

A Review of Sharia Economic Law on Mini Gas Station Business Practices (Case Study: in Nae Village, Bima City)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the business practices of retail fuel filling stations (BBM) or "Pom Mini" in Nae Village, Bima City, from the perspective of Sharia Economic Law. The presence of Pom Mini is a solution to the limited public access to official gas stations, but its operations often fall into a gray area regarding legality and Sharia compliance. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a field study approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, direct observation of the dispenser machines, and documentation. The results indicate that the business practices of Pom Mini in Nae Village do not fully comply with the principles of muamalah. The main findings indicate the presence of elements of *gharar* (uncertainty) due to inaccurate measurements of the dispenser machines that are not periodically recalibrated. In addition, operational security aspects do not meet the standards of *Maqashid Sharia* regarding the protection of life (*hifz al-nafs*). Although according to custom (*al-'urf*) prices are acceptable due to the principle of mutual consent (*an-taradhin*), transformation is needed through business legality and technical standardization to ensure blessings and public welfare.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in Indonesia is currently showing very rapid dynamics and is a major pillar of the national economy (Nuriyahsari & Turmudzi, 2023). One phenomenon that has emerged in response to the practical needs of the community is the proliferation of retail fuel filling businesses, known as "Pom Mini". In Nae Village, Bima City, the presence of Pom Mini has become an energy distribution solution for areas with limited access to official Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU)

(Edy Soesanto et al., 2025) . Despite contributing to the economic income of local communities, the operation of Pom Mini is often in a gray area, both in terms of positive legal legality and its compliance with Islamic muamalah principles (Ujianti et al., 2021) .

Normatively, Islam, as a comprehensive religion, regulates economic activities to be fair, transparent, and non-disadvantaged . The Qur'an explicitly commands every business actor to maintain just measures and weights, as stipulated in QS. Al-An'am: 152 (Okanlawon et al., 2024) . The basic principles of muamalah emphasize the prohibition of *gharar* (unclear practices), *tadlis* (fraud), and the obligation to maintain honesty in every transaction . However, the reality on the ground shows the potential for measurement discrepancies, inconsistent pricing, and a lack of transparency that can harm consumer rights (Musha et al., 2024) .

Study previously has Lots study about sell buy retail fuel , such as study (Muhammad Fauji et al., 2023) which focuses on consumer protection and (Yusup, 2024) which reviews the aspect of honesty in urban areas . In addition that , Research (Sayidatti Nissa et al., 2022) highlight aspect legality in view Not yet fulfil principle benefit Because Not yet obey regulations government (*ulil amri*) . Although Thus , there are research gap where studies that integrate aspect legality operational , accuracy dose technical , and compliance sharia in a way empirical in specific areas like Research in Nae Village is still very limited . Most previous research has been theoretical, library research without direct field experience .

This study conducts an in-depth analysis of the business practices of Mini Gas Stations in Nae Village in 2026, which includes a review of four main pillars: honesty of dosage, price transparency, operational safety standards, and compliance with fuel distribution regulations . This research is very important because fuel distribution is related to strategic goods that affect the lives of many people, so that any deviation from dosage is not only a violation of the law, but also a form of economic injustice condemned by sharia .

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. Despite contributing to the economic income of local communities, the operation of Pom Mini often falls into a gray area, both in terms of positive legal legality and its compliance with Islamic muamalah principles (Mudhoffir & A'yun, 2021).

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the practices of the Mini Gas Station business in Nae Village, Bima City, from the perspective of Islamic Economic Law. Furthermore, this study aims to evaluate whether the transaction mechanisms implemented meet the pillars and requirements of the sale and purchase agreement and the principle of public benefit (*maslahah*). The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of consumer protection theory in Islamic economics and serve as a consideration for local governments in structuring energy businesses at the micro level.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a field research *with* a descriptive qualitative approach that aims to provide a systematic overview of the business practices of Mini Gas Stations in Nae Village, Bima City (Linafsi et al., 2025). The focus of the study is directed at empirical observations of transaction mechanisms and sharia compliance of business actors (Rahman, 2022) in the period of April 2026. Primary data in this study were collected through in-depth interviews with business owners, employees, and consumers as key informants (Arief Syahreza et al., 2025). Meanwhile, secondary data were obtained through a literature study of fiqh muamalah literature, scientific journals, and government regulations related to fuel distribution (Munandar & Hasan Ridwan, 2019).

The data collection process was carried out through three main instruments: direct observation of the *dispenser machine operation*, structured interviews regarding the principle of honesty in transactions, and physical documentation at the research location (Saputra et al., 2025). Data analysis followed a descriptive-qualitative analysis model that includes data reduction, systematic data presentation, and drawing conclusions based on the principles of Islamic Economic Law (Muhammad Fauji et al., 2023). To ensure the credibility of the findings, the researchers applied source triangulation and technical triangulation techniques to ensure that the data obtained were valid and objective. (Vivek et al., 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Operational Mechanisms and Objective Reality of Mini Gas Stations in Bima City

The emergence of Mini Gas Stations in the Nae and Rasa Nae Sub-districts of Bima City is a manifestation of the growing informal economy due to the gap in energy distribution between official gas stations and the real needs of residents in remote areas (Smit et al., 2019). Based on the results of in-depth interviews with Respondent (R1), it was revealed that the entire operational process, from stock procurement to customer service, is carried out independently without any formal legal umbrella. The fuel procurement mechanism is carried out by purchasing from government gas stations using vehicles with modified tanks or jerry cans, which are then manually transferred into the storage tanks of homemade dispenser machines. This reality indicates an inefficient distribution chain that serves as a mainstay for local residents' mobility. From an administrative perspective, business actors are fully aware that they do not have a general business permit from the authorities, so this activity falls in a gray zone between fulfilling economic needs and violating national energy distribution regulations.

Analysis of Sharia Economic Law on the Problems of *Measurement* and *Gharar*

In the construction of Islamic economic law, fairness in measurements and weights is a key pillar that determines the validity of a sale and purchase agreement. Allah SWT explicitly provides a stern warning in QS. Al-Mutaffifin and QS. Al-An'am verse 152 regarding the obligation to perfect measurements with justice. Facts found in the field indicate that the use of locally assembled dispenser machines by Mini Gas Station owners in Bima City is highly susceptible to shrinkage or irregularities in the volume of gasoline dispensed. Respondent R1 in his explanation acknowledged that the device does not guarantee 100% accuracy due to the lack of periodic re-calibration by the metrology service. In the perspective of muamalah fiqh, the unclear volume of goods delivered in a transaction falls into the category of *gharar* or uncertainty. Although society collectively understands these differences in measurements for the sake of convenience of access, from a sharia perspective, this remains a weak point that can harm the essential principle of pleasure. The buyer's ignorance of the actual number of liters received can lead to the practice of *oftadlis* or concealing a shortage of goods, which automatically eliminates the element of blessing in obtaining assets for business actors (Basri, 2023).

Implementation of the Principles of Maslahah and Mitigation of Harm in Operations

Analysis of the presence of Mini Gas Stations in Nae Village must also be reviewed through the perspective of *Maqashid Syariah*, especially regarding the protection of life (*hifz al-nafs*) and protection of property (*hifz al-mal*) (Masruroh & Suprianik, 2023). The basic principle of Islamic jurisprudence states that avoiding harm must take precedence over taking benefits (*dar'ul mafasid muqaddamun 'ala jalbil mashalih*) (Munandar & Hasan Ridwan, 2019). The operation of Mini Gas Stations in densely populated areas without being equipped with safety standards such as light fire extinguishers (APAR) and explosion-proof storage tanks is a form of neglect of the potential for major harm (Sri Marliani, 2021). Although this business provides economic benefits or *maslahah* in the form of easy access to fuel for residents, this *maslahah* is illusory when compared with the risk of fire that can destroy the property and lives of the surrounding community (Febriani & Hariyanto, 2024). Islamic economics does not only pursue material profitability, but also demands guarantees of security and safety in every transaction activity (Putra et al., 2024). Therefore, the claims of benefits felt by the residents of Nae Village must be balanced with serious efforts from business actors to implement safety standards to minimize the potential for unwanted disasters.

Consumption Behavior Trends in Bima Society and Tas'ir Theory (Pricing)

An interesting phenomenon found in this study is the very high purchasing *trend* in the Mini Gas Station sector even though prices are above the official government price. People in Bima City exhibit economic behavior that prioritizes accessibility and time efficiency over price and measurement accuracy. Price determination at the Mini Gas Station level is based on calculations of operational costs, transportation, and the risk margin borne by the retailer. From an Islamic economic perspective, this practice is related to the theory of *tas'ir* or price fixing. As long as the price increase is based on real additional costs and there is no element of hoarding (*ihthikar*) carried out intentionally to manipulate prices during scarcity, then the price adjustment can be considered legitimate according to custom (*al-'urf*) (Prasetia et al., 2025). Buyers voluntarily pay more because of the added value of saving energy and time compared to having to queue long at official gas stations located far from residential centers. The verbal price agreement that occurred reflects the existence of *an-taradhin* or mutual consent, which was triggered by the community's urgent need for fast energy availability (Fetri Fatorina, Mukhlisin, AA Mukhtarzain, Ariko Hidayat, 2025).

Synthesis of Solutions and Recommendations from an Islamic Economic Perspective

To address the shortcomings of both Sharia and positive law, a radical transformation is needed in the management of the Mini Gas Station business in Bima City. The first solution offered is the implementation of a *syirkah contract*, or collective cooperation, among Mini Gas Station owners to form a legal entity, similar to a Sharia cooperative (Arju Fatiya Nidhofa et al., 2024). With this formal entity, business actors can have a bargaining position to legally partner with the government as official distributors at the supervised retail level. Second, the aspect of trustworthiness in measuring must be improved by actively collaborating with relevant agencies to carry out regular machine calibration. This is crucial to eliminate the element of *gharar (unclear)* so that transactions are *thayyib (virtuous)* and full of blessings (Shohih et al., 2021). Finally, strengthening security aspects by procuring firefighting equipment is a non-negotiable obligation to ensure the protection of the public interest. Through the integration of business legality, technical standardization of measurements, and good risk management, the Mini Gas Station business in Bima City can transform into a model of economic empowerment for the people that is fair, transparent, and in accordance with the spirit of Islamic sharia.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the business practices of Mini Gas Stations in Nae Village, Bima City are a pragmatic solution for local energy distribution but still contain substantial problems from an Islamic economic perspective. Inaccurate measurements that trigger *gharar* and the lack of safety standards that threaten life are critical notes that must be immediately corrected. Blessings in muamalah can only be achieved if the elements of honesty (*amanah*), justice in the balance, and protection of public safety are upheld above the interests of mere financial gain. Business reorganization through a legal partnership scheme and technical standardization are crucial steps to make Mini Gas Stations a pillar of the people's economy that is in line with the noble principles of Islamic law. Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the business practices of Mini Gas Stations in Nae Village, Bima City are a pragmatic solution for local energy distribution but still contain substantial problems from an Islamic economic perspective. Inaccurate measurements that trigger *gharar* and the lack of safety standards that threaten life are critical notes that must be immediately corrected. Blessings in transactions

can only be achieved if honesty (*amanah*), fairness, and public safety are upheld above mere financial gain. Business reorganization through legal partnerships and technical standardization is a crucial step in establishing Mini Gas Stations as a pillar of the people's economy aligned with the noble principles of Islamic law.

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