

ABSTRAK

Manusia sebagai makhluk sosial dan khalifah di bumi memiliki tanggung jawab untuk menjalankan aktivitas kehidupan sesuai nilai-nilai Islam, termasuk dalam praktik Penjualan yang harus dilandasi keadilan dan kejelasan sebagaimana yang sudah diajarkan dalam Al-Qur'an dan sunnah Rasulullah Saw. Bisnis Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM) eceran di warung madura Kecamatan Semampir Kota Surabaya merupakan kegiatan ekonomi esensial yang mendukung mobilitas masyarakat, namun sering kali terdapat masalah kuantitas BBM eceran, harga, dan potensi skenario yang melanggar prinsip syariah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praktik bisnis BBM eceran pada warung madura berdasarkan perspektif *gharar miqdār*.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian lapangan (*field reasearch*) dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data primer diperoleh melalui observasi langsung terhadap praktik penakaran BBM eceran, uji petik (*sampling*) pengukuran volume BBM menggunakan gelas ukur standar, serta wawancara mendalam dengan pedagang BBM eceran dan konsumen di sepanjang Jalan Wonokusumo dan Jalan Pegirian. Data sekunder bersumber dari literatur fikih muamalah kontemporer dan jurnal ilmiah. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik penentuan BBM eceran dilapangan dilakukan secara manual berdasarkan perkiraan visual penjual hingga batas leher botol. Dalam praktik bisnis BBM eceran botol, para pedagang bertentangan dengan Hukum Ekonomi Syari'ah dalam kategori *gharar miqdār*. Praktik ini dinilai mengandung unsur *gharar miqdār* karena presentase kekurangan atau kelebihan tidak terlalu banyak, akan tetapi tidak menutup kemungkinan para konsumen tidak rela sehingga menciderai keabsahan rukun jual beli. Solusi bagi pedagang adalah wajib menggunakan gelas ukur standar sebelum BBM dimasukkan/dipindahkan ke dalam botol agar menghilangkan unsur *gharar* tersebut. Penelitian ini juga diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan regulasi yang lebih efektif agar kita lebih hati hati terhadap penjual yang tidak adil dan tidak transparansi.

Kata Kunci: *BBM Eceran, Warung Madura, Gharar Miqdār*

ABSTRACT

As social beings and caliphs on earth, humans have a responsibility to conduct their lives in accordance with Islamic values, including sales practices, which must be based on justice and clarity, as taught in the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The retail fuel (BBM) business in Madura stalls in Semampir District, Surabaya City is an essential economic activity that supports community mobility. However, ethical issues often arise regarding retail fuel quantity, such as manipulation of measurements and prices, and potential scenarios that violate Sharia principles. This study aims to analyze retail fuel business practices in Madura stalls from the perspective of gharar miqdar.

The research method used was field research with a qualitative approach. Primary data were obtained through direct observation of retail fuel measuring practices, sampling of fuel volume measurements using standard measuring cups, and in-depth interviews with retail fuel vendors and consumers along Jalan Wonokusumo and Jalan Pegirian. Secondary data were sourced from contemporary Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) literature on muamalah (transactional law) and scientific journals. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

The results of the study indicate that the practice of determining retail fuel prices in the field is carried out manually based on visual estimates by sellers up to the bottle neck. In the practice of retail fuel bottle sales, sellers violate Sharia Economic Law under the category of gharar miqdār. This practice is considered to contain elements of gharar miqdār because the percentage of shortages or excesses is not significant. However, this does not rule out the possibility of consumer dissatisfaction, thus violating the validity of the principles of sale and purchase. The solution for sellers is to require the use of standard measuring cups before filling or transferring fuel into bottles to eliminate this element of gharar. This research is also expected to contribute to the development of more effective regulations to increase vigilance against unfair and non-transparent sellers.

Keywords: Retail Fuel, Madurese Stall, Gharar Miqdār