

SYU'AIB CONTROLLER: INNOVATIVE DIGITAL DEVICE FOR SUPERVISION OF FRAUD OF DOSE (*MIKYĀL*) AND WEIGHT (*MĪZĀN*)

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Abstrak. *One of the most significant issues in the Indonesian traditional markets is the reduction of dose (Mikyāl) and weight (Mīzān) done by sellers in traditional markets. As a solution to this corruptive reality, this paper offers an application called Syu'aib Controller (SC). This is a dose and weight frauds detector. With this application, consumers can control the process of selling and buying as it told in the story of the Madyans. Syu'aib Controller (SC) was developed on a digital basis based on the criteria of the Quranic values taught by the Prophet Syu'aib AS to the Madyans. These values include justice, accuracy, and satisfaction. This innovative device can be used in buying and selling activities in traditional markets. With this digital device, the buyers could know the real weight of the object, check and supervise the dose, and scale used in the traditional market. The Syu'aib Controller (SC) is expected to foster an anti-corruption mentality. Thus the fair and honest characters of the Nusantara merchants are formed.*

Keyword: *Syu'aib Controller, Fraud of Dose and Weight, The Story of Madyans, Digital Device*

Abstrak. *Salah satu masalah paling signifikan di pasar tradisional Indonesia adalah pengurangan takaran (Mikyāl) dan timbangan (Mīzān) yang dilakukan oleh penjual di pasar tradisional. Sebagai solusi untuk realitas yang korup ini, makalah ini menawarkan aplikasi yang disebut Syu'aib Controller (SC). Ini adalah pendeteksi penipuan takaran dan timbangan. Dengan aplikasi ini, konsumen dapat mengontrol proses jual beli seperti yang diceritakan dalam kisah Madyans. Syu'aib Controller (SC) dikembangkan secara digital berdasarkan kriteria nilai-nilai Quran yang diajarkan oleh Nabi Syu'aib AS kepada orang-orang Madyan. Nilai-nilai ini termasuk keadilan, akurasi, dan kepuasan. Perangkat inovatif ini dapat digunakan dalam aktivitas jual beli di pasar tradisional. Dengan perangkat digital ini, pembeli dapat mengetahui berat benda yang sebenarnya, memeriksa dan mengawasi takaran, dan skala yang digunakan di pasar tradisional. Pengendali Syu'aib (SC) diharapkan menumbuhkan mentalitas anti korupsi. Dengan demikian karakter adil dan jujur dari pedagang Nusantara terbentuk.*

Kata Kunci: *Syu'aib Controller, Kecurangan Takaran dan Timbangan, Kisah Kaum Madyan, Perangkat Digital*

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Introduction

Selling and buying are the bounding agreement between a seller and a buyer (Bahasa, 2002). According to (Ayuningsari, 2012), buying and selling have a vital role in human social and economic life. These activities influence all levels of local, national, and international life (Zakiyah, 2013). This case causes humans cannot be separated from the need for buying and selling since personally. A human cannot fulfill their own needs (Purwaningrum, 2017; Septyarani, 2017). The most visited place by Indonesian people to practice buying and selling is the traditional market (Nasution, 2012). This is because the traditional market is an economic driver of the Indonesian people (Bromley, 2011; Rachman & Mewa, 2002).

The serious problem related to buying and selling occurring in Indonesia is the fraud of dose and weight by the sellers in the traditional markets (Pechler, 2011). According to Wahyudi (David & Ardiansyah, 2017; Wahyudi, 2019), the fraud of weight in the market of Sleman Regency happened with a reduction of 1/15 kg. It means that in each weight with the amount of 15 kg, there is a reduction of 1 kg. Besides, Bayu Krisnamurthi told that at least there are about 29 million scales in all traditional markets in Indonesia that must be reviewed. This is because the scale is not by real measurement (Adbizar, 2008). In the journal of Supervision Focus, it is stated that such acts are the beginning of corruptive activities usually ignored by people. In line with such case, the Prophet Syu'aib *'alaihi salam* (AS) faced a similar thing among people in his era, as stated in Q.S. Hud (11): 84-85 as follow:

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا هُمْ شُعَبِيَّةٌ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ اعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ إِلَهٍ غَيْرُهُ صَلُّوا مَا تَنفَعُكُمْ وَالْمِيزَانَ وَالْمِيزَانَ إِنِّي أَرَاكُمْ بِخَيْرٍ وَإِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ مُّحِيطٍ (٨٤) وَيَا قَوْمِ أَوْفُوا الْمِيزَانَ وَالْمِيزَانَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا تَبْخَسُوا النَّاسَ أَشْيَاءَهُمْ وَلَا تَعْنُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مُّسِدِينَ (٨٥)

“And to Median, their brother Shuaib. He said, “O, my people, worship God; you have no god other than Him. And do not short measure or low weight. I see you in good circumstances, but I fear for you the agony of an encompassing Day.” O, my people! Give full measure and full weight, in all fairness, and do not cheat the people out of their rights, and do not spread corruption in the land.”

In Tafsir Ibn Katsir (Katsir, 2009), it is explained that the Prophet Syu'aib AS asked his people (Madyans) to refine the dose and weight honestly. The suggestion to perfect the dose and weight in Islam is intended to make two parties happy. This is explained in Tafsir al-Misbah, stating the word of *al-qisth* (القسط) usually meant as “fair” is the synonym of *al-'adl* (العدل). The meaning of *al-qisth* in this context is related to making both parties pleasant (Shihab, 2002). In Tafsir al-Azhar (Al-Maraghi, 1966), it is mentioned that to solve this problem, people must obey Allah SWT first, and there should be an effort to reduce this case (Hanafi, 2020). To get around this phenomenon, the authors designed Syu'aib Controller

(SC), namely a detector of cheating set in the mechanic weight. Syu'aib Controller (SC) was developed based on the story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS illustrated in Q.S. Hud (11): 84-85. This device aims to reduce the fraud of dose and weight. The presence of Syu'aib Controller (SC) is expected to be able to foster honesty mentality in the traditional market so that the fair, honest, and uncorrupted trade can be realized. The authors wish that this paper could be a recommendation for the government in formulating economic policy and socialization steps to people to create honest and great characters of society as well as free from corruption. This paper will explain the story of the prophet Syu'aib AS and Madyans as the basis of Syu'aib Controller development design and the correlation between Madyan's and Indonesian people's socio-economic life. In the last, the authors also will explain a brief description of Syu'aib Controller, the anti-corruption digital detector.

Literature Review

In buying and selling, the contract has an important role because the sustainability of future buying and selling activities will depend on how well and detailed the contract is made to maintain and regulate the rights and obligations between the two parties (Herliana, 2015). A contract is an agreement that binds the relationship between both parties. The selection of the contract will reflect on how much risk and benefits for both parties. Therefore, the confirmation and transparency process should be prioritized in buying and selling. The place most frequently visited by the community to carry out the buying and selling process is the traditional market (Nasution, 2012). This is because traditional markets are economic drivers. The practice of cheating traders to reap profits that are detrimental to the community continues to occur. Regarding traders in traditional markets in Watampone City, it was found that traders took very good actions to increase the cost of the scales by using metal plates and magnets.

According to preliminary observations in the field, the majority of traders in the market use duck scales or sit scales, these sit scales in weighing the accuracy of the mass or weight of an object that is weighed poorly, because traders can easily play or cheat the scales of this, such as adding to the wedge under the scales or before the scales are in the right position or parallel to the item has been lifted. The pendulum of the scales is always above the scales so the buyers cannot see that the scales are zero (parallel) or not (Marzuki et al., 2018). Along with the development of technology and science, the field of digital devices is making rapid progress and making it easy for humans to fulfill their daily needs. These advances, make humans able to utilize existing technology to simplify their lives, for example in terms of mass measurement (Hanafi et al., 2019; Hidayani, T.U., Tri. M., Abdul. R., 2013). The digitalization of analog measuring devices has been carried out to obtain more accurate results and facilitate the use of measuring instruments. One of the measuring devices that are

switched from analog to digital is the scale (Kamirul., Syahwanti, H., Nelvi, A., dan Hendro, 2015).

Method

This paper aims to: (1) analyze the story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS and Madyans as the basis of Syu'aib Controller (SC) development; (2) know the correlation of Indonesian people's socio-economic conditions with Madyans' socio-economic conditions, and (3) formulate the strategic step of Syu'aib Controller (SC) application as the solution to minimize the fraud of dose and weight among people. This paper was originated from a qualitative study that had collected, managed, and analyzed the data qualitatively and defined them qualitatively as well (Mashun, 2012; Muhajir, 2000; Wardi, 1997).

The data used in this research were taken from literary material and field data regarding the fraud of dose and weight. The data collection was done through a literary study that is relevant to the discussed topic and field observation (Bodgan, Robert dan Taylor, 2008). The data sources included the Holy book of Al-Quran, literary books, documents, newspapers, magazines, journals, and websites (internet) containing the needed information and the results of field observation related to the fraud of dose and weight. The collected data were classified based on their type to be further analyzed. The collected data were analyzed using a content analysis technique by studying the texts carefully by relying on the principle of objectivity. In the data analysis process, the deductive and inductive logics were used variously as well as feasibly in qualitative research in general.

Results and Discussion

The Explanation of Alquran about the Story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS and Madyans as the basis of Syu'aib Controller (SC) Development Design

Syu'aib Controller (SC) is a detector of the fraud of dose and weight as the implementation of people's control to buying and selling developed based on the story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS. The story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS is illustrated in Q.S. Hud (11): 84-85. Ash-Shiddieqy (Ash-Shiddiqie, 2019) explained that the Prophet Syu'aib AS was sent by Allah SWT to preach among Madyans. According to Shihab (Shihab, 2002), Madyan is located in Red Sea beach, the southeast of the Sinai Desert between Hijaz (rightly in Tabuk in Saudi Arabia) and Aqabah Bay. In al-Bidayah wa al-Nihayah, the workpiece of Katsir (Katsir, 2009) mentioned that this area is located in Ma'an Yordania. The Prophet Syu'aib AS stated to Madyans that he saw his people were in relatively wealthy and prosperous economically (Al-Maraghi, 1966). Tafsir al-Misbah (Shihab, 2002) addressed that the word of *al-khair* means "good." Such meaning can be broadened so that it is not only limited by material sustenance but also the immaterial one. For example, intellectuality and knowledge

should bring them to worship and obey the rules of Allah SWT, including honesty in buying and selling. The fraud of dose and weight is also stated in Q.S. al-Muthaffifin (83):1-3. This is strengthened by Q.S. Nisa': 29, Allah said:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْكُمْ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا

“O you who believe! Do not consume each other’s wealth illicitly, but trade by mutual consent. And do not kill yourselves, for God is Merciful towards you.”

Besides, in Tafsir Ibn Katsir (Katsir, 1999) it is told that the Prophet Syu’aib AS asked the Madyans to be true to the dose and weight honestly when they accepted and gave since in a hadith it is stated that:

عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: { نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ بَيْعِ الطَّعَامِ حَتَّى يُجْرَى فِيهِ الصَّاعَانِ صَاعًا لِلْبَائِعِ وَصَاعًا لِلْمَشْتَرِيِّ } رواه ابن ماجه والدارقطني.

Jabir narrated that Rasulullah SAW said, “Rasulullah SAW forbade the buying and selling of food before it was measured with two doses (sha’) namely the dose of seller and buyer” (HR. Ibn Majah and Daruquthni).

In the study of fiqh, it is mentioned that the fifth requirement of the bought good is the sellers’ and buyers’ knowledge of the good, form, content (measurement), and its characteristics clearly so that no one of both parties is deceived (Rasjid, 2012). This requirement aims to avoid trickery (*gharar*). Syeikh Zakaria Al-Anshari in Fath al-Wahhab book stated:

خَامِسُهَا عِلْمٌ لِلْعَاقِدَيْنِ بِهِ عَيْبًا وَقَدْرًا وَصِفَةً حَذْرًا مِنَ الْغَرَرِ

“The fifth requirement is both sellers’ and buyers’ knowledge of agreement (aqad) on trading good in terms of material, size, characteristic since it is worried to be gharar.”

Thereby, there is a particular emphasis on the content of weight certainty of good as a preventive effort to *gharar* element in buying and selling. This is intended to keep both parties from the ruthlessness since the word of *al-qisth* (القسط) in Q.S. Hud (11):84-85 means “fair”, which is the synonym of the word of *al-‘adl* (العدل). Hence, the word of *al-qisth* (القسط) in this context is the justice that keeps not only one party from the loss; the dose and weight also keep both sides from the tyranny. *Qawaid al-Fiqhiyyah* in Sunan Ibn Majah (Majjah, 2012) mentioned

لَا ضَرَرَ وَلَا ضِرَارَ (رواه ابن ماجه)

“Do not make detrimental to the other people and ourselves” (HR. Ibn Majah).

Handling the Fraud of Dose and Weight: the Correlation between Madyan's and Indonesian People's Socio-Economic Life.

The phenomenon of cheating the dose and weight in Indonesia today concerns where not less than about 29 million scales in all traditional markets in Indonesia should be calibrated again. One of the prominent habits mostly done by the sellers in Indonesia is not providing an opportunity for the buyers to check the truth of the dose and weight (Zakiyah, 2013). On one side, giving the buyer a chance to check the dose and weight shows that the seller applies the honesty in buying and selling. This is in line with the Madyan's habits, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Correlation between Madyan's and Indonesian People's Socio-Economic Life

Review		Explanation of Comparison	
		The Madyans	Indonesian People
Economy	Trade	Ma'an became an area which was full of trading activities until the era of the Prophet Muhammad SAW (Mashun, 2012)	The number of traditional markets reached 1.7 million or about 73% of the markets in Indonesia (Masitoh, 2013)
	Level of Prosperity	They were categorized as prosperous people economically indicated by the rapidness of trading activities (Suwito, 2009)	The condition of the Indonesian economy is relatively prosperous indicated by the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 which was 41.81 million (increased 1.09% from 2013) (Masitoh, 2013)
Social	Intellectuality	They have good intellectuality and knowledge levels (Shihab, 2002)	The increase in the Net Participation Rate of Primary Education in realizing national development (Kemendikbud, 2013)

	Behavior	They tended to do fraud in measuring and weighing when they practiced trade (Al-Maraghi, 1966)	They are relatively identical with the Madyans indicated only by 120 markets that have regular status from 10 thousand markets (Bromley, 2011)
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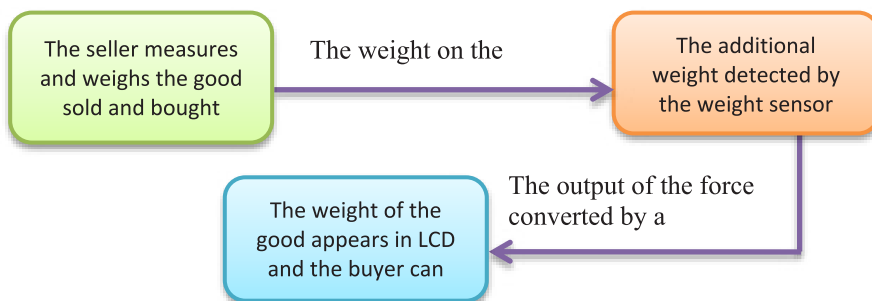
The cheating in measuring and weighing in Indonesia today is concerning. It is not only about the minimum number of markets that have regular measurement status, but not less than 29 million scales in all traditional markets in Indonesia must be calibrated again. To reduce the phenomena of fraud in dose and weight as stated before, the authors designed Syu'aib Controller (SC). In the study of Q.S. Hud (11): 84-85, some ideal criteria are mentioned, namely:

Table 2. The Characteristics of Syu'aib Controller (SC)

Aspect	Description	Target
Justice	The dose and weight should be fair as the implementation of the word of <i>al-qisth</i> (القسط) that is the synonym of the word of <i>al-'adl</i> (العدل)	Both parties (seller and buyer) are not mistreated
Accuracy	The dose and weight have high accuracy and precision levels	Each party (seller and buyer) is not harmed
Satisfaction	Both parties know the dose and weight of the object transacted as to the implementation of hadith command namely two <i>sha'</i> (الصَّاعَانِ)	Both parties get satisfaction in the transaction since they are free from fraud (<i>gharar</i>)

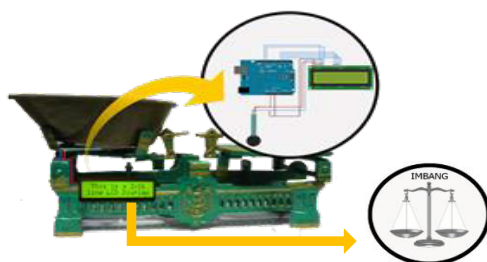
Based on the criteria mentioned above, the authors designed a concept of the detector of fraud as the supervision device of people to refine the dose and weight. To give the general description of the running of the program in Syu'aib Controller (SC), the following flowchart is made:

Figure 1. Flow Chart of Syu'aib Controller (SC)



The flow chart above is explained the working mechanism of the Syu'aib Controller. First, the seller measures the good that sold and bought, the weight on the scale adds. Second, the additional weight detected by the sensor, then the output of the force converted by a microcontroller to the digital signal. Last, the weight of the good appears in LCD, and the buyer can check the truth. The design of this system includes the design of hardware and software. The design of hardware includes the minimum circuit design of the system of microcontroller, a force sensor, LCD, and memory. The design of software includes the design of the program on an ATmega8535 microcontroller using Bascom language with Bascom AVR compiler. The design of this software functions to regulate the performance of all systems consisting of some hardware so that this system can well work. When the weight of the object is displayed on the LCD screen, the buyers could know the real weight of the object, check and supervise the truth of the dose and weight used in the traditional market.

Figure 2. Syu'aib Controller (SC)



This is a digital-based system design combined in the mechanic scale. Besides attempting to reduce the fraud of dose and weight for the aspect of technology, the other efforts are necessary to upgrade the traders' honesty in Indonesia. One of the offered ways is giving a balanced label that has been available on Syu'aib Controller (SC). This labeling will enable the buyers to determine their choice before they do the buying and selling transaction. Previously, product labeling with a *halal* label has been applied. Still, this label protects the consumers only from the aspect of the product quality without seeing the buying and selling process (Indrawati, 2011). This is necessary as an attempt to protect the consumer not only from the aspect of the product quality but also the process occurring in buying and selling transactions. The solution that has been previously offered is the solution focusing on curative finishing, namely solving after the problem happened.

This problem-solving is by the policy of calibration by the Directorate of Metrology (followed by General Directorate of Standardization and Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Trade of RI) cooperating with the Department of Traditional Market to calibrate the scales which are not in accordance with the standard. Calibration is a verification process

showing that certain accuracy of a mass measurement tool is under the design (Pechler, 2011). This policy is regulated in the Law Number 2 of 1981 on Metrology that any mass measurement tools should be calibrated once in a year. The once in a year-calibration policy will provide the opportunity to the sellers to freely do fraud of dose and weight (Zakiyah, 2013). This case shows that the government less maximally carries out the curative effort. The government should not only calibrate the unstandardized weight but also make the preventive effort for the sellers cannot cheat the dose and weight. Therefore, a more practical solution is needed to reduce the cases of the fraud of dose and weight in Indonesia.

Syu'aib Controller (SC), Anti-Corruption Innovative Digital Detector

The fact among people shows that corruption in the form of fraud of dose and weight reaches a relatively significant number of cases. This case proves that the problem-solving undertaken so far has not been effective. This case is strengthened by the report of Kompas (Marzuki et al., 2018) mentioning that only 120 traditional markets categorized as measurement orders from 200 thousand traditional markets in Indonesia. Based on the phenomena mentioned above, more effective ways are needed to get around the case. The authors offer the making of Syu'aib Controller (SC) that is an innovative implementation of Syu'aib Controller characteristics based on the story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS. Syu'aib Controller (SC) is designed by seeing Indonesian people's socio-economic condition that tends to like to cheat the dose and weight. The authors believe that the idea of the Syu'aib Controller (SC) will give a positive effect to decrease the number of doses and weight by the sellers in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the considered parties that can support to realize this idea are (1) the Ministry of Trade. The Ministry of Trade through the Directorate of Metrology should supervise the use of scale by sellers in the traditional markets and monitor the production process of Syu'aib Controller (SC) by technicians. Besides, the critical role of Directorate of Metrology cooperating with the Department of Traditional Market is calibrating the scales of which calibration limit has been out of date. Moreover, the Directorate of Metrology can use Syu'aib Controller (SC) to check the weight in the traditional market. (2) Technician. Technician, in this case, functions as the designer of Syu'aib Controller (SC) with the characteristic of Syu'aib Controller (SC) idealized by Alquran through the story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS. (3) Department of Market. The Department of Market plays a role in supervising the use of Syu'aib Controller (SC) in the traditional market by the seller. Furthermore, the Department of Market cooperating with the Directorate Metrology should calibrate the weight of which calibration limit is approaching the out of date. (4) People. People function as the user, namely buyer, and seller. The sellers are willing to use Syu'aib Controller (SC) as the implementation of honesty in the trade so that the buyers can do supervision.

The Ministry of Trade provides the facilities to the technicians to design, produce, and refine Syu'aib Controller (SC) under the standardization and supervision of products by the Directorate of Metrology. In this case, the Ministry of Trade should recommend and legalize Syu'aib Controller (SC) so that it can be used broadly by people. After that, Syu'aib Controller (SC) should be disseminated and socialized to the related parties, especially the Department of Market to be implemented in the traditional or non-traditional markets. The Department of Market as the one that directly applies Syu'aib Controller (SC) should supervise the usage in the market and report the evaluation results to the Directorate of Metrology. This evaluation will be a suggestion for the General Directorate of Standardization and Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Trade to determine the steps of further policy. As well as, Syu'aib Controller can be produced and used massively.

Conclusion

Finally, from the result of research analysis, it can be concluded that Syu'aib Controller (SC) is an anti-corruption digital mass measurement tool with the output of voice designed in accordance with the characteristics of dose (*mikyāl*) and weight (*mizān*) based on the story of the Prophet Syu'aib AS and his people (Madyans) in Q.S. Hud: 84-85. The habit of the Prophet Syu'aib's people were cheating, when they did buy and sell transaction, that is frequently practiced by the merchants in traditional and non-traditional markets in Indonesia as well. Syu'aib Controller (SC) is present as a creative effort to revolute the honesty mentality of the nation through the trading world. The way is the author designed the balanced label aiming at appreciating the traders that are consistent and honest in the buying and selling process as well as stimulating the other merchants, to be honest in the buying and selling process. If the use of the Syu'aib Controller (SC) concept is applied in life, it will give a significant benefit, especially in buying and selling cases in the traditional market. The prediction or results that will be obtained by using this concept is the decrease in the number of weight frauds used by the sellers in Indonesia, especially in the traditional market.

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