



***IHTIKAR FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POSITIVE LAW AND
ISLAMIC ECONOMIC ETHICS (Case Study of Scarcity of Nine Basic
Ingredients in Tulungagung Regency)***

Syavita Wirarti,¹

¹UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

¹s.wirarti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT :

Background of this research was by the occurrence of scarcity of nine basic commodities both at the national level in Indonesia and especially in Tulungagung Regency. The scarcity of nine basic commodities that had occurred previously was caused by several factors, including adverse weather conditions, hoarding practices, crop failures, and others.

The problem formulas addressed in this research included: (1) how were the efforts made by the Tulungagung Regency government to prevent scarcity of the nine basic commodities in Tulungagung Regency?, (2) How were the acts of hoarding in the distribution of the nine basic commodities in Tulungagung Regency from the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics?. The research adopted a qualitative descriptive approach, and data collection techniques employed include observation, interviews, and documentation.

The results of this research could be summarized as follows: Firstly, the local government of Tulungagung Regency, as part of its responsibility, had made several efforts to prevent scarcity of the nine basic commodities in the region through authorized agencies such as The Tulungagung Food Security Agency and The Tulungagung Industry and Trade Agency. These efforts included the establishment of the Tulungagung regional food security team, strengthening of The Community Food Distribution Institution and The Development of Community Food Business Institutions, and organizing The Cheap Food Movement conducted nine times in a year. Secondly, the act of storing the nine basic commodities by traders in Tulungagung Regency was not merely hoarding, but rather a way for the traders to anticipate price increases and availability of food products nearing national religious holidays in order to serve consumers on those days.

Key words: *Hoarding of Goods, Hoarding, Scarcity, Nine Basic Commodities*

INTRODUCTION

The scarcity of basic commodities in Indonesia is no longer a strange problem experienced by the community, especially several types of basic necessities which are the main needs of the community. In facing economic development and the standard of living of the community based on the Ministry of Industry and Trade Number 115/Kep/2/1998 concerning Types of Basic Community Necessities, the basic needs of the community are categorized into 9

(nine) types consisting of:¹ rice, sugar, cooking oil, butter, meat, milk, corn, chilies, and onions. Based on the nine types of basic necessities that have been mentioned, in Indonesia it is familiarly known as sembako (nine basic necessities).

Regarding the supply of basic commodities in Indonesia, in the last 5 years there have been several shortages. Derived from the CNN website, in 2017 there was a shortage of basic commodities, namely rice, which was caused by a mismatch between prices in the field and the Highest Retail Price (HET) set by the Government.² On the official website of the DPR RI, it was stated that the shortage of the basic commodity, namely granulated sugar, in 2020 was due to indications of games being played by the mafia.³ Hoarding carried out by the mafia by reading and estimating market conditions will experience an increase in demand ahead of the month of Ramadan and Idul Fitri.

Then in 2022 there will be an increase in the price of chilies according to the sinpo.id site due to indications of games being played by middlemen to deliberately dry the chilies and resell them at a more expensive price. Not only that, the increase in chili prices is also influenced by increasing transportation costs and the influence of unpredictable weather.⁴ Recently, in 2022, there has been a shortage of cooking oil caused by several factors, namely:⁵ rising prices of

¹ Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 115/MPP/Kep/1998 concerning Types of Basic Community Necessities, article 1. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1998, Jakarta.

² Zulkifli Rasyid as Cipinang Rice Main Market Trader, Rare Rice Has Happened Since the Government Set Retail Prices, (CNN Indonesia : Jakarta, 2018). <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20180118144547-92-269887/beras-langka-terjadi-sejak-pemerintah-patok-harga-eceran> accessed on February 14, 2023, at 10.20 accessed on February 14, 2023, at 10.20

³ Andi Akmal Pasluddin (Member of Commission IV DPR RI), Sugar Scarcity Indicated as a Result of Mafia Games, (DPR RI: Jakarta, 2020). <https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/27741/t/Kelangkaan+Gula+Pasir+Diindikasi+Akibat+Permainan+Mafia> accessed on 15.56, at 2.30.

⁴ Galuh Ratnatika, this is the cause of shortages and spikes in basic prices in the market, (SinPo.id: Jakarta, 2022). <https://www.sinpo.id/detail/33085/ini-penyebab-kelangkaan-dan-lonjakan-harga-pokok-di-pasar> accessed on February 14, 2023, at 7.20

⁵ Fahri Zulfikar, What is the Cause of the Scarcity of Cooking Oil in Indonesia? This is what an Unair expert (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo) said, (detik.com: Jakarta, 2022), <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-5960367/apa-penyebab->

vegetable oil, the government launching the B30 program, the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, as well as distribution and logistics processes experiencing obstacles.

In fact, several cases of price gaming of basic necessities (sembako) that have occurred in Indonesia have been caused by several factors, namely increased transportation costs,⁶ erratic weather conditions causing crop failures in commodity areas,⁷ apart from that due to gaming in the market, namely hoarding. to increase commodity prices carried out by irresponsible individuals in order to obtain certain profits.⁸

In fact, due to the shortage cases mentioned above, the Indonesian government has established several regulations relating to the distribution of basic goods for the community as an effort to create order in the trading system, namely: Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, Law Number 7 2014 concerning Trade, Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning Determination of Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods.

The government, in regulating the systematics of trade in basic necessities (sembako) as an effort to deal with national economic developments, also sets reference prices for certain commodities which are regulated in several regulations, namely: Minister of Trade Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning Reference Prices for Purchases at the Farmer Level and Reference Prices Sales at the Consumer Level, Minister of Trade Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price (HET) for Palm Cooking Oil, Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 57 of 2017 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Rice, National Food Agency Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Reference Purchase Prices at the Consumer Level Farmers and Reference Sales Prices at the Consumer Level.

[kelangkaan-minyak-goreng-di-Indonesia-ini-kata-pakar-unair/amp](#) accessed on February 14, 2023, at 10.20.

⁶ *Ibid.*,

⁷ Galuh Ratnatika, this is the cause of shortages and spikes in basic prices in the market, (SinPo.id: Jakarta, 2022). <https://www.sinpo.id/detail/33085/ini-penyebab-kelangkaan-dan-lonjakan-harga-pokok-di-pasar> accessed on February 14, 2023, at 2.30

⁸ Fernan Rahadi, Hoarding goods to sell them more expensively, what is the law?, Republika: Jakarta, 2023. <https://sharia.republika.co.id/berita/q7a6ks291/menimbun-barang-untuk-menjual-lebih-mahal-apa-hukumnya> accessed on February 28, 2023, at 10.11

The following are the Highest Retail Prices (HET) for several basic necessities (sembako) that have been determined based on regulations that have been regulated, namely: corn at IDR 4,500 per kg, soybeans at IDR 9,200 / kg, granulated sugar IDR 12,500 / kg, shallots IDR 32,000 /kg, fresh beef IDR 80,000 /kg, purebred chicken IDR 35,000 /kg, purebred chicken eggs IDR 24,000 /kg,⁹ cooking oil IDR 14,000 per liter,¹⁰ rice IDR 9,450 per /kg,¹¹ cayenne pepper IDR 40,000 per/kg.¹²

In fact, in the governance of society's basic needs, there are still games played by business actors with the aim of gaining certain profits. In fact, the reference price that has been set can still change during the trading process in the field. There are gaming actions carried out by business actors in economic activities. The following are examples of the government's efforts to deal with this problem, including: (1) the movement to redeem cheap cooking oil organized by the Central Java provincial food security service.¹³ (2) The Probolinggo district government carries out monitoring so that distributors directly send bulk cooking oil to traditional markets to avoid brokers.¹⁴ In dealing with this problem, the Minister of Trade stipulated Minister of Trade Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the Provision of Simple Packaged Cooking Oil for Community Needs within the Financing Framework by Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Bodies up to Minister of Trade Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price (HET) for Palm Cooking Oil.

⁹ Attachment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2020 concerning Buyer Reference Prices at the Farmer Level and Sales Reference Prices at the Consumer Level, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2020, Jakarta.

¹⁰ Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil, article 3, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022, Jakarta.

¹¹ Attachment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 of 2017 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Rice, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2017, Jakarta.

¹² Food Security Service, Cheap Cooking Oil Redemption Movement, (Dishanpan: Central Java, 2022), [tebus murah minyak goreng - Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Jateng \(jatengprov.go.id\)](http://tebus.murah.minyak.goreng-dinas.ketahanan.pangan.jatengprov.go.id) accessed on February 15, at 14.50.

¹³ Food Security Service, Cheap Cooking Oil Redemption Movement, (Dishanpan: Central Java, 2022), [tebus murah minyak goreng - Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Jateng \(jatengprov.go.id\)](http://tebus.murah.minyak.goreng-dinas.ketahanan.pangan.jatengprov.go.id) accessed on February 15, at 14.50.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*,

Tulungagung Regency, as one of the areas affected by the scarcity of cooking oil in Indonesia, has experienced a significant increase in the price of cooking oil since the implementation of the Highest Retail Price (HET) by the government. This condition certainly makes it more difficult for people to obtain cooking oil products. In dealing with the difficult conditions experienced by the community, the Tulungagung district government has implemented several efforts to overcome the scarcity of basic necessities (sembako), in this case namely cooking oil which is assigned to the Department with authority in the field of trading of basic necessities (sembako).

The department and its efforts in question are as follows: The Tulungagung Food Security Service, in dealing with the scarcity of basic necessities (sembako) for the community, has made several efforts, including:¹⁵ (1) maximizing the role of the Food Security Task Force in 2022 where this food task force is tasked with carrying out regular monitoring. daily availability of basic commodities by carrying out market operations to ensure smooth distribution and price fluctuations; (2) The Tulungagung food security service encourages strengthening the development of Community Food Distribution Institutions (P-LDPM) such as the Mitra Tani Market (PMT), which will later buy farmers' grain at a reasonable price and the grain will be processed and sold directly to consumers at a cheaper price because The distribution chain comes directly from the farmers, then the Tulungagung Food Security Service also implements the Community Food Business Institution (L-UPM) through the Indonesian Farmers Center Center (ITIC), which will later combine farmer groups to be given subsidies to produce strategic commodities such as rice, eggs, chilies, shallots, vegetables, and then sold to shops that have been designated to sell below market prices; (3) then the Tulungagung Food Security Service also routinely carries out the Cheap Food Movement (GPM) which is carried out in the form of a bazaar which provides the community's basic necessities (sembako) at cheaper prices.

Regarding problems related to the management of basic necessities (sembako), in this case cooking oil in Tulungagung district, if games in this process occur continuously it will cause high inflation and result in difficult conditions in

¹⁵ Tulungagung Regency Government Food Security Service, Changes to the 2018-2023 Strategic Plan, (DKP: Tulungagung, 2018), p. 55.

society. Therefore, in this research, the researcher wants to carry out an analysis and identify the problem of scarcity of basic necessities (sembako) in Tulungagung district which indicates that there is a game being played by irresponsible individuals. Researchers will later analyze these problems using the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics. So the researcher gave the title of this research, "*Ihtikar* from the Perspective of Positive Law and Islamic Economic Ethics (Case Study of the Scarcity of Nine Basic Ingredients in Tulungagung Regency)." Based on the problems above, the following are several questions that will be discussed in this research, including: 1. What are the efforts of the Tulungagung district government to prevent scarcity of the nine basic necessities (sembako) in Tulungagung district?; 2. What is the action of *ihtikar* (hoarding) in the distribution of nine basic necessities (sembako) in Tulungagung district from the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics?

The following are the objectives of this research, namely: 1. To analyze the efforts of the Tulungagung district government to prevent scarcity of the nine basic necessities (sembako) in Tulungagung district. 2. To analyze *ihtikar* actions in the distribution of nine basic necessities (sembako) in Tulungagung district from the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics.

Methods

The approach in this research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research in this study is used as a procedure for producing descriptive data in the form of a person's words and utterances as well as observable behavior.¹⁶ In this case, it is observing the scarcity of basic commodities (sembako) in Tulungagung district towards the implementation of the concept of *ihtikar* from the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics.

This research will later produce descriptive data, meaning the method used in this research, namely to describe all data or the condition of the subject (scarcity of basic commodities (sembako) in Tulungagung district) or research object (Implementation of the concept of *ihtikar* from the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics) then analyzes and comparisons are carried out based on the

¹⁶ Lexy J. Moeleong, *Qualitative Research Methodology*, (PT Pemuda Rosdakarya: Bandung, 2010), p. 3.

current conditions and then identification is carried out in order to determine solutions to the problem and can provide reliable information so that it creates benefits for the development of science so that it can be applied to various problems. Broadly speaking, descriptive research is a research activity who will create a picture and try to observe an event or symptom systematically, based on facts with accurate arrangement.¹⁷

The qualitative approach is carried out by considering several things, namely by taking a qualitative approach it will be easier and can adjust the existence of multiple statements, this method produces the essence of the relationship between researchers and respondents directly and more sensitively so that they can adapt and focus on the joint influence on patterns. that researchers found. So the qualitative approach will focus more on achieving in-depth data with the involvement of researchers themselves in the field. In qualitative research, the researcher is the main instrument in the data collection process which is directly related to the instrument or research object.

Result

After the research data has been presented, the next step is to convey the research findings obtained by the researcher from the research results related to the subject of discussion. The facts that researchers found are. Based on the description above in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn from this research:

1. Tulungagung Regency Regional Government's Efforts to Prevent Scarcity of Nine Types of Basic Materials (Sembako)

1) Tulungagung Regency Regional Food Safety Unit Team

In connection with the supervision carried out by the Tulungagung Regency Regional Food Safety Unit Team by carrying out

Daily monitoring assisted by market service officers under the supervision of the Tulungagung Regency Industry and Trade Service as a form of task carried out by members of the Tulungagung Regency Regional Food Safety Team. Apart from that, the implementation of market

¹⁷ Supardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, (UII Press: Yogyakarta, 2005), Hal., 28.

operations once a month is also carried out by the Tulungagung district food safety team by visiting traders to ask questions related to the origin of supplies, what buying price the traders get and what selling price they give to consumers. , then check the availability of food products in inventory. However, this has not worked optimally because the inspection was not carried out thoroughly but was only carried out by selecting traders who were easy to ask for information. This results in fraud still occurring by traders.

Next, the Tulungagung district food safety team also carried out food quality testing to determine the safety of food distributed and consumed by consumers. Food product testing is carried out by taking several samples of food products such as rice, eggs, sugar and other food ingredients. After taking samples, the Tulungagung district food safety team carried out initial testing using a rapid test kit, which is the first step in testing to find out whether the food product contains chemical additives or not. Furthermore, if the initial test shows results stating that the food product contains chemical additives, the results will be tested again through a certified laboratory for testing so that we can find out whether the food product is safe for consumption.

If in testing a food product from a laboratory it is stated that the food product contains chemical additives at levels that exceed the threshold and states that it is not safe for consumption, then, based on the test results from the laboratory regarding the pagan product, the Tulungagung district food safety team will provide outreach and warnings. to producers and traders who sell these food products not to distribute or sell these food products because they are dangerous for consumption.

Meanwhile, based on the supervision carried out by the Tulungagung district food safety team, they experienced several obstacles, including not being able to get access to the distributor's database so that the Tulungagung regional food safety team was unable to find out the availability of food products directly and was unable to monitor distribution which was carried out optimally. . The next obstacle is the lack of obtaining information regarding areas experiencing surpluses and limited modes of transportation.

2) Community Food Distribution Institution (LDPM) and Community Food Business Institution (LUPM).

Strengthening Community Food Distribution Institutions (LDPM) and Community Food Business Institutions (LUPM) is a regional government program in Tulungagung district which gives authority to the Tulungagung district food security service to carry out strengthening and development by empowering farmer groups (Gapoktan) with the aim of maintaining food availability, strengthening distribution, maintaining price stability, and food security to deal with bumper harvests and famines. Community Food Distribution Institutions purchase grain directly from farmers, then process it and then sell it directly to consumers at low prices below market prices.

Meanwhile, it is different from Community Food Business Institutions, namely that in the mechanism the selected gapoktan will receive capital assistance provided by the regional government and later the assistance capital will be used by the selected gapoktan to produce strategic commodities such as rice, sugar, eggs, shallots, vegetables and so on. . Then, the results of this production are sold directly to consumers through Toko Tani Indonesia. Gapoktans that are entitled and selected to receive capital assistance are Gapoktans that are still active in production center areas, Gapoktans that have never or are not currently receiving similar assistance, and Gapoktans that already own and/or own land to store grain with a capacity of 30-40 tons.

3) Cheap Food Movement (GPM)

The Cheap Food Movement is a bazaar activity for basic food ingredients sold cheaply below market prices, which is held as a manifestation of the Tulungagung district government's responsibility to maintain the stability of food supplies and prices as an effort to control inflation. This activity was carried out by the Tulungagung Regency Resilience Service which was previously part of the Community Distribution Institution and Community Food Business Institutions such as Toko Tani Indonesia.

The Cheap Food Movement is held 9 (nine) times a year with a duration of 7 (seven) consecutive days. The commodities sold in this activity are rice,

chicken eggs, granulated sugar, garlic, corn, chilies, cooking oil, vegetables, and so on. During the 7 (seven) days the activity takes place, around 4 tons of various commodities sold during this activity can be consumed.

2. *Ihtikar* (hoarding) actions in the distribution of nine types of basic materials (sembako) in Tulungagung Regency

Storing inventories of goods carried out by traders of basic commodities is not hoarding because the quantities are small and do not cause market damage. This is done by traders as a way to make a profit on National Religious Holidays by predicting an increase in the price of a food commodity. Apart from that, there are several ways that traders use to make a profit, namely, if traders experience losses, they compensate for these losses by taking profits from the sale of other commodities. Then, regarding the risk of losses experienced by traders in selling chilies, traders mostly dry them. The chilies are sold as dried chilies so that traders can still make a profit.

Discussion

A. Discussion of Tulungagung Regency Regional Government's Efforts to Prevent Scarcity of Nine Types of Basic Materials (sembako) from the Perspective of Positive Law and Islamic Economic Ethics

To examine the Tulungagung district government's efforts to prevent shortages of nine basic commodities (sembako) in Tulungagung district, the researcher will first discuss it based on a positive legal perspective. Meanwhile, to prevent shortages of nine basic commodities (sembako), the regional government of Tulungagung district has taken several actions, namely:

1) Tulungagung district food safety team

As a form of effort made by the regional government of Tulungagung district, this regional food safety team was formed one of them. These efforts have been regulated in Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Quality Supervision and Food Safety. As stated in article 3 and article 4 of the regulation, the formation of the Tulungagung district regional food safety team is a form of responsibility of the Tulungagung district regional government in providing guidance to the community, food traders, those responsible for

managing restaurants, restaurants and school canteens, as well as food producers. and farmers with the aim of monitoring food products in circulation periodically to ensure the availability of food ingredients and food circulating in the community so that they are free from dangerous food additives.¹⁸

As for the implementation, based on article 9, supervision carried out by the regional food safety team is carried out periodically at least once every 3 (three) months at every food sales place such as markets, grocery stores, supermarkets, water depots, catering services, homes. food and restaurants, food trading centers, canteens, food guards, and other food business places.¹⁹ Regarding this matter, based on the research results, the researchers found that the regional food safety team that carries out supervision once a month consists of the Tulungagung district food security service and the Tulungagung district industry and trade service.

From the results of the research obtained, the Tulungagung Regency Regional Food Safety Team, in its supervision, checked and asked several questions to traders regarding the availability of their trade products, the origin of the supply, what buying price the traders got and what selling price was set for consumers, then the Team Regional food safety also checks product expiry dates, food registration numbers, business permits and takes samples of both processed food and fresh food which are used for initial testing using rapid test kits or certified laboratories with the aim of finding out whether food products in circulation contain ingredients. dangerous food additives.

Meanwhile, if dangerous food additives are found and based on laboratory test results it is stated that the levels of chemical food additives exceed the threshold and are dangerous for health, the Tulungagung Regency regional food safety team will provide warnings and outreach not to produce, distribute and sell food products. with added chemicals because they are dangerous for body health. Based on the research results obtained by

¹⁸ Tulungagung Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Quality Supervision and Food Safety, articles 3, 4 and 6.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pasal 9.

researchers, in Tulungagung district, based on the results of observations made by the Tulungagung district food security service, there are still many producers and traders producing and selling food products using chemical additives or pesticides.

Meanwhile, if viewed from a positive legal perspective, the supervision carried out by the Tulungagung Regency regional food safety team has met the supervision standards set out in Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Food Quality and Safety Supervision.²⁰ Meanwhile, according to Islamic Economic Ethics, based on sharia provisions which form the basis of Islamic Economic Ethics based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith, the attitude of producers and traders who produce and sell food products using chemical additives will cause harm because it can cause harm to consumer health.

And according to business ethics in Islam, this attitude does not describe the characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad SAW in carrying out trading activities, namely: Honesty, Istiqomah, Fathanah, Amanah, and Tabligh. Apart from that, based on the Al-Qur'an as the basis for Muslims in business, it is not permissible to use false and tyrannical methods, and must be based on mutual consent. As stated in the Al-Qur'an Surah An-Nisa verse 29 which reads:

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

It means:

"O believers, do not consume one another's wealth in a false way, except in trade based on mutual consent between you. And don't kill yourself. Surely Allah is Most Merciful to you." (Surat An-Nisa verse 29).²¹

The verse above explains that it is prohibited for all Muslims to carry out business in a false and unjust way and Allah SWT has ordered that it must be based on mutual consent.

²⁰ Food, article Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Quality Supervision and Food Safety, article 15 paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4).

²¹ Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemah*: Surat An-Nisa ayat 29.

Furthermore, according to Islamic business ethics, when doing business serving the public or consumers, you must pay attention to product standards. The large number of market demands is not an excuse not to pay attention to and guarantee the quality of what is traded. As a business actor, you must continue to satisfy consumers' wants and needs. Therefore, the quality of production products must be maintained by prioritizing halal, clean and good principles as a condition for doing business in accordance with Islamic business ethics.²²

2) Strengthening Community Food Distribution Institutions (LDPM) and Community Food Business Institutions (LUPM)

Strengthening Community Food Distribution Institutions (LDPM) and Community Food Business Institutions (LUPM) is part of the Tulungagung district government's efforts through the Tulungagung regional food security service to prevent shortages of nine basic commodities (sembako) especially related to the production of agricultural food products such as rice, corn, soybeans, chilies, shallots and so on. Based on the research results obtained, the Community Food Distribution Institute (LDPM) consists of a combination of farmer groups (Gapoktan) located in production center areas with the aim of helping its members to be able to distribute harvests when facing a big harvest and during times of famine. The mechanism is that the Community Food Distribution Institute (LDPM) buys grain directly from farmers at a reasonable price, then produces the grain and then sells it to consumers at a low price below the market price because the distribution chain comes directly from the farmers.

Furthermore, the Community Food Business Institution is a forum for empowering farmer groups to serve the Indonesian Farmers Shop. The aim of strengthening Community Food Business Institutions is an effort by the regional government of Tulungagung district to maintain food availability, strengthen community food distribution and prices. In its mechanism, the Community Food Business Institution (LUPM) selects a combination of

²² Muhandis Natadiwirya, *Etika Ekonomi Islam*, (Granada Press: Jakarta, 2007), hal. 22.

selected farmer groups (Gapoktan) to receive capital assistance and is given the responsibility to be able to produce strategic commodities such as rice, corn, soybeans, chilies, shallots, garlic, vegetables, and so on.

Meanwhile, in order to receive capital assistance, the combined farmer groups must be able to meet the applicable requirements, namely they must be gapoktans that are still active in the commodity area, gapoktans that have never received similar capital assistance, gapoktans that really have limited capital or other facilities related to production, Gapoktan has its own land to store grain and rice with a capacity of 30-40 tons. The selected farmer group associations are given capital assistance to produce the commodities in question and then the results will be sold directly to consumers through Toko Tani Indonesia at fairly cheap prices.

Based on the efforts made by the regional government of Tulungagung district by strengthening and developing Community Food Distribution Institutions (LDPM) and Community Food Business Institutions (LUPM), when viewed from the perspective of Islamic economic ethics, it fulfills the objectives of Islamic economics which consist of: (1) Creating development economics, (2) Creating economic justice starting from production, distribution, consumption, (3) Realizing economic stability, price stability, stability of work security, realizing economic security, and ensuring people's lives in old age.²³ The regional government of Tulungagung district is trying to create benefits for the community as consumers, to be able to meet their daily food needs by getting easy, cheap and quality food products.

3) Cheap Food Movement (GPM)

The Cheap Food Movement was held as a form of the Tulungagung district government's efforts to maintain supply stabilization and control inflation as the National Religious Holidays (HBKN) approached. This activity was carried out in front of the Tulungagung Regency Resilience Service office 9 (nine) times a year which was carried out for 7 (seven) consecutive days.

²³ Siti Nur Fatoni, *Introduction to Economics Equipped with the Basics of Islamic Economics*, (Pustaka Setia: Bandung, 2014), p. 157.

Based on the research results obtained by researchers, this activity took place in collaboration with active members of the Community Food Business Institution (LUPM) such as Toko Tani Indonesia. The commodities available in the Cheap Food Movement are rice, corn, soybeans, onions, garlic, chicken eggs and vegetables. Based on the research results, researchers found that during the Cheap Food Movement for 7 (seven) consecutive days, it was estimated that 1 ton of rice, 3 tons of shallots, 2 tons of chilies, 30 cartons of cooking oil, and so on were consumed.

There are several efforts made by the Tulungagung district government which have been mentioned above when viewed from the perspective of Islamic economic ethics, which are in accordance with the objectives of Islamic economics in realizing economic stability and creating economic justice. Likewise, based on positive law which has been stated in several regulations, namely Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food article 25, Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade article 25 paragraph 1,²⁴ and Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning Determination and Storage of Necessary Goods Article 56 of Staple and Important Goods states that the government and regional governments are obliged to maintain the availability of staple food products, maintain good quality of staple food products, and maintain price stability so that people get staple food products at affordable prices.

So in this case the Tulungagung district government has made efforts to create benefits for the people of Tulungagung district so that they can get food needs that are easy, cheap and of good quality. Based on the Al-Qur'an Surah An-Nisa verse 59 which states that:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنْ تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا

It means:

“O you who believe, obey Allah and the Messenger (Muhammad Saw), and Ulil Amri (the authority) among you. And if you have different

²⁴ Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, article 25.

opinions about something then return it to Allah and the Messenger. So believe in Allah SWT and the last day. Indeed, that is the best for you."²⁵

The verse above reminds us to always have faith and be devoted to Allah SWT and the Messenger (Muhammad Saw), as well as Ulil Amri (leaders/holders of power) on earth such as governments and/or state leaders. And if there is a difference of opinion then leave everything to Allah SWT and the Messenger. Likewise in terms of commerce, business actors must always comply with all the rules that have been set and carry out trade in accordance with the recommendations of the Al-Qur'an and Hadith.

B. Discussion of Ihtikar (hoarding) actions in the distribution of nine types of basic materials (sembako) in Tulungagung Regency from the perspective of positive law and Islamic economic ethics.

The act of ihtikar (hoarding) is characterized by the act of hoarding, collecting, storing goods, whether carried out by one person or a group of people, in this case traders with the aim of gaining a certain profit. The act of ihtikar (hoarding) in food trading activities, food products or basic necessities based on Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning the Determination and Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods, article 2 paragraph 6 mentions rice, chilies, corn, soybeans, shallots, sugar, cooking oil, salt.²⁶ When viewed from the perspective of positive legal ihtikar (hoarding) related to trade in staple food products, based on article 52 of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, it states that the government together with regional governments are obliged to determine mechanisms, procedures and maximum amounts of staple food storage by perpetrators. food business.

In this regard, based on article 53 there is a prohibition on storing or hoarding more than the maximum amount. The prohibition on hoarding staple foods is also regulated in Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, which based on article 25 paragraph 1 states that the government and regional governments are

²⁵ Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, Al-Qur'an and Translation, Surah An-Nisa verse 59.

²⁶ Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning Determination and Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods, article 2 paragraph 6.

obliged to maintain the availability of basic necessities throughout Indonesia to ensure adequate availability, good quality and an affordable price. So, in this law, it is related to the government's efforts together with regional governments to maintain distribution stability. Article 29 paragraph 1 explains the prohibition on business actors from storing or hoarding basic necessities and/or important goods in certain quantities and at certain times when price fluctuations occur. , scarcity of goods and barriers to trade traffic.

There are provisions contained in the law mentioned above, based on research results obtained by researchers that the storage of basic necessities or basic food products carried out by business actors in Tulungagung district is a strategy they use to predict price increases in several staple food products such as rice, sugar, chicken eggs, cooking oil, shallots, garlic and so on which usually occur just before National Religious Holidays (HBKN), Christmas and New Year. Where by predicting an increase in the price of a food product as the day approaches, business actors store inventory by increasing the usual quantity when the price of the goods has not yet increased so that when the day in question approaches, business actors can sell it when the price of the food product increases. price increases to gain increased profits from sales on weekdays.

Based on what business actors or traders do by carrying out strategies for storing food product supplies by predicting price increases and the intention to gain additional profits compared to normal days, the halal or haram actions taken by business actors in Tulungagung district can be seen depending on their intentions and existence. This intention does not cause harm to society as consumers. Rasulullah said:

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَإِنَّمَا لِغُلَامٍ أَمْرِي مَا نَوَى

It means:

"All deeds depend on intention, and every human being receives his reward according to his intention." (HR Umar)²⁷

²⁷ Muhammad bin Ismail al-Bukhari, "Hadith no. 1: Actions Depend on Intentions", Sunnah.com, (accessed March 14, 2023), <https://sunnah.com/bukhari/1/1>, at 9.58.

In this case, according to Imam Asy-Syaukhani, there is no distinction between hoarding whether the market is in a stable or unstable condition, but according to the jumhur ulama there must be a distinction so that based on the thoughts of the jumhur ulama if the attitude of the traders in storing goods is not with the intention to damage market prices, of course there is no prohibition. So in this case, what traders do in distributing food products cannot be said to be hoarding because the amount stored is not large and does not cause damage to the market.

Meanwhile, according to fiqh experts, hoarding is haram if it fulfills several conditions, as follows: 1) hoarding goods is used to provide a living for oneself or for the benefit of one's own family for one year, 2) intending to increase prices to gain multiple profits when all people need it, 3) hoard when the goods being hoarded are needed by other people. Based on the three aspects mentioned above, ihtikar (hoarding) of goods is prohibited with the intention of increasing the price of the goods being hoarded, thereby causing damage to the market, where the price of the goods was initially low and then became high.

According to Islam, in carrying out trading activities, there are several hadiths that prohibit the following actions, namely:

Rasulullah SAW said:

وَعَنْ طَاوُسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (لَا تَلْقُوا الرِّكْبَانَ , وَلَا يَبِيعُ حَاضِرٌ لِإِنَادٍ قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: مَا قَوْلُهُ: وَلَا يَبِيعُ حَاضِرٌ لِإِنَادٍ ؟ قَالَ: لَا يَكُونُ لَهُ سِمَسَارًا) مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّفْظُ لِلْبَحَارِيِّ

It means :

"Do not stop the caravan in the middle of the journey (to buy its merchandise), and do not become a broker (middleman)." (HR. Bukhari)²⁸

²⁸ Muhammad bin Ismail al-Bukhari, "Hadith no. 1: Actions Depend on Intentions", Sunnah.com, (accessed March 14, 2023), <https://sunnah.com/bukhari/1/1>, pukul 9.58.

The verse above reminds us that when carrying out commerce or buying and selling, it is prohibited to buy merchandise before it reaches the market, because you do not yet know the market price. This action is an action called *Talaqqi Rukhban*, this action is prohibited in the buying and selling process because it can cause harm to the trader.

Based on several actions that are prohibited in trading activities according to Islam, this aims to continue to apply Islamic business ethics based on the characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad SAW in trading, namely carrying out the characteristics of honesty, *istiqomah* and *qanaah*, *fatanah*, trustworthiness, and *tabliqh*. The character of the Prophet Muhammad SAW is in accordance with ethics based on the Al-Qur'an with the aim of creating benefits for both traders and/or business actors and the community as consumers.

Conclusion

Based on the description above in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn from this research:

1. The regional government of Tulungagung district in preventing shortages of nine basic commodities (sembako) is making 3 (three) efforts, namely:

1) Strengthening the Tulungagung Regency Regional Food Safety Team

The implementation process carried out by the Tulungagung district food safety team has several practices including: visiting various traders of staple food products by asking several questions related to the source of supply, what purchase price the traders get, what prices the traders give to consumers, carrying out related inspections. expiry date of a food product. Apart from that, the regional food safety team also took several samples of staple food products such as rice, granulated sugar, chicken eggs, fresh fish, chicken meat which will later be used as samples for initial testing using a rapid test kit to find out whether the food product contains additional ingredients. chemical food. If the food product contains chemical food additives, further testing will be carried out in the laboratory find out how much level and/or amount of chemical food additives are in the food product and to find out whether the staple food product is safe for consumption or not.

2) Strengthening Community Food Distribution Institutions (P-LDPM) and Development of Community Food Business Institutions (P-LUPM)

The process involved in strengthening Community Food Distribution Institutions is purchasing grain directly from farmers, then processing it and then selling it directly to consumers at below market prices. This aims to help combined farmer groups face the big harvest and during lean conditions. The next process for developing Community Food Business Institutions is to select a combination of farmer groups that have met the specified requirements to be able to receive capital assistance provided by the regional government of Tulungagung district. The association of farmer groups selected to receive capital assistance will later be given the responsibility to be able to produce strategic commodities such as rice, corn, chilies, shallots, garlic, etc. to be sold directly to consumers through Toko Tani Indonesia at prices that are quite cheap below market price.

3) Gerakan Pangan Murah (GPM)

Adapun kegiatan Gerakan Pangan Murah dilaksanakan di halaman Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Tulungagung selama 7 (tujuh) hari berturut-turut sebanyak 9 (sembilan) kali dalam 1 (satu) tahun dengan tersedianya berbagai macam komoditas pangan pokok yang dijual dengan harga murah. Sebagai bentuk upayan pemerintah daerah kabupaten Tulungagung melalui Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Tulungagung dengan tujuan untuk menjaga ketersediaan pasokan pangan pokok, stabilitas harga, serta terjaminnya kesejahteraan masyarakat untuk mendapatkan produk pangan pokok yang murah, mudah, dan berkualitas.

2. Tindakan *Ihtikar* (penimbunan) dalam pendistribusian sembilan bahan pokok (sembako) di kabupaten Tulungagung.

Adapun terkait tindakan *ihtikar* (penimbunan) dalam pendistribusian sembilan bahan pokok (sembako) di kabupaten Tulungagung, bukan semata-mata tindakan penimbunan dikarenakan jumlah produk pangan yang disimpan untuk dijadikan persediaan bukan dengan jumlah yang banyak. Melainkan hal tersebut dilakukan oleh pedagang produk pangan pokok sebagai cara untuk

memprediksi kenaikan harga suatu produk pangan saat menjelang Hari Besar Keagamaan Nasional (HBKN), Natal dan Tahun Baru. Serta tindakan ataupun cara yang dilakukan oleh pedagang sejauh ini tidak menyebabkan kerusakan pada pasar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abidin, Ibnu *Radd al-Muhtar 'ala ad-Durr al-Mukhtar*, Beirut: Dar al-Fikr Jilid V.
- Akmal Pasluddin, Andi (Member of Commission IV DPR RI), *Sugar Scarcity Indicated Due to Mafia Games*, DPR RI: Jakarta, 2020.
<https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/27741/t/Kelangkaan+Sugar+Sand+Indicated+Consequences+of+Mafia+Games>*Al-Ghazali, Ihya Ulum al-Din, Dar El Ihya, Jilid I: Indonesia, 1993.*
- Andini, Ridho, *Islamic Economic Ethics: Prohibition on Hoarding Merchandise from a Hadith Perspective*, e-journal Binamadani Vol 5 Number 2 : 2022,
<https://stai-binamadani.e-journal.id/Syarie/article/view/379/285>
- Anoraga, Pandji, *Business Management*, PT. Rineka Cipta: Jakarta, 2004.
- Arikunto, Suharsini, *Research Procedures A Practical Approach*, Rineka Cipta: Jakarta, 2010.
- Asy-Syaukani, *Nailual al-Authar*, Dar El Fikr, Jilid V: Beirut, 1994.
- Asy-Syirazi, *al-Muhazzab*, Beirut: Dar al-Fikr Jilid I, 1981.
- Ayunirraga, Mirzha & Fauzi, Moh. Qudsi, "The Role of Commitment in Avoiding Basic Food Deals at the Krembangan Market in Surabaya", *Journal of Sharia Economics and Applied Theory: 2016 (Study of Islamic Economics Study Program Students, Faculty of Economics and Business, Airlangga University)*. [Peran Komitmen dalam Menghindari Ihtikar Sembako di Pasar Krembangan Surabaya \(Studi pada Mahasiswa Program Studi Ekonomi Islam Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Airlangga\) - Neliti](#)
- bin Abdullah, Ma'mar, "Hadith No. 1, Sales Book: Business Transactions", Sunnah.com, accessed on March 14 2023, [Hadits - Transaksi Bisnis - Bulugh al-Maram - Sunnah.com - Ucapan dan Ajaran Nabi Muhammad \(damai besertanya\)](#)
- bin Ismail al-Bukhari, Muhammad, "Hadith no. 1: Actions Depend on Intentions", Sunnah.com, accessed March 14 2023, <https://sunnah.com/bukhari/1/1>

- Binsar Pandjaitan, Luhut, Says the scarcity of cooking oil is due to the decline in Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), Increase in Crude Palm Oil (CPO) prices, Media Corner: Indonesian Ministry of Trade, 2022. [Luhut Umumkan DMO Minyak Goreng Naik 50 Persen - Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia \(kemendag.go.id\)](https://kemendag.go.id)
- Chairunnisa, Silviana & Risqy Kurniawan, Rachmad, "Islamic Economic Thoughts About Ihtikar", Journal of Sharia Economic Law OSF STEI SEBI. [OSF Preprints | Pemikiran Ekonomi Islam Tentang Ihtikar](https://osfpreprints.org)
- Department of Education and Culture, Big Indonesian Dictionary, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1990.
- Food Security Service, Cheap Cooking Oil Redemption Movement, Dishanpan: Central Java, 2022, [tebus murah minyak goreng - Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Jateng \(jatengprov.go.id\)](https://jatengprov.go.id)
- Fasiha & Russian Abdullah, Muh. "Analysis of Islamic Economic Law on the Practice of Ihtikar", Journal of Islamic Economic Law, Palopo State Islamic Institute Vol 3 No 2 : 2018. [ANALISIS HUKUM EKONOMI ISLAM TERHADAP PRAKTEK IHTIKAR | Kamal | Al-Amwal : Journal of Islamic Economic Law \(iainpalopo.ac.id\)](https://iainpalopo.ac.id)
- Fathi ad-Duraini, *al-Fiqh al-Islami al-Muqaram ma'a al-mazahib*
- Hanbal bin, Ahmad dan Dawud, Abu, *Kitab Al-Jihad: Bab Fi Bay' Al-Muzayadah Wa At-Ta'addi*
- Hartimbul Ginting, Nembah F, Marketing Management, CV. Yrama Widya: Bandung, 2011.
- Hasan, Ali, Various Types of Transactions in Islam, PT Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta, 2004.
- Hidayat, Dani *Terjemah Bulughul Maram Versi 2.0*, Pustaka Al-Hidayah: Surabaya, 2008.
- Ibn Hanbal, Ahmad, *Musnad Ahmad*, Hadits no. 8263, Saudi Arabia: Bait al-Ifkar, 1998.
- Ibrahim, Johnny, Theory and Methodology of Normative Legal Research, Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2006.
- Imam Muslim, *Shahih Muslim*, Dar al-Fikr: Beirut, Jilid I
- Imam Tirmidzi, *Sunan Al-Tirmidzi*, Mustafa Al-Babil Halaby, t.th: Kairo.
- J. Moeleong, Lexy, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT Remaja Rosdakarya: Bandung, 2010.
- Kementrian Agama Republik Indonesia, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemah*

- Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 115 of 1998, concerning Types of Basic Community Necessities, article 1. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998, Jakarta.
- Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 115/MPP/Kep/1998 concerning Types of Basic Community Necessities, article 1. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1998, Jakarta.
- Attachment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 of 2017 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Rice, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2017, Jakarta.
- Attachment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2020 concerning Buyer Reference Prices at the Farmer Level and Sales Reference Prices at the Consumer Level, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2020, Jakarta.
- Lutfi, Muhammad as Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, One Price Policy for Cooking Oil, Public Relations Bureau, Press Release: Jakarta, 2022. www.kemendag.go.id
- Ma'mur Asmani, Jamal, Complete Guide to Practical Methodology for Educational Research, Diva Press: Yogyakarta, 2011. Machfoadz, Mahmud, *Pengantar Bisnis Modern*, ANDI: Yogyakarta, 2001.
- Machmud, Muslimin, Final Assignment Writing Guide Based on Basic Principles of Scientific Research, Aligned: Malang, 2016
- Mawardi, Islamic Economics, Alaf Riau: Pekanbaru, 2007.
- Mujahidin, Akhmad, Islamic Economics, PT. Rajagrafindo Persada: Jakarta, 2007.
- Mulayana, Dedi Qualitative Research Methodology, Rosda: Bandung, 2006.
- Nafik, Muhammad, Sharia Stock Exchange and Investment, PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta: Jakarta, 2009.
- Nahdlatul Ulama, Agreement of the Ulama on the Law of Hoarding Commodities, [Kesepakatan Para Ulama tentang Hukum Menimbun Barang Komoditas | NU Online Jabar](#)
- Nasution, Qualitative Naturalistic Research Methods, Tarsito: Bandung, 2003.
- Natadiwirya, Muhandis, Islamic Economic Ethics, Granada Press: Jakarta, 2007.
- Nilasari, Irma Sri Wiludjeng, Introduction to Business, Graha Ilmu: Yogyakarta, 2006.

- Novira Purwanti, Maya & Hariri, Achmad, Legal Protection for Consumers due to Cooking Oil Scarcity Viewed from Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, *Legal Research Journal: Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University*: Banten, 2022. Page, 2.
<https://jurnal.untirta.ac.id/index.php/jurisprudence/article/view/15055/9252>
- Nurum, Munawir, Prohibition of Hoarding Assets in Buying and Selling, (Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar: Makassar, 2020), p. 6. [MUNAWIR NURUM LARANGAN MENIMBUN HARTA DALAM JUAL BELI.pdf \(uin-alauddin.ac.id\)](#)
- Pasal 1457 *Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Perdata*. [JDIH Mahkamah Agung](#)
- Pasaribu, Chairuman and K. Lubis, Sahrawardi Islamic Contract Law, Sinar Grafa: Jakarta, 2004.
- Tulungagung Regency Government Food Security Service, Changes to the 2018-2023 Strategic Plan, DKP: Tulungagung, 2018.
- Tulungagung Regency Government, Department of Industry and Trade, Changes to the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan, Chapter V: Strategy and Policy Direction, (Disperindag: Tulungagung, 2019).
- National Food Agency Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning Reference Purchase Prices at Farmer Level and Sales Reference Prices at Consumer Level, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2022, Jakarta.
- Tulungagung Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Quality Supervision and Food Safety
- Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil, article 3, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022, Jakarta.
- Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 49 of 2022 concerning Governance of People's Cooking Oil, Article 15 paragraph (5). State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia
- Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 11 of 2018 concerning Determination of the Amount of Regional Government Rice Reserves
- Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning Determination and Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods
- Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning Determination and Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods

- Rahadi, Fernan Hoards Goods to Sell at More Expensive Prices, What's the Law?, Republika: Jakarta, 2023. <https://sharia.republika.co.id/berita/q7a6ks291/menimbun-barang-untuk-menjual-lebih-mahal-apa-hukumnya>
- Rahma Dewi, Lutfia, "The Impact of Rising Cooking Oil Prices on Small Traders", Journal of Economic and Social Sciences (JESS) Vol 1. No. 22 July : IAIN Ponorogo, 2022. <http://journal.civiliza.org/index.php/jess/article/view/117>
- Rahman, Arif *Strategi Dahsyat Marketing Mix For Small Business*, Trans Media: Jakarta, 2010.
- Rasyid, Zulkifli as Cipinang Rice Main Market Traders, Rare Rice Has Happened Since the Government Set Retail Prices, CNN Indonesia: Jakarta, 2018. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20180118144547-92-269887/beras-langka-terjadi-sejak-pemerintah-patok-harga-eceran>
- Ratnatika, Galuh is the cause of shortages and spikes in basic prices in the market, (SinPo.id: Jakarta, 2022). <https://www.sinpo.id/detail/33085/ini-penyebab-kelangkaan-dan-lonjakan-harga-pokok-di-pasar>
- Rawwas Qal'ahji, Muhammad, Maudu'ah Fiqh Umar Ibnul Khatab RA. Translated by M. Abdul Mujieb, S et al entitled, Encyclopedia of Fiqh Umar bin Khathab, RA, Cet. I: Raja Grafindo: Jakarta, 1999.
- Rina Desiana and Noni Afrianty, Foundations of Ethics in Islamic Economics, Al-INTAJ Vol.3 No.1: Yogyakarta, 2017.
- Rini Nia, Nilasari, Rarity, (Pustekkom Kemdikbud: Jakarta, 2019), <https://sumber.belajar.kemdikbud.go.id/repos/FileUpload/Kelangkaan-Yani/Pengertian-Kelangkaan.html>
- Rodhiatul, Adam, Muhamad, Maryam., "Analysis of the Impact of Ihtikar on Economic Market Growth from an Islamic View", Edunomika Journal Vol. 7 No. 1 Sharia Economics Postgraduate Program, UIN North Sumatra: Medan, 2023. [ANALISIS DAMPAK IHTIKAR TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN PASAR EKONOMI DALAM PANDANGAN ISLAM | Meuraxa | JURNAL ILMIAH EDUNOMIKA \(stie-aas.ac.id\)](https://www.stie-aas.ac.id/jurnal-ilmiah-edunomika)
- Sabiq, Sayyid, *Fikih Sunnah*, Darul Fikr: Beirut, 1981.
- Salim, Shaykh bim 'Ied al-Hilali, Encyclopedia of Prohibitions According to the Koran and As-Sunnah. Edition II, Imam Ash-Shafi'i Library: Surabaya, 2005.
- Saryono, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods, Nuha Medika: Yogyakarta, 2013.
- Sholichah, Inti Ulfi, "Trade Practices During the Covid-19 Pandemic Perspective of Islamic Law and Positive Law in Indonesia", STIAI Binamadani Journal:

Tangerang, 2022. Page, 86. <https://stai-binamadani.e-journal.id/Syarie/article/view/391/289>

Siti Nur Fatoni, Introduction to Economics Equipped with the Basics of Islamic Economics, Pustaka Setia: Bandung, 2014.

Soekanto, Soerjono, Introduction to Legal Research, UI Press: 1986 Jakarta.

Sumaatmadja, Nursid, Kuswaya Wihardit, and Kuswaya Wihardit, Global Perspective, Open University: Jakarta, 2008.

Sunan Ibnu Majah, *Kitab Al-Buyu': Tahrim Al-Ihtikar*, Iran: Dar Ibn Hazm.

Supardi, Economic and Business Research Methodology, UII Press: Yogyakarta, 2005.

T Yanggo, Chuzaimah and Anshari AZ, HA Hafiz Problems of Contemporary Islamic Law, Institute for Islamic and Social Studies: Jakarta, 2008.

Tanzeh, Ahmad and Suyitno, Basics of Research, Elkaf: Surabaya, 2006.

Tanzeh, Ahmad, Introduction to Research Methods, Teras: Yogyakarta, 2009.

Taqiyudin, Hilman, "Al-Ihtikar (Hoarding of Merchandise) and the Government's Role in Handling It to Achieve Economic Stability", *Muamalatuna Sharia Economic Law Journal* Vol 10, No. 1 UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten: Banten, 2018. [AL-IKHTIKAR \(PENIMBUNAN BARANG DAGANGAN\) DAN PERAN PEMERINTAH DALAM MENANGANINYA GUNA MEWUJUDKAN STABILITAS EKONOMI | MUAMALATUNA \(uinbanten.ac.id\)](https://www.uinbanten.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/AL-IKHTIKAR/PENIMBUNAN_BARANG_DAGANGAN_DAN_PERAN_PEMERINTAH_DALAM_MENANGANINYA_GUNA_MEWUJUDKAN_STABILITAS_EKONOMI_MUAMALATUNA)

Ubaidillah Mahfudz, Mohammad, "The Impact of Cartels on Cooking Oil Scarcity in Bojonegoro Perspective of Law no. 5 of 1999 and Sharia Economic Law", *Nahdlatul Ulama Sunan Giri University Repository: Bojonegoro*, 2022, <https://repository.unugiri.ac.id/id/eprint/1311/>

Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food

Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade

Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection

Untung, Budi Law and Business Ethics, Andi: Yogyakarta, 2012.

V. Wiratama Sujarweni, Research Methodology – Business & Economics, Pustaka Baru Press: Yogyakarta, 2015

W. Cravens, David Strategic Marketing, Erlangga Publishers: Jakarta, 1996.

- Warson Munawwir, Ahmad, *al-Munawwir Dictionary*, Al-Munawwir Islamic Boarding School Book Procurement Unit: Yogyakarta, 1997.
- WM. Vermila, Chezy Analysis of Consumer Characteristics Who Shop for Nine Basic Materials (Sembako) in Traditional Markets and Modern Markets, Marpoyan Damai District, Pekanbaru City, *Journal of Agribusiness* Vol. 18 No.2: Pekanbaru, 2016, p. 92.
<https://journal.unilak.ac.id/index.php/agr/article/download/771/554/>
- Yatimin Abdullah, M., *Pengantar Studi Etika Bisnis*, PT Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta, 2006.
- Yusuf Qardhawi, *Norma dan Etika Ekonomi Islam*, Terjemahan Zainal dan Dahli Husin: Gema Insani Press, Jakarta
- Yusuf Qasim, *Attami Attijariyahfi Mijan al-Syariah*, Darul Nahdah al-Arabiyah: Kairo, 1986
- Zulfikar, Fahri *Apa Penyebab Kelangkaan Minyak Goreng di Indonesia? Ini Kata Pakar Unair* (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo), (detik.com: Jakarta, 2022),
<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-5960367/apa-penyebab-kelangkaan-minyak-goreng-di-Indonesia-ini-kata-pakar-unair/amp>