed in digital form. It is important to note that this description is purely objective and avoids any subjective evaluations. Digital scales come in various models, brands, sizes, and styles. (Saharani, Mayza Salsabila, 2021) These methods typically include batteries, calibration weights, scale pads, and trays. The price and quality of digital scales vary. The digital scale is categorized into two types: mechanical systems and digital electronics. In the context of muamalahs, goods fraud and cheating can occur with mechanical systems. A major sin is considered for the seller to round up the price without the buyer's knowledge. It is important to use clear and concise language, avoiding complex terminology and ornamental language. The text should be grammatically correct and free from spelling and punctuation errors. Additionally, it is important to maintain a formal registry and avoid biased language. Finally, the text should adhere to style guides and follow consistent citation and footnote formatting. However, if the buyer is aware of the rounding, the sin is less severe. If the muhtasib (hisbah officer) doubts the accuracy of the digital scales in the market, it is permissible to test them. Technical terms should be used when they convey meaning more precisely than nontechnical terms. On the other hand, if the weighing is accurate, consumers will have confidence in the business. Large-scale businesses typically make every effort to establish consumer trust. Additionally, it is important not to overlook the precision of the scales and measures. (Nur, Fathoni, & Sari, 2021)

Principles of Sharia Economic Law

1. Principle of Ibāḥah (Mabda' Al-Ibāḥah)

The principle of Ibāḥah is a fundamental concept in Islamic law, specifically in the field of mumalat. According to this principle, everything is permissible unless there is evidence that prohibits it. This principle differs from the one that applies to acts of worship, where only the forms of worship mentioned in the sharia arguments are considered valid. Conversely, in muamalat actions, the opposite principle applies, namely, that everything is valid as long as there is no explicit prohibition on that action. If it is related to legal actions, especially agreements, then this means that any legal action and agreement can be made as long as there is no specific prohibition governing the agreement.

2. The principle of freedom of contract (Mabda' Ḥurriyyah at-Ta'āqud)

The principle of freedom of contract is a legal concept that allows individuals to enter into contracts without being restricted by the terms specified in sharia law. This includes the ability to include clauses in the contract that align with their interests, as long as it does not involve the unlawful acquisition of someone else's property.

3. Principle of consensualism (Mabda' ar-Raḍā'iyah)

This principle states that an agreement can be created simply by reaching an agreement between the parties, without the need to fulfil certain formalities. In Islamic law, there is generally agreement.

4. The principle of promise is binding

A promise is a commitment that must be fulfilled. In muāmalah, an agreement is binding on both parties to the transaction in good faith.

5. Principle of Balance (Mabda' at-Tawāzun fi al-Mu'āwaḍah)

In transactions, particularly in buying and selling, there is often an imbalance between parties. However, Islamic treaty law emphasizes balance in terms of what is given, received, and in bearing risks. This principle is reflected in the cancellation of a contract that experiences an imbalance of different achievements. The principle of risk balance is reflected in the prohibition against usury transactions. This means that the seller bears all the risks of business losses, while the buyer is completely free. However, if there is an accident in the sale and purchase transaction and if the funds experience negative returns, the seller still bears the risk.

6. Principle of Benefit (Nonalburdensome)

The principle of benefit in this case is that the contract made by the parties aims to realize mutual benefit and must not cause harm (muḍarat) or burdensome conditions (masaqqah). This is in line with the adage, 'Verily, the Sharia is built on laws and the interests of servants, all of which contain justice, mercy, and wisdom.' According to Ibn

Qayyim, any matter that involves a transition from justice to cheating, from mercy to its opposite, from benefit to harm, or from wisdom to futility is not considered part of the Shari'ah.

7. Amanah Principle

In Islamic law, the principle of trust requires conveying conditions truthfully and objectively. The concept of honesty is not simple; it requires effort and may be difficult. However, the ultimate goal is to achieve blessings. One may profit from *riba*, *garar*, or *tadlis*, but only through fraudulent means. Sayyid Sabiq explains that usury involves adding to capital, regardless of the amount added. Islamic law recognizes two types of *riba*: *riba al-qurud* and *riba al-buyu'*. *Riba al-buyu'* includes *riba al-fadl*, which refers to the exchange of the same commodity with unequal quality and quantity. However, all the traditions that allow *riba al-fadl* have been abrogated by the hadith narrated by Imam Muslim. Usury *al-nasia*, on the other hand, refers to an exchange that involves different commodities of unequal quality and quantity and is not allowed in Islamic law.

8. Principle of Justice

The objective of the legal system is to achieve justice, despite its coercive and binding nature. In Islam, fairness is a commandment of Allah. Buyers have the right to complain before concluding the sale and purchase transaction. This allows them to immediately report any defective, damaged, or otherwise unsatisfactory goods to the seller, who is obligated to serve the buyer fairly.

Price Rounding

Price is a fundamental element in the economy that generates revenue, while other elements generate costs. Islamic law places great emphasis on maintaining a balance of prices in society. The Prophet Muhammad (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) never set a fixed price when trading, as doing so could lead to injustice, which is forbidden in Islam. It is important to set a fair price that does not cause injustice to either the buyer or the seller. According to the consensus of the Fuqaha, there should be no price fixing (*al-tas'ir*). (Yusnita, 2023) However, Imam Hambali and Imam Shafi'i prohibit price fixing due to the potential hardship it may cause to the community. On the other hand, Imam Maliki and Hanafi allow price fixing for secondary goods. Price rounding is the practice of rounding the listed price on digital scales to facilitate payments and refunds. However, this practice can be detrimental to the buyer, as it may result in the seller receiving a larger profit. This can create an imbalance in the rights of the buyer and seller and may even be considered usury if the buyer is unaware or unwilling and the seller intentionally allows it to happen. However, a sale and purchase transaction is valid and permissible only if the buyer is aware that the seller has rounded up the price and has informed the buyer of this fact and that the buyer has agreed to pay the total price of the purchase. (Meirison & Nazar, 2021)

Using Digital Scales for Sales and Purchase Transactions in the Prambanan Market

Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali believed that the market is a natural part of satisfying individuals' economic needs. Similarly, the use of digital scales is integral to their practice. Digital scales are predominantly used on the 3rd floor, where approximately 25 wholesalers use them. (Saharani, Mayza Salsabila, 2021) However, not all of these wholesalers sell their produce in the Prambanan market, as some traders come from Tawangmangu, which is quite far away. Both traders and buyers are essential components of buying and selling transactions, which form a market. The Prambanan Market recently underwent revitalization and has not been established for a long period of time. Traders in the Prambanan Market utilize various tips and tricks to attract buyers and establish customer loyalty. In addition to the traders and buyers, other conditions for valid buying and selling must also be met. According to Jumhur Ulama, the pillars of buying and selling are as follows: (Nur Rizqi Febriandika, 2023)

- a. The existence of a contracting person (seller and purchaser)
- b. The existence of a *sigat* (memorization of *ijab* and *kabul*)
- c. The items have been purchased.
- d. There is a replacement value for goods.

Buying and selling must meet valid conditions for both the subject and the object, ensuring equal and fair rights for both the seller and the buyer. Buying and selling must meet valid conditions for both the subject and the object, ensuring equal and fair rights for both the seller and the buyer. To achieve this, both parties must: (Sutrisno & D. Tanjung, 2022)

- a. Rational, not irrational or unintelligent
- b. By exercising personal agency (without coercion)
- c. Both are not redundant.

d. An adult who is capable of performing legal acts.

Scales play a crucial role in business, particularly in trading. Digital scales, which operate electronically using electricity, are a common type of scale. These devices can be classified into two categories: mechanical systems and digital electronics. In the context of muāmalah, fraudulent activities involving goods often employ mechanical systems in business. (Barnansyah, 2020) Large-scale business actors often strive to build consumer trust. However, it is important not to overlook the accuracy of the scales and doses used. According to data from interviews with traders, both traders and buyers have fulfilled legal conditions for buying and selling objects. Notably, no one should sell goods prohibited by Islamic law. Moreover, based on the data regarding the practice of price rounding by vegetable traders in the Prambanan market, ten informants provided six tips and tricks for traders to increase profits in terms of weighing and rounding prices: (Sutrisno & D. Tanjung, 2022)

- a. The price displayed on the digital scale was calculated by subtracting the accumulated excess weight of the platform and deducting five hundred rupiah.
- b. If the weight is less than or equal to 4 ounces, it is not counted. A weight greater than 5 ounces was considered to indicate a poor prognosis.
- c. If the weight is more than 3 digits after the decimal point, it is calculated.
- d. The weight of the item is calculated by charging one thousand rupiah for every additional ounce.
- e. The weights of the items listed on the digital scale were calculated. Exclude any items that weigh more than 2 ounces. For items that weigh 2 ounces or less, use the original weight. For items that weigh more than 2 ounces, recalculate the weight using a calculator.
- f. The weight of the item is calculated by charging 500 rupiah for every 5 ounces of excess weight.

It can be inferred from the practice of rounding prices and the use of digital scales that sellers prioritize profits over fairness. According to Imam Al-Mawardi, if the buyer is aware of the price rounding, the ethical violation is less severe. However, if the hisbah officer doubts the accuracy of the digital scales on the market, it is permissible to test them. Sellers often employ various tactics to increase their profits. Trading is a profession that aims to generate consistent profits on a daily basis. (Putra, 2023) Therefore, sellers prioritize profit as their primary goal to achieve a substantial income target. While some traders may opt for a standard profit margin to entice buyers, it is crucial to ensure that the goods and prices offered are objectively evaluated and presented in a clear and concise manner. Sellers often round prices by recalculating the excess on weighed goods, as this is a simple method for returning payments. (Nugroho, 2021) While the price of these vegetables already includes a profit margin, it is important to note that the wholesaler on the third floor of the Prambanan market sources their merchandise from central vegetable farmers in Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, and other areas of Central Java where prices are reasonable. The vegetables are then resold at a price range, for example, cabbage at 2000 rupiah per kilo and tomatoes at 3000 rupiah per kilo. It is important to note that the language used in this text is clear, objective, and value neutral and follows a formal register. The text adheres to the conventional structure and employs precise word choice. The grammar, spelling, and punctuation are correct. No changes in content have been made. (Muhamat, Zulkifli, Sulaiman, Subramaniam, & Mohamad, 2021)

Sharia Economic Principles for Price Rounding on Digital Scales in Sale and Purchase Transactions at Prambanan Market.

Price rounding in the practice of using digital scales can be considered an invalid transaction if one party does not agree. However, traders may use other methods to round prices that are honest and trustworthy. It is important to consider that a sale and purchase transaction must fulfil the pillars, conditions, and principles of muamalah, which are fundamental principles of balance, benefit, trust, and justice. Unfortunately, these principles have not been fulfilled in this particular transaction. (Villages, District, Regency, Nusa, & Province, 2012) Sometimes, sellers make transactions without the buyer's knowledge, resulting in complaints when the price is deemed too high upon discovery. This creates an imbalance of acceptance between the seller and buyer, hindering the buyer's benefit and burdening them with losses, especially if they plan to resell the merchandise. Such practices are untrustworthy and may result in the seller profiting excessively, approaching usury. The causes of this phenomenon are religious factors that are less motivating for each individual trader. Their actions are driven by meeting the needs of their families, while spiritual inspiration is highly valued by each trader when conducting buying and selling transactions in accordance with Sharia. (Abdillah, Mukti, Puspita, & Suhartini, 2021)

1. Traders lack knowledge about the buying and selling system in Islam and the principles of muamalah.
2. Although the average trader has completed only elementary school, there are still many educational factors to consider.
3. Economic factors can influence traders to act based on their own knowledge and understanding rather than being

guided solely by buying and selling practices in Islam.

4. The UPT IV Prambanan market does not conduct regular seminars on the system of buying and selling in Islam or the principles of muamalah for traders.(Candraningrat, Abundanti, Mujiati, Erlangga, & Jhuniantara, 2021).

Conclusion

The use of sharia economic principles in rounding prices for digital scales, particularly in the context of buying and selling at the Prambanan Market in Sleman Regency, provides a detailed understanding of the challenges and opportunities in implementing an economic system that aligns with Islamic teachings. One crucial aspect analysed is the rounding of prices using digital scales. This case study reveals that despite efforts to implement Islamic economic principles, there are significant challenges that need to be addressed. One of the main findings is the practice of price rounding, which does not always adhere to the principles of trustworthiness, fairness, honesty, and balance. Sellers in the Prambanan Market tend to round prices to increase profits without considering fairness in exchange. This creates inequality in the transaction, as buyers may feel disadvantaged due to the mismatch between the price and the value of the product or service they receive. Accuracy and fairness in price rounding are crucial in the context of Islamic economics. Although the use of digital scales is expected to improve pricing accuracy, research findings indicate that the implementation of Islamic economic principles still faces obstacles. Some sellers engage in practices that harm consumers and are not in line with Islamic values.

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