ABSTRACT


Dosen Pembimbing : H. Khoirul Anam, Lc, M.H.

Kata Kunci : agreement, nyalap nyaur, supplier, peracangan trader

*Nyalap nyaur* is a kind of trades which becomes commercial practice between supplier and peracangan trader in Jatirogo – Tuban’s market. It is where the supplier comes to peracangan trader promoting and selling the product. Deciding the specification of the product and the price in the first day (it is when supplier and peracangan trader meet and decide the agreement) with paying in the last of the activity in the market. Then for the next day the supplier will just put the same product but probably different weight in the time that peracangan trader starts the activity yet. So the supplier does not meet peracangan trader. The products that have given to the peracangan trader could not be sent back to the supplier if the product not sold out.

From that problem, the writer wants to know how the supplier and peracangan trader do nyalap nyaur transaction in Jatirogo – Tuban’s market and how the procedure when it is observed by the Compilation of Sharia Economic Law (KHES) about *mudharabah* agreement.

This research includes an empirical study with a qualitative approach. The techniques of data collections are observations, interviews, and documentations. While the stages of data analysis techniques are editing, classifying, verifying, analyzing, and concluding.

The result of this research is the activity of commercial practice by using nyalap nyaur between supplier and peracangan trader in Jatirogo – Tuban’s market observed by KHES, the study about *mudharabah* is in article 231 until article 254 subsection (2) are not the requirements suitable with the regulation on it. This is related to with the product that not sold out, and peracangan trader will responsible about it. While Compilation of Sharia Economic (KHES) says that the profit will share together. When the profit will share together between the supplier and peracangan trader, the detriment too.