



plISSN 1410-4687
eISSN 2685-5216
<https://ejournal.uinib.ac.id/fasya/index.php/ijtihad/>



Buy and sell with one-sided testimony on the result of the weight of the digital ram scale: Case Study of the sale and purchase of oil palm plantations in Nagari Talang Binjai, Silaut District, Pesisir Selatan Regency

Neswati ¹

STAI Balaiselasa ¹

Correspondence Email: neswatineswati32@gmail.com

Received: 21 Mie 2026

Revised: 15 June 2026

Accepted: 30 June 2026

Abstract

The main problem in this research is that oil palm plantations are the primary source of income for the bosses, farmers, and loose palm fruit scavengers. This research is a field study with a qualitative approach. Data were collected through interviews. The data analysis technique used in this study was the Miles and Huberman analysis technique. The research findings indicate that palm oil bosses, owners of digital ram scales, can personally observe the weight of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit bunches. Meanwhile, palm oil farmers and loose fruit bunch collectors cannot observe. This is because digital weight indicators are not installed for them. They can only wait for the net weight information from the palm oil bosses, who own the digital ram scales. After discussion, first with Surah Al-Baqarah verse 282. The law is makruh for unilateral testimony regarding weighing in a sale and purchase. Second, discussed with Surah Muthoffin verse 282. The law is haram for unilateral testimony regarding weighing in a sale and purchase. Because it contains gharar (unclear), it is possible for oil palm bosses to reduce the weight of fresh oil palm bunches or loose fruit by a certain weight. The haram law here is supported by the obligatory law in Al-An'am verse 152 and Surah Al-Isra verse 35. Where the case of unilateral testimony regarding weighing in a sale and purchase is contrary to obligatory law.

Keywords

Buy and Sell; Palm Oil; Palm Oil Boss; Palm Oil Farmers; Loose Palm Oil Scavengers

Introduction

Good trading practices prioritize fairness, especially in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products. This is to ensure that no party is disadvantaged, whether the boss, the farmer, or the loose fruit scavengers. All rely on oil palm as their primary source of income. This income is used to cover maintenance costs, harvesting costs, education costs, daily living expenses, and debt repayment. Currently, oil palm farmers continue to cultivate oil palms, both through replanting and new plantings. Replanting is for harvested land, and new planting is for vacant land. Furthermore, farmers maintain their oil palm plantations as well as possible. Although some farmers maintain their oil palm

plantations poorly, they understand that the selling price of oil palms is promising in the long term.

One of the central palm oil production areas is Silaut District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. Palm oil plantations here are extensive. Every village has a palm oil plantation. Daily transactions occur between the bosses and farmers, as well as between the bosses and the loose palm fruit scavengers. Therefore, research into the buying and selling of palm oil plantation products is interesting. This buying and selling is a primary source of income for the bosses, farmers, and loose palm fruit scavengers. Furthermore, purchasing palm oil plantation products has become a very promising business.

Many people have conducted research on buying and selling. To date, thirty-three journal articles have been published on this topic. Research on buying and selling is divided into five perspectives. First, the legal perspective (Iwan et al., 2024), (Anantyo et al., 2021), (Zubairi & Maulana, 2024), (Endriana & Handoko, 2022), (Prayetno & Putra, 2024), (Annas et al., 2022), (Susanto et al., 2021), (Arangga & Firmansyah, 2023), (Handayani & Hidayat, 2022), (Nida & Zafi, 2020), (Anas & Hudatullah, 2024), (Simanjuntak et al., 2024), (Rizki & Prasetya, 2022), (Baego et al., 2024), (Rahmah & Hanifuddin, 2021), (Nurjaman et al., 2021), (Suyudi, 2021), (Sakti & Budhisulistyawati, 2020), (Johari et al., 2023), (Sudin et al., 2022), (Hartana & Karuni, 2022), (Putri et al., 2023), (Hasibuan & Rahmania, 2020), (I.F et al., 2024), (Ardiansyah et al., 2020), (Ariyanto et al., 2021), (Kinanty & Salsabilla, 2023), (Apandy et al., 2021). Second, the hadith perspective (Haris & Nasrulloh, 2024). Third, the management perspective (Hakim et al., 2024). Fourth, the economic perspective ((Faqih, 2024), (Fahriza et al., 2023). Fifth, the Islamic Business Ethics perspective (A'yun et al., 2021). So far, the legal perspective research on gharar sales and purchases with unilateral testimony on the results of digital ram scales (Case study of the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products in Nagari Talang Binjai, Silaut District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. This research is relevant because the results of the digital ram scales determine the income obtained by the boss, oil palm farmers and loose fruit scavengers. Weighing with unilateral testimony of weight results becomes a way for fraud.

This research focuses on buying and selling with one-sided testimony on the weight results of digital ram scales. Therefore, this research wants to examine the views of sharia economic law on buying and selling with one-sided testimony on the weight results of digital ram scales. The question asked in this research is how the one-sided witnessing of weight results with digital ram scales in the sale and purchase of palm oil plantation

products at the toke level.

This research is important to be done to see the certainty of sharia economic law on the unilateral testimony of the weight of the product with a digital ram scale in the sale and purchase of palm oil plantation products at the toke level. This research is discussed with the meaning of the Qur'an in surah al-baqarah verse 282, surah al-an'am verse 152, surah al-isra verse 35 and surah al-muthoffin verse 1-6. Therefore, the author will write an article with the title ("Buying and selling with unilateral testimony regarding the results of digital ram scales (Case study of buying and selling of oil palm plantation products in Nagari Talang Binjai, Silaut District, Pesisir Selatan Regency)").

Method

This research is a field study with a qualitative approach. The data for this research were collected through interviews. The interview was conducted with one oil palm boss, consisting of informant 1. Then, a follow-up interview was conducted with two oil palm farmers, consisting of informants 2 and 3. Finally, an interview was conducted with two loose fruit scavengers, consisting of informants 4 and 5.

This research uses Milles and Huberman data analysis techniques which consist of three. First, data reduction. Data reduction here is a unilateral testimony of the weight results with a digital ram scale in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products at the boss level. This research was conducted in Nagari Talang Binjai, Silaut District, Pesisir Selatan Regency. Second, data presentation. Data presentation here is presenting only the important data, and then discussed with the meaning in the Qur'an. surah al-baqarah verse 282, surah al-an'am verse 152, surah al-isra verse 35 and surah al-muthoffin verse 1-6. Third, the conclusion. The conclusion contains the research results and discussion.

Result and Discussion

One-sided Testimony on Heavy Yields with Digital Ram Scales in the Sale and Purchase of Oil Palm Plantation Products at Toke Level

Unilateral testimony regarding the weight results using digital RAM scales in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products at the broker level. Where the data was obtained from the results of interviews with oil palm brokers as informants 1. The following are the results of the interview.

I'm a palm oil trader. My scale measures 15 tons, while others only measure 110 kg. When weighing fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit, only I can see the weight. Meanwhile, the palm oil farmers just wait for the weight information from me. This is because I don't have a digital weighing device that farmers and loose fruit pickers can see. Farmers and loose fruit pickers simply place the fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit

on a digital scale. After weighing, the motorcycles, carts, and oil palm odong-odong trucks are reweighed to determine the weight of the vehicle. The total gross weight of the vehicle is subtracted from the total weight, resulting in the net weight of the fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit. After that, I pay. Direct payment is an advantage of a digital scale.(Interview, informant 1, palm oil boss, August 10, 2025).

Based on the interview results above, it is explained that informant 1 is a palm oil boss who has a digital ram scale. The size of the digital ram scale is 15 tons and other bosses have their scales of 110 kg. Informant 1 as a digital ram palm oil boss has a scale size of 15 tons. While other palm oil bosses have a scale size of 110 kg. Informant 1 mentioned that in weighing with a digital ram. Witnessing the results of the weight of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit using a digital ram scale. The testimony was witnessed by the palm oil boss who has a digital ram scale. Meanwhile, oil palm farmers and loose fruit scavengers cannot witness the weight results from the digital ram scale. Oil palm farmers and loose fruit scavengers only wait for information on the weight results from the oil palm boss. Because the boss does not install a digital weight indicator that can be seen by farmers and loose fruit scavengers. Farmers and loose fruit scavengers only put fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit on the digital ram scale. After weighing and obtaining the total gross weight, motorcycles, carts, and odong-odong cars were then weighed in turn to obtain the weight of the vehicles. These vehicles were also weighed along with fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit bunches. The weight of the vehicles was subtracted from the total gross weight, resulting in the net weight of the fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit bunches. The net weight was paid directly by the palm oil broker who owned the digital ram. The direct payment was made by the palm oil broker who owned the digital ram. The results of this study were that the palm oil broker who owned the digital ram scale personally witnessed the weight results of the fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit bunches. Meanwhile, palm oil farmers and loose fruit scavengers were unable to witness the weight results. Because there was no digital device installed to indicate the weight results that could be seen by the farmers and loose fruit scavengers. They could only wait for the net weight information from the palm oil broker as the owner of the digital ram scale. Then, the author conducted another interview with the palm oil farmer as informant 2. The following are the results of the interview.

I am a palm oil farmer. Currently, I sell fresh bunches of oil palm to a broker who uses a digital scale. I have the farm laborers harvest the oil palms and deliver them to the broker's house in a minivan. I also

accompany the minivan to the broker's house. When weighing the minivan, the minivan and the fresh bunches of oil palm are placed on a digital scale. After the weighing is complete, the minivan is weighed in turn and the net weight is obtained. When weighing using a digital scale, I, as a palm oil farmer, cannot see the weight results because the broker has not installed a digital weighing device. I simply wait for the broker to provide the weight information.(Interview, informant 2, oil palm farmer, August 10, 2025).

Based on the interview results above, it was explained that informant 2 is a palm oil farmer. He currently sells fresh palm oil bunches to a broker who owns a digital ram scale. The farmer instructs farm laborers to harvest the palm oil. His, and deliver the harvest to the boss's house with a minivan. The farmer also accompanies the farm laborer behind the minivan, heading to the house of the oil palm boss. When weighing, the minivan and the fresh bunches of oil palm are placed simultaneously on a digital ram scale.

After the weighing is complete, the load of fresh bunches of oil palm is unloaded from the minivan. Then, it is the turn of the minivan to be weighed, and the net weight of the fresh bunches of oil palm is determined. When weighing using the digital ram, the oil palm farmer cannot see the net weight of his fresh bunches of oil palm. He can only wait for the net weight information from the oil palm boss who owns the digital ram scale. The results of this study are that the oil palm boss who owns the digital ram scale personally sees the weight results of the fresh bunches of oil palm and loose fruit. Meanwhile, oil palm farmers and loose fruit scavengers cannot see the weight results.

This is because there is no digital device installed to indicate the weight results that can be seen by farmers and loose fruit scavengers. They could only wait for the net weight information from the palm oil boss, who owns the digital RAM scales. The author then conducted another interview with informant 3, a palm oil farmer. The following are the results of the interview.

I am a palm oil farmer. Currently, I sell fresh bunches of oil palm to a broker who uses a digital scale. I harvest the oil palms directly and deliver them to the broker's house by motorbike. When weighing, the motorbike and the fresh bunches are placed directly on the digital scale. Once finished, the motorbike is weighed in turn, and the net weight is obtained. When weighing using a digital scale, I, as a palm oil farmer, cannot see the weight results. Because the broker has not installed a digital weighing device. I simply wait for the broker to provide the weight

information.(Interview, informant 3, oil palm farmer, August 10, 2025).

Based on the interview results above, it is explained that informant 3 is a palm oil farmer. Currently, he said he sells fresh bunches of palm oil to a broker who owns a digital ram scale. He said he harvests his own palm oil and delivers the harvest directly to the broker's house by motorbike. During weighing, the motorbike and the fresh bunches of palm oil are immediately placed on the digital ram scale. After completion, the motorbike is weighed in turn and the net weight of the fresh bunches of palm oil is obtained. When weighing with a digital ram takes place, he said he cannot see the net weight of the fresh bunches of palm oil. This is because the broker has not installed a digital weighing device.

He only waits for information on the net weight from the broker. The results of this study indicate that the broker who owns the digital ram scale personally witnesses the weight of the fresh bunches of palm oil and loose fruit. Meanwhile, palm oil farmers and loose fruit scavengers cannot see the weight results. This is because there is no digital weighing device that can be seen by farmers and loose fruit scavengers. They could only wait for the net weight information from the palm oil boss, who owns the digital scale. The author then conducted another interview with informant 4, a palm oil fruit bunch scavenger. The following are the results of the interview.

I am a loose palm fruit scavenger. Currently, I sell loose palm fruit to a broker who uses a digital scale. I pick up loose palm fruit on the road, and in other people's fields, whether they are harvesting or not. After collecting them in sacks, I deliver them directly by motorbike or cart. Then, I place the loose palm fruit on the digital scale. During the weighing, the broker is inside the house, with the left window open. The broker then reports the net weight of the loose palm fruit to me while I am inside. I myself don't know the weight of my loose palm fruit because the broker doesn't have a digital device to indicate the weight. I just wait for the broker to give me the weight information.(Interview, informant 4, oil palm fruit bunch scavenger, August 9, 2025).

Based on the interview results above, it is explained that informant 4 is a scavenger of oil palm fruit bunches. Currently, he said he is selling oil palm fruit bunches to a broker who owns a digital ram scale. He said he picks up oil palm fruit bunches on the road and in other people's fields, whether they are harvesting or not. After the fruit bunches are collected in sacks, he immediately delivers them directly by motorbike or cart to the house of the oil palm broker who owns the digital ram scale. Then, he places the fruit bunches on the digital ram scale.

The broker weighs the fruit bunches. The broker is inside the house with the window on the left side open. The broker then conveys the net weight of the fruit bunches to the scavenger while inside his house. The scavenger himself does not know the net weight of his fruit bunches. Because there is no digital device installed to indicate the net weight of the palm oil broker, the scavenger can only wait for the net weight of the fruit bunches from the oil palm broker. The results of this study indicate that oil palm bosses, owners of digital ram scales, personally witnessed the weight of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit bunches. Meanwhile, oil palm farmers and loose fruit bunch collectors were unable to witness the weight results. This was because no digital weight display device was installed that could be seen by farmers and loose fruit bunch collectors. They could only wait for the net weight information from the oil palm bosses, owners of digital ram scales. The author then conducted another interview with informant 5, a loose fruit bunch collector. The following are the results of the interview.

I am a loose palm fruit scavenger. Currently, I sell loose palm fruit to a broker who uses a digital scale. I pick up loose palm fruit on the road, and in other people's fields, whether they are harvesting or not. After collecting them in sacks, I deliver them directly by motorbike or cart. Then, I place the loose palm fruit on the digital scale. While the weighing is taking place, the broker is inside the house, with the left window open. The broker then reports the net weight of the loose palm fruit to me while I am inside. I myself don't know the weight of my loose palm fruit because the broker doesn't have a digital weighing device installed. I just wait for the broker to give me the weight information.(Interview, informant 5, oil palm fruit bunch scavenger, August 9, 2025).

Based on the interview results above, it is explained that informant 4 is a scavenger of oil palm fruit bunches. Currently, he said he is selling oil palm fruit bunches to a broker who owns a digital ram scale. He said he picks up oil palm fruit bunches on the road and in other people's fields, whether they are harvesting or not. After the fruit bunches are collected in sacks, he immediately delivers them directly by motorbike or cart to the house of the oil palm broker who owns the digital ram scale. Then, he places the fruit bunches on the digital ram scale.

The broker weighs the fruit bunches. The broker is inside the house with the window on the left side open. The broker then conveys the net weight of the fruit bunches to the scavenger while inside his house. The scavenger himself does not know the net weight of his fruit bunches. Because there is no digital device installed to indicate the net weight of the palm oil broker, the scavenger can only wait for the net weight of the

fruit bunches from the oil palm broker. The results of this study indicate that oil palm bosses, owners of digital ram scales, personally observed the weight of fresh bunches and loose fruit bunches. Meanwhile, oil palm farmers and loose fruit pickers were unable to observe the weight results. This was because no digital weight display device was installed that could be seen by farmers and loose fruit pickers. They could only wait for the net weight information from the oil palm bosses, owners of digital ram scales. The overall results of the study indicate that oil palm bosses, owners of digital ram scales, personally observed the weight results of fresh bunches and loose fruit bunches. Meanwhile, oil palm farmers and loose fruit pickers were unable to observe the weight results. This was because no digital weight display device could be seen by farmers and loose fruit pickers.

Transparency and Information Asymmetry in Digital Ram Scale Weighing

Buying and selling is a common economic activity, where the buyer hands over money and the seller hands over goods or services, as a legitimate transaction. Buying and selling keeps the economy running. This is because many livelihoods and jobs are created, and people can easily find the goods or services they need. Buying and selling is an economic activity permitted by Islam (Narulita, Mardhiah, and Aulia 2025). Islam, of course, regulates the provisions and prohibitions regarding buying and selling. One common form of buying and selling is the sale of oil palm plantation products. Currently, two types of oil palm plantation products are frequently purchased: fresh oil palm fruit bunches and loose fruit. Those who buy oil palm plantation products are called *toke* (traders). Meanwhile, those who sell oil palm plantation products consist of farmers and loose fruit scavengers.

The buying and selling of oil palm plantation products involves several processes. One of these processes is weighing. Weighing is the determination of the weight of fresh oil palm fruit bunches and loose fruit. Weighing is the second process in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products, after the sale and purchase agreement. Currently, the buying and selling of oil palm plantation products has become a promising business. Many people have become wealthy by becoming oil palm bosses. The profession of oil palm bosses has become popular, with many even borrowing loans from banks to become oil palm bosses. Of course, the key to a successful oil palm business lies in the weighing system, the determination of the purchase price, and the speed of payment. The more honest the use of scales, the more oil palm farmers

and loose fruit pickers will sell to the bosses. The same applies to the determination of the purchase price. The higher the bosses' purchase price for fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit, the more oil palm farmers and loose fruit pickers will sell to the bosses. Finally, the faster the palm oil bosses pay the farmers and scavengers, the more palm oil farmers and loose fruit scavengers will sell to the bosses. Of these three keys to success in the palm oil business, the focus will be on unilateral testimony regarding weight results using digital RAM scales in the buying and selling of palm oil plantation products at the boss level.

Islamic Legal Analysis of Unilateral Testimony in Digital Ram Scale Weighing

One-sided testimony when weighing in buying and selling, there are three laws that explain this. There are laws that encourage and there are laws that oblige and there are laws that prohibit. First, the law that organizes. The law that advocates takes the legal basis from surah al-baqarah verse 282, which means

And take a witness when you buy and sell, and don't make the writer difficult as well as the witness (QS. Al-Baqarah verse 282).

The above verse serves as the legal basis for the recommendation to have witnesses in a sale and purchase. Witnesses can be the seller, the buyer, or someone who is with the seller, or someone who is with the buyer during the sale and purchase process. This recommendation brings benefits and goodness through the presence of witnesses in the sale and purchase process. This is because it will prevent misunderstandings regarding the goods or services being traded. Ultimately, both the seller and the buyer are happy and no one is harmed by the presence of witnesses in the sale and purchase process, including herein weighing (Sabiq 2018). Where the buyer and seller both witness the weight being weighed, this includes herein weighing fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit using a digital ram scale. However, not having witnesses during the weighing of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit is not a problem (not sinful). However, it would be better to weigh fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit using a digital ram scale.

Witnessed by the broker, farmers, and loose fruit scavengers. The broker installed a digital device to indicate the net weight. This was to ensure farmers and loose fruit scavengers were satisfied with the weighing results and did not feel cheated by the broker who unilaterally witnessed the weighing of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit. Witnessing is recommended in the buying and selling process, including weighing.

Emphasizing witnessing in the buying and selling process is recommended. This means that both the seller and buyer witness the net weight of the weighing. Furthermore, if both parties do not witness it, and only one party witnesses the weighing results, it is not a problem (not sinful). It all depends on both parties. Whether or not they want to continue weighing until payment is made. In this case, only the broker can witness the weighing results of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit. Meanwhile, farmers cannot witness the weight results using the digital ram scale. This is *makru* (reprehensible) based on the law of Al-Baqarah verse 282.

Second, the law that prohibits. This can be seen in surah muthoffin verses 1-6. The following is the meaning of surah muthoffin verses 1-6.

Woe to the dishonest people. Those who, when they receive a measure from others, demand it in full. And when they measure or weigh for others, they give less. Do they not believe that they will be raised up on a great day, when mankind will stand before the Lord of the worlds?(QS. Muthoffin verse 282).

The above verse serves as the legal basis for prohibiting unilateral testimony in buying and selling. Witnesses can be the seller, the buyer, or anyone with the seller, or anyone with the buyer during the buying and selling process. This prohibition is justified. The reason is that unilateral testimony regarding the weight of a palm oil plantation product using a digital scale constitutes *gharar* (non-conforming property). This is because Surah Muthoffin, verse 282 of the Quran, strictly condemns those who commit fraud in buying and selling. Fraud here involves requesting an increase in the weight or volume when selling. When buying, the person requests a decrease in the weight or volume of another person when selling to him. This is done with the aim of benefiting themselves financially, either as the seller or the buyer. Meanwhile, the other party suffers economic losses, both as the seller and the buyer.

Referring to Surah Muthoffin, verse 282 of the Quran, unilaterally witnessing the weighing of palm oil plantation products with a digital scale is forbidden. Although, Surah Muthoffin, verse 282 does not mention witnessing sales, this surah condemns those who commit fraud in buying and selling. The curse here means forbidden. Because it contains *gharar* (unclear), palm oil brokers can reduce the weight of fresh oil palm bunches or loose fruit by a certain weight. If a broker wants to increase the net weight of fresh oil palm bunches or loose fruit, this is highly unlikely for a broker. Even a broker with a net weight of 1 kilogram requires a long decision. The brokers consider 1 kilogram of fresh oil palm bunches or loose fruit to be their ongoing profit. In this case, only the

brokers can witness the weight of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit. Meanwhile, farmers cannot witness the weight using the digital scale. The law is haram based on the law of Al-Baqarah verse 282.

Third, it is obligatory. This can be seen in Surah Al-An'am, verse 152, which reads as follows.

And perfect the measure and the weight justly

Then, surah al-isra verse 35 which means the following.

And perfect the measure when you measure, and weigh with the right measure. That is more important for you and better as a result.

The above verse forms the legal basis for requiring witness testimony from both parties in a sale and purchase. Witnesses can be the seller, the buyer, or someone who is with the seller, or someone who is with the buyer during the sale and purchase process. This mandatory law has a reason. The reason is that witnessing both parties to the net weight using a digital RAM scale in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products brings greater satisfaction and fairness to both parties conducting the weighing. Both parties can see the results, and prevent misunderstandings and cheating. This is reinforced by the meaning contained in Surah Al-An'am, verse 152, and Surah Al-Isra, verse 35. Both surahs in the Quran emphasize that weighing in a sale and purchase must be carried out correctly and fairly. Correct and fair weighing will benefit both parties conducting the weighing in the sale and purchase. Furthermore, it can prevent fraud in the weighing. Although, here surah al-an'am verse 152 and surah al-isra verse 35 do not mention the testimony of buying and selling. However, this surah emphasizes the obligation to weigh the results of buying and selling in a good and fair manner. Weighing in a good, fair manner is the legal basis for testimony in buying and selling.

In this case, only the palm oil boss can witness the weighing of fresh bunches and loose fruit. Meanwhile, farmers cannot witness the weighing using the digital ram scale. This is haram (forbidden), and the weighing must be witnessed by both parties in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products. The parties who must witness the weighing using the digital ram scale are the palm oil boss, the palm oil farmer, and the loose fruit scavenger. In this case, only the palm oil boss witnessed the weighing. Therefore, unilateral witnessing in the weighing using the digital ram scale in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products is contrary to the mandatory law regarding the witnessing of both parties regarding the weighing in the sale and purchase. Third, the law that decides unilateral witnessing in the weighing using the digital ram scale

in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products. The author prefers the mandatory law over the makruh law regarding unilateral witnessing in the weighing using the digital ram scale in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products.

Conclusion

The overall research findings indicate that oil palm bosses, owners of digital ram scales, can personally observe the weight of fresh oil palm bunches and loose fruit bunches. Meanwhile, oil palm farmers and loose fruit bunch collectors cannot. Because no digital weight display devices are installed, they can only wait for the net weight information from the oil palm bosses, who own the digital ram scales. After discussion with surah al-baqarah verse 282. The ruling is makruh on unilateral testimony on weighing in buying and selling. It all depends on both sides. Want to extend the weighing until payment or not. Second, surah Muthoffin verse 282. The law prohibits unilateral testimony on weighing in buying and selling. This Surah has condemned people who commit fraud in buying and selling. Cursing here means haram. Because it contains gharar (unclear), oil palm traders can reduce the weight of fresh oil palm bunches or loose fruit by a certain weight. This haram law is supported by the obligatory law in Al-An'am verse 152 and Surah Al-Isra verse 35. The case of unilateral witnessing of weighing in a sale and purchase contradicts the obligatory law. Obligatory law prioritizes the testimony of both parties regarding weighing in a sale and purchase. Therefore, unilateral witnessing of weighing in a sale and purchase is clearly haram. In this case, the author supports the obligatory law over the makruh law. By requiring the testimony of both parties regarding weighing using digital RAM in the sale and purchase of oil palm plantation products.

References

- A'yun, Q. A. N., Chusma, N. M., Aulia, C. N., Putri, & Latifah, F. N. (2021). Implementasi Etika Bisnis Islam Dalam Transaksi Jual Beli Online Pada E-commerce Populer Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Perbankan Syariah Darussalam (JPSDa)*, 1(2), 166–181.
- Anantyo, S., Badriyah, S. M., & Prabandari, A. P. (2021). Kekuatan Hukum Pada Perjanjian Pengikatan Jual Beli Baik Rumah Dan Ruko (Kios) Di Perumnas. *Jurnal Notarius*, 14(2), 818–833.
- Anas, A. G. A. G., & Hudatullah, A. (2024). Manfaat Akad Jual Beli Dan Pengaruhnya Dalam Kehidupan Sosial Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Religion*, 3(2), 541–552.
- Annas, M., Rohman, F., & Khusnudin, I. (2022). Implementasi Akad Salam Terhadap Jual Beli Sayuran Di Dusun Sabung Rejo Desa Bayu Kecamatan Songgon. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Darussalam*, 3(2), 41–56.
- Apandy, P. A. O., Melawati, & Adam, P. (2021). Pentingnya Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Jual Beli. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 3(1), 12–18.

- Arangga, F., & Firmansyah, M. A. (2023). Akad Dan Hukum Jual Beli Online Pada Transaksi Digital Dalam Perspektif Islam. *Jurnal Religion*, 1(4), 1024–1037.
- Ardiansyah, A., Wijayanti, N. W., Febriani, L., & Thalita, D. B. (2020). Kajian Normatif Jual Beli Tanah Tanpa Iktikad Baik. *Jurnal de Jure*, 12(1), 98–119.
- Ariyanto, B., Purwadi, H., & Latifah, E. (2021). Tanggung Jawab Mutlak Penjual Akibat Produk Cacat Tersembunyi Dalam Transaksi Jual Beli Daring. *Jurnal Refleksi Hukum*, 6(1), 107–126.
- Baego, K. C., Mardiansyah, H., Kalibia, M. U., & Pujiningsih, D. (2024). Pembulatan Harga Dalam Transaksi Jual Beli Perspektif Hukum Islam. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, 7(9), 3480–3483.
- Endriana, M. S., & Handoko, W. (2022). Balik Nama Sertifikat Hak Milik Atas Tanah Dalam Jual Beli Tanah Di Kantor Pertanahan Nasional Kabupaten Batang. *Jurnal Notarius*, 15(1), 204–219.
- Fahriza, M. A., Febrian, F., & Agung, D. V. (2023). Penerapan Jual Beli Online Di Shopee Menurut Perspektif Ekonomi Islam. *Jurnal Religion*, 1(6), 409–418.
- Faqih, A. (2024). Biaya Ujrah (Fee) Atas Transaksi Jual Beli Saham Syariah. *Jurnal Madaniyah*, 14(2), 163–176.
- Hakim, A. A. Y., Ramadhan, R. O., Wahid, M. N., & Ilhama, N. (2024). Sosialisasi Dan Pendampingan Pengurusan Nomor Induk Berusaha Untuk Pelaku UMKM Jual Beli Kambing AIM. *Jurnal Pengabdian Inovatif Masyarakat*, 1(2), 74–76.
- Handayani, S., & Hidayat, A. R. (2022). Tinjauan Fiqih Muamalah Dan Perilaku Konsumen Dalam Islam Terhadap Transaksi Jual Beli Rumah Dengan Sistem Borongan. *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Syariah*, 2(1), 61–68.
- Haris, A. V., & Nasrulloh. (2024). Transaksi Jual Beli Online Di Era Kontemporer Perspektif Hadis Jual Beli. *Jurnal Edusosiata*, 2(2), 64–73.
- Hartana, & Karuni, K. D. (2022). Kajian Keabsahan Jual Beli Tanah Yang Bersertifikat Dan Akibat Hukumnya Menurut Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 1997. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 10(3), 307–315.
- Hasibuan, S., & Rahmania, N. (2020). Tinjauan Yuridis Wanprestasi Atas Perjanjian Jual Beli Online. *Jurnal Dimensi*, 9(1), 87–98.
- I.F, A. H., Prayogi, A., & Pujiono, I. P. (2024). Telaah Normatif Hukum Jual Beli Secara Online dalam Perspektif Islam. *Jurnal Al Karim*, 2(1), 159–166.
- Iwan, M., Fahmi, M. R., & Suhardiman. (2024). Khiyar Dalam Jual Beli Motor Bekas Dengan Sistem Belukar Di Desa Ambawang Kuala. *Jurnal Al-Aqad*, 4(1), 510–515.
- Johari, E., Oktasari, O., & Julita, R. (2023). Praktik Jual Beli Minyak Solar Eceran Dalam Perspektif Ibnu Taimiyah. *Jurnal I Qiyas*, 8(1), 72–78.
- Kinanty, N. N., & Salsabilla. (2023). Jual Beli Menurut Islam. *Jurnal Jebesh*, 1(1), 95–100.
- Nida, K., & Zafi, A. A. (2020). Perspektif Islam Terhadap Jual Beli Dengan Sistem

Lelang. *Jurnal Al Adl*, 12(2), 221–238.

- Nurjaman, M. I., Ayu, D., Rasyid, C. S. Al, & Witro, D. (2021). Jual Beli Online Dan Penentuan Hukum Yang Terjadi Di Dalamnya. *Jurnal Al Qanun*, 24(2), 340–364.
- Prayetno, D., & Putra, J. S. (2024). Disorientasi Jual Beli Kelapa Sawit Mentah Di Desa Aek Goti Kecamatan Silangkitang Kabupaten Labuhan Batu Selatan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal At-Tasiry*, 16(2), 125–135.
- Putri, J. D., Priyatna, M. R., Empy, M. N., Yusuf, F., & Wiryanto, F. S. (2023). Akad E-Commerce Jual Beli Online Ditinjau dari Kompilasi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah. *Jurnal Al Muamalat*, 8(2), 43–59.
- Rahmah, M. N., & Hanifuddin, I. (2021). Status Kepemilikan Emas Virtual Di Aplikasi Shopee Perspektif Fatwa DSN MUI Tentang Jual Beli Emas Secara Tidak Tunai. *Jurnal Of Shariah And Economic Law*, 1(2), 89–105.
- Rizki, L. A. M., & Prasetya, D. F. (2022). Urgensi Penggunaan Smart Contract Dalam Transaksi Jual Beli Di E- Commerce. *Jurnal Rewang Rancang*, 3(4), 327–338.
- Sakti, S. T. I., & Budhisulistyawati, A. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Para Pihak Dalam Perjanjian Jual Beli Tanah Letter C Dibawah Tangan. *Jurnal Privat Law*, 7(1), 144–150.
- Simanjuntak, R. R., Ayuda, M. H. Al, Najwa, Ardhanaweswari, V., Fayza, Z., & Ramadhani, D. A. (2024). Analisis Pembuktian Dalam Sengketa Wanprestasi Perjanjian Jual Beli Tanah. *Jurnal Birokrasi*, 2(3), 246–254.
- Sudin, P. P., Magdalena, R., Priowirjanto, E. S., & Soeikromo, D. (2022). Penyalahgunaan Akun Instagram Perihal Penipuan Jual Beli Secara Online Ditinjau Dari UU ITE Dan Pasal 378 KUHP Tentang Penipuan. *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 5(1), 20–26.
- Susanto, M. H., Angga, P. N., & Marwah, M. H. M. (2021). Jual Beli Satwa Burung Dilindungi Negara: Tinjauan Hukum Perjanjian Dan Penegakan Hukumnya. *Jurnal Res Jusdicata*, 4(2), 133–149.
- Suyudi, M. (2021). Jual Beli Online Dengan Sistem Dropship Menurut Hukum Islam dan Hukum Positif Indonesia. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi*, 2(3), 397–410.
- Zubairi, A., & Maulana, R. (2024). Tinjauan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah Terhadap Praktik Jual Beli Pesanan Di Kantin Al-Zhaitun Desa Mekarjaya Kecamatan Gantar Kabupaten Indramayu. *Journal Of Islamic Studies*, 2(1), 51–62.