

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji praktik jual beli ayam aduan di Desa Aengdake, Kecamatan Bluto, Kabupaten Sumenep, serta tinjauannya dari perspektif sosiologi hukum Islam. Dua rumusan masalah utama yang dijawab dalam skripsi ini adalah bagaimana praktik jual beli ayam aduan tersebut berlangsung dan bagaimana tinjauan hukum Islam terhadap praktik tersebut

Data penelitian diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk menjelaskan praktik jual beli ayam aduan. Selanjutnya, data tersebut dianalisis dari perspektif hukum Islam dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan pola pikir induktif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jual beli ayam aduan tidak termasuk unsur riba. Namun, praktik ini dapat menjadi haram jika tujuannya adalah untuk mengadu ayam, karena di dalamnya terkandung unsur perjudian dan penyiksaan hewan praktik yang dilarang dalam Islam. Fenomena ini berkembang pesat didorong oleh faktor ekonomi, gengsi sosial, dan ikatan komunitas, menunjukkan adanya disparitas antara prinsip syariat dan realitas sosial di mana kebutuhan pragmatis sering kali mengesampingkan larangan agama.

Kata Kunci : Jual Beli, Ayam Aduan, Sosiologi Hukum Islam

ABSTRACT

This study examines the practice of buying and selling fighting cocks in Aengdake Village, Bluto District, Sumenep Regency, and its review from the perspective of Islamic legal sociology. The two main problem formulations answered in this thesis are how the practice of buying and selling fighting cocks takes place and how Islamic law reviews the practice.

The research data was obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The collected data were then analyzed descriptively to explain the practice of buying and selling fighting cocks. Furthermore, the data were analyzed from an Islamic law perspective with a qualitative approach and inductive mindset..

The results of the study show that the sale and purchase of fighting cocks does not include elements of usury. However, this practice can be haram if the purpose is to fight chickens, because it contains elements of gambling and animal torture, practices that are prohibited in Islam. This phenomenon is growing rapidly driven by economic factors, social prestige, and community ties, indicating a disparity between sharia principles and social reality where pragmatic needs often override religious prohibitions.

Keywords: *Sale and Purchase, Fighting Cock, Sociology of Islamic Law*