Overview of Buying and Selling in Islam

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Abstract: Buying and selling is a daily activity of the global community. This study aims to review buying and selling in Islam. This study uses a qualitative method. Descriptive research approach and literature review. Data obtained from reference journals. The results of this study explain the definition of buying and selling and buying and selling based on Shari'a. The practice of buying and selling is explained in the Qur'an in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 275, which mentions leaving usury and buying and selling legally. Every Muslim needs to pay attention to the Sharia-based buying and selling mechanism.

Keywords: buying and selling, Islam, economics

INTRODUCTION

According to several researchers, e.g., Mujiatun (2013), Pitriani & Purnama (2020), Widiasari (2020), and Yunus et al. (2018), buying and selling have developed and become a daily activity in trading at the local, national and global levels. This buying and selling practice has become an activity that humans have been doing for a long time (Arifin, 2020). However, Nur (2017) explains that buying and selling or bartering did not occur at the time of Prophet Adam. It is hinted at in the AL-Qur'an Surah Al-Mâidah (4): 27-29. Furthermore, buying and selling continue to experience rapid development (Fatarib & Hayati, 2020). Nowadays, buying and selling has advanced with a digital buying and selling model (Abdurohman et al. (2020). During the pandemic, direct interaction between sellers and buyers was limited, which resulted in a digital marketing approach (Nuryati & Bahri, 2022). Nowadays, buying and selling transactions have used application technology (Arif et al., 2022). Islam also discusses and regulates buying and selling (Panggabean & Tanjung, 2022). Dynamic buying and selling practice needs to be the concern of all parties.

Buying and selling are related to two activities that cannot be separated, namely: there is selling activity, and there is buying activity. Selling involves transferring property rights from one party to another (Prasetyo & Susanti, 2015). Ahdi & Firmansyah (2021) argues that buying and selling is an agreement to exchange objects or goods with a good value between the two parties; one receives the object, and the other receives it following the agreement or conditions that have been accounted for and agreed upon. Islam gives essential attention to buying and selling (Ghafur, 2018).

However, the review of buying and selling in Islam has yet to be optimally described. Every Muslim needs this as a guide in buying and selling (Chrisna et al., 2022). Furthermore, it distinguishes it from usury (Efendi et al., 2019). This condition is due to the limited explanation of buying and selling reviews in Islam. Finally, the overview of buying and selling in Islam could be more optimal. An overview of buying and selling in Islam is needed as a reference for every Muslim in buying and selling transactions. One effort must be made to review buying and selling in Islam.

Various analyses discuss buying and selling in Islam and the validity of the contract of sale and purchase transactions with the dropshipping system from an Islamic economic
perspective (Arifin, 2020). Furthermore, Panggabean & Tanjung (2022) discuss buying and selling online from Islamic and state law perspectives. Meanwhile, a comprehensive discussion regarding buying and selling in Islam still needs to be expanded. In line with this information, research on buying and selling in Islam must be done because it can provide comprehensive information about buying and selling models in Islam. In addition, the findings obtained can be used as a basis for research in developing the Sharia economy. The Government and related stakeholders can also utilise the results to develop the Sharia economy. Therefore, this study aims to review buying and selling in Islam.

**METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative method. Qualitative methods can be done through observations, interviews, and document review (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). In this research, the qualitative method was carried out in the form of a document review. The approach used in this research is descriptive in the form of written words (Murdiyanto, 2020). In addition, this research also uses a literature study to improve research quality (Ridwan et al., 2021). Data comes from reference journals. Data was obtained through a search on Google Scholar. The research results are described based on the definition of buying and selling and the legal basis of buying and selling.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Definition of Sell and Buy**

According to Panggabean & Tanjung (2022), in Islam, buying and selling is known as bay', which means exchanging assets for assets according to a particular contract. Shobirin (2016) explains that alba means selling, replacing, and exchanging something for something else. Furthermore, in language, buying and selling mean exchanging something for something else (Al-Jaziri (2003) (Shobirin, 2016). Furthermore, Salim (2017) explains that in terminology, buying and selling is exchanging assets with assets in the form of a property transfer and ownership. Rohman (2020) explains that buying and selling is an exchange of something for something else. The context is an exchange between products or exchange of products for money (Panggabean & Tanjung 2022). Implementing this exchange in buying and selling is voluntary (Estijayandono et al., 2019).

**Sharia-based Buying and Selling**

In Islam, the legal basis for buying and selling comes from the Al-Qur’an and al-hadith. dl in the Qur’an in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 275, it is stated that "Those who eat usury cannot stand but are like the standing of a person possessed by a demon because he is mad. That is because they say buying and selling are the same as usury. At the same time, Allah has justified buying, selling, and forbidding usury. Whoever gets a warning from his Lord, then he stops, and then what he has earned before becomes his, and his business is (up to) Allah. Whoever repeats, then they are resident of hell. They are eternal in it ".

Shobirin (2016) explains that based on the Hadith from Rif'ah Ibn Rafi, the Prophet was asked, "What is the best business? Rasulullah SAW replied, "A person's business with his own hands and every sale and purchase is mabrur (honest)". (H.R. Al-Al-Bazzar and authenticated by al-Hakim) (al-Shan'ani, t.th: 4). In another Hadith narrated by Imam Muslim which reads, Rasulullah SAW said: From Hurairah RA. Rasulullah SAW prevented buying and selling throwing gravel and buying and selling gharar (HR Muslim) (Muslim, t.th: 156-157).

**Sharia Principles in Buying and Selling**
Ulum (2020) identifies eight Sharia principles in buying and selling: monotheism, morality, balance, individual freedom, justice, and validity. In detail, this can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1. Sharia Principles in Buying And Selling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Principle of Tawhid</td>
<td>Everything belongs to Allah, and Allah supervises all activities. Therefore apart from that, buying and selling transactions are carried out to seek worldly profits and become provisions for welcoming life in the afterlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Principle of Mashlahah</td>
<td>Buying and selling activities must provide benefits for the transacting parties and humanity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Principle of Justice</td>
<td>Buying and selling transactions can be carried out without tyrannizing each other, being fair to all buyers and sellers, setting prices fairly, and not engaging in monopolistic practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Principle of Willingness</td>
<td>The principle of mutual consent can be described by the existence of consent and qabul contracts which are carried out without coercion and are free from various intimidations, fraud, and disguises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Principle of Honesty</td>
<td>The principle of honesty is explained by providing objective, correct, as-it-is, and comprehensive information. Thus, there is a prohibition against fraud and dishonesty in measuring scales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Principle of Freedom</td>
<td>The principle of freedom relates to actions and decisions that do not conflict with the framework of Islamic law, the existence of rights and opportunities to choose or khiyar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ethical Principles</td>
<td>Ethical principles refer to the main characteristics of prophets and apostles in all economic activities, namely: sidiq, 'amanah), tabligh, and fathanah. In addition, ethics is related to honesty, not swearing falsely, not gambling, and being trustworthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Principle of Sahih</td>
<td>Sahih relates to fulfilling the conditions and pillars of buying and selling properly and correctly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sumber: Ulum (2020)

Based on Table 1, there are eight Sharia principles in buying and selling, namely: Principle of Tawhid, Principle of Mashlahah, Principle of Justice, The Principle of Willingness, Principle of Honesty, Principle of Freedom, Ethical Principles, and Principle of Sahih. Thus, the eight principles can be a reference for every Muslim who buys and sells daily.

**CONCLUSION**

This research has reviewed buying and selling, which has become a global daily activity. This research has also conducted a review of buying and selling in Islam. This study uses a qualitative method. Descriptive research approach and literature review. Data obtained from reference journals. The results of this study have explained the definition of buying and selling in Islam. In addition, the results of this study also explain the basis of buying and selling based on Sharia. The practice of buying and selling is explained in the Qur'an in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 275, which mentions leaving usury and buying and selling legally. Therefore, every Muslim needs to pay attention to the buying and selling mechanism based on Sharia.

**REFERENCE**


10.24252/ad.v6i2.4890.

