

THE IMPACT OF FOOD PRICES CONTROL POLICIES ON COMMUNITY PURCHASING POWER ISLAMIC ECONOMIC REVIEW (Panyabungan Market Case Study)

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Abstrak: Harga merupakan faktor utama dalam proses tawar-menawar antara pembeli dengan penjual. Oleh karena itu harga merupakan salah satu aspek yang harus diperhatikan oleh pemerintah supaya tidak terjadi kenaikan harga yang dapat menimbulkan gejala sosial di kalangan masyarakat. Islam sangat konsentrasi pada masalah keseimbangan harga, terutama peran negara dalam mewujudkan kestabilan harga dan bagaimana mengatasi masalah ketidakstabilan harga. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kebijakan yang dilakukan pemerintah terhadap daya beli masyarakat. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data berasal dari wawancara dengan dinas perdagangan, pedagang pasar, dan masyarakat. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian harga bahan pangan agar tetap stabil dengan cara mengimpor dari luar, sehingga bahan pangan tetap tersedia dan pemerintah setempat sudah memberikan kebijakan untuk tetap mencukupi bahan pangan supaya harga tersebut tetap stabil. Untuk mengatasi kenaikan harga bahan pangan, ada beberapa tindakan yang dapat dilakukan pemerintah yaitu melalui upaya jangka pendek dan jangka panjang. Upaya jangka pendek adalah melakukan impor dari luar daerah dan jangka panjang memanfaatkan potensi yang dimiliki oleh daerah Kabupaten Mandailing Natal.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan, Pengendalian Harga, Daya Beli Masyarakat, Ekonomi Islam

Abstract: Price is the main factor in the bargaining process between buyers and sellers. Therefore, price is one aspect that must be considered by the government so that there is no price increase that can cause social unrest among the community. The purpose of this study is to determine the policies implemented by the government on people's purchasing power. Islam is very focused on the problem of price balance, especially on the role of the state in realizing price stability and how to overcome the problem of price instability. The research conducted in this study is a type of descriptive research using a qualitative approach. Data sources come from interviews with the trade office, market traders, and the community. The results of this study indicate that controlling food prices to remain stable by importing from abroad, so that food remains available and the local government has provided policies to continue to provide sufficient food so that prices remain stable. To overcome the increase in the price of basic necessities, there are several actions that can be taken by the government, including through short-term and long-term efforts. The short term is by importing from outside the region, but the long term requires a systematic strategy that utilizes the great potential of the Mandailing Natal Regency area.

Keywords: Policy, Price Control, Public Purchasing Power, Islamic Economics

Introduction

The market is a place for two or more parties to gather to carry out economic transactions of goods and services. According to (Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 23 of 2021), explains that a market is a business place that is organized, built privately or by state or regional business entities in the form of kiosks, shops and tents owned by traders who carry out the process of buying and selling goods by determining prices through bargaining. bid. Price is the main factor in the bargaining process between buyers and sellers. Therefore, price is one aspect that must be paid

attention to by the government so that there is no price increase which could cause social symptoms among the community. According to¹, explains that there are five goals that the government wants to achieve in terms of food price policy, namely 1) increasing migrant farmers, 2) increasing incentives for small farmers to continue producing food, 3) reducing dependence on imports and achieve food self-sufficiency, 4) Maintain price stability, and 5) Pay attention to people's purchasing power so that food needs are guaranteed. Therefore, price increases are a major factor for low-income groups of people, so that there can be a lack of healthy eating patterns due to limited money (food insecurity).

Apart from price increases which are the cause of social phenomena among the community, income is also a benchmark for the extent of people's purchasing power to purchase daily food needs. According to² explains that a community's income is the main measure to measure the extent to which a community's income can meet its food needs such as buying rice, meat, fish, and others.

Inflation is a macroeconomic indicator that is always of concern to the government and economic actors because it has direct implications for people's purchasing power and the stability of prices of goods and services. The definition of inflation itself refers to a continuous increase in the general price of goods and services in an economy, which if not controlled can trigger economic instability. In Indonesia, the issue of inflation has become a serious topic of discussion, especially regarding its ability to influence people's welfare. The impact of inflation not only harms consumers by reducing purchasing power, but can also affect producers by reducing profit margins and price certainty for planning and investment. Furthermore, high and uncontrolled inflation has the potential to have a negative impact on economic growth. Therefore, controlling inflation is very important to maintain economic stability and indirectly maintain people's welfare.³

A number of strategies have been implemented by the Indonesian Government and Bank Indonesia to control the rate of inflation, including through tight monetary policy, regulating the distribution of goods, and intervention in prices of basic commodities. However, challenges in controlling inflation are still felt, especially in maintaining a balance between economic growth and price stability. Inflation control strategies in Indonesia include monetary, fiscal and other policies related to the supply and distribution of goods. Bank Indonesia as the monetary authority, for example, implements interest rate policies to control liquidity in the market. Meanwhile, the central and regional governments are trying to regulate the supply of basic necessities to prevent price spikes which usually occur at certain moments such as the month of Ramadan and holidays.⁴

According to data published by (North Sumatra Province Central Statistics Agency, 2022), it is clear that the average monthly per capita expenditure in Mandailing Natal Regency is allocated

¹ Muhammad Ikhsan Harahap et al., "Dampak Kebijakan Kssk Dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Terhadap Pedagang Pasar Tradisional Di Sumatera Utara," *JAKPI - Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan & Perpajakan Indonesia* 11, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.24114/jakpi.v11i1.48009>.

² Karlina Muhsin Tondi, Al Alamsyar, and Husnul Khatima, "Pengaruh Kenaikan Harga Cabai Rawit Dan Bawang Merah Terhadap Inflasi Di Kota Palu Pasca Bencana," *Agroland: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Pertanian* 29, no. 2 (2022): 144–50, <https://doi.org/10.22487/agrolandnasional.v29i2.1070>.

³ Heti Nurhasanah and Ferdy Agung Nugroho, "Menghadapi Inflasi: Strateg Pengendalian Dan Dampak Terhadap Ekonomi Dan Kesejahteraan Rakyat," *PTIMAL: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Manajemen* 4 No.2, no. 2 (2024): 56–72.

⁴ Nurhasanah and Nugroho.

more to the food group, namely Rp. 616,460, while for the non-food group it is Rp. 369,593. From the data above, it can be seen that household expenditure per capita which has a larger expenditure allocation for food can mean that the household has a low income. In other words, households will be more prosperous if spending on food is much lower than non-food spending.

Apart from that, the rise and fall in prices of staple foodstuffs affect the high demand (Demand) and low supply (Supply) for an item, resulting in very high price increases. The higher the demand for an item and the lower the supply, the higher the price of the item will be. Vice versa.⁵

The Islamic concept understands that markets can play an effective role in economic life if the principles of free competition can apply effectively. The market does not expect intervention from any party, including the State with pricing authority or the private sector with monopolistic or other activities.

The price of a commodity (goods and services) is determined by supply and demand, changes that occur in the current price are also determined by changes in demand and changes in supply. Thus, the government does not have the authority to intervene in market prices under normal conditions. It must be believed that the value of the Islamic concept does not provide room for intervention from any party to determine prices, unless there is an emergency situation which then requires certain parties to take part in determining prices.

From the explanation above, there is Mandailing Natal Regency which has per capita expenditure on food which is quite high compared to non-food expenditure. It is known that Mandailing Natal Regency has 23 sub-districts, one of which is Panyabungan District, Panyabungan District has 2 markets, namely Old Market and New Market.

According to research⁶ with the title "The Influence of Strategic Management on the Role of the Inflation Control Team in Stabilizing Food Prices in Tanjungbalai City" explains that the strategy used to stabilize food prices is by conducting direct monitoring of availability with the Tanjungbalai City Food Task Force to stabilize price of cooking oil in Tanjungbalai City, regularly monitoring prices at Traditional and Modern Markets. The results show that with the control strategy implemented, food prices can be stabilized and prices do not increase, this is because the demand for these foodstuffs can be reduced.

A study conducted by Laksana, explains that there is a significant influence between price increases on people's purchasing power in Tanggamus Regency. However, this is different from the research conducted by Gunawan, explaining that the results obtained in the research conducted show that there is not much influence between people's purchasing power and the increase in food prices in Pekalongan City. Because wages or salaries among the community can still meet basic needs when food prices experience an increase.

According to the local government, the Panyabungan District Industry and Trade Service explained that there are several factors causing price increases in Panyabungan District, one of which

⁵ Fernando Jose et al., "Pengaruh Supply and Demand Songket Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Rumah Tangga Pengrajin Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat Di" 12, no. 1 (2024): 325–32.

⁶ Tondi, Alamsyar, and Khatima, "Pengaruh Kenaikan Harga Cabai Rawit Dan Bawang Merah Terhadap Inflasi Di Kota Palu Pasca Bencana."

is the high demand for food ingredients so that food demand cannot be met and prices increase. The cause of the price increase in Panyabungan District is influenced by religious holidays such as the Holy Month of Ramadhan, Eid al-Fitr. However, the government has a strategy to deal with this problem, by importing from outside the region. However, when importing food from outside the region, the government does not necessarily get the food needed by the community, because regions that want to export to the Panyabungan District area also have the same obstacles, namely the high demand for food and making the region unable to export the food. food leaving the area. If the government gets the food that people need, the food is not necessarily enough to meet people's demand, so the price of the food will increase.

According to StartNews, monitoring price movements of basic commodities at Panyabungan Market, the results of a survey conducted showed that prices of basic commodities had soared. Among them, the price of chilies is 70 thousand per kilogram from the previous 45 thousand per kilogram. Likewise, broiler chicken is priced at 35 thousand per kilogram from previously 30 thousand per kilogram. This increase in the price of basic necessities has occurred several weeks ago, especially due to the approaching Holy Month of Ramadan.

The results of the initial survey conducted by researchers in both markets showed that at the beginning of March both markets experienced an increase in food prices so that local people had difficulty shopping for their daily needs, such as 10 kg of rice, reaching a price of IDR. 143,000, 1 Kg red chili reaches the price of Rp. 100,000, Cayenne pepper 1kg Rp. 120,000. The cause of the increase in food prices in both markets is due to the increasing need for food as we enter the holy month of Ramadan.

Table 1
Food Prices in 2023

Month	Chilli	Rice	Onion
January	Rp. 48.611	Rp. 10.250	Rp. 41.036
February	Rp. 46.667	Rp. 10.250	Rp. 40.893
March	Rp. 47.111	Rp. 10.517	Rp. 34.171
April	Rp. 47.778	Rp. 10.667	Rp. 33.571
May	Rp. 49.028	Rp. 11.125	Rp.32.964
June	Rp. 47.733	Rp. 11.917	Rp. 35.829
July	Rp. 48.056	Rp. 11.917	Rp. 40.536
August	Rp. 47.333	Rp. 12.150	Rp. 30.657
September	Rp. 46.528	Rp. 12.729	Rp. 24.964
October	Rp. 46.667	Rp. 13.729	Rp. 24.750
November	Rp. 43.022	Rp. 14.343	Rp. 26.343
December	Rp. 41.250	Rp. 14.221	Rp. 29.786

Source: BPS Kab. Mandailing Christmas 2024

The cause of price increases can also be influenced by big days such as the Holy Month of Ramadan. Due to increasing demand for basic food ingredients and low supply, the price of each food ingredient has increased. According to Firmansyah, food prices will experience a significant

increase in the Holy Month of Ramadan,⁷ due to the increase in food prices ahead of the Holy Month of Ramadan. Increases in food prices can occur not only on religious holidays, but increases can also occur on normal days, this is because food items are in short supply. Factors causing food shortages are climate change, inadequate agricultural support infrastructure, and the food processing industry is also experiencing its own challenges, such as additional costs and limited imports of raw materials.

Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in conducting further research regarding "The Influence of Food Price Control Policies on Community Purchasing Power. Review of Islamic Economics (Panyabungan Market Case Study).

Literature review

Market

The market is a meeting place between sellers and buyers to carry out transactions for goods or services. The market is a natural mechanism for exchanging goods and services and has been going on since the beginning of human civilization. In Islam, markets are very important in the economy. Markets existed during the time of Rasulullah and Khulafaur Rasyidin and became a sunatullah that has been followed for centuries.⁸

Price

A good or service is used by several consumers to obtain an exchange value or price. Price is one element of promotion to provide a sense of satisfaction to consumers, while the others result in costs. Price is also something that is used to gain profits from a product or service.⁹

Price Changes

Prices represent the exchange value of goods and services at a time in an economic environment. Goods and services are factors of production or final products (goods and services for consumption). So, from the perspective of company activities, goods and services can be classified into input goods (production factors) or output goods (products). Thus, the prices attached to goods and services can also be classified on the basis of input prices and output prices. Input prices are the prices of production factors and the prices of intermediate goods or services obtained for the purpose of further processing. Output price is the price of goods or services sold as a company product. From the point of view of the goods market, the production market factor is called the input market and the final product market is called the output market.¹⁰

Prices in an Islamic Perspective

Islam is very concerned with the issue of price balance, especially on the role of the State in realizing price stability and how to overcome the problem of price instability. Authentic evidence of

⁷ Firmansyah Anang, "Dr.M. Anang Firmansyah, SE., MM.," no. June (2019): 398.

⁸ Ni'matul Fitria Mukaromah and Temmy Wijaya, "Pasar Persaingan Sempurna Dan Pasar Persaingan Tidak Sempurna Dalam Perspektif Islam," *PROFIT: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah* 4, no. 2 (2020): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.33650/profit.v4i2.1621>.

⁹ Evi Laili Kumrotin and Ari Susanti, "Pengaruh Kualitas Produk, Harga, Dan Kualitas Pelayanan Terhadap Kepuasan Konsumen Pada Cafe Ko.We.Cok Di Solo," *J-MIND (Jurnal Manajemen Indonesia)* 6, no. 1 (2021): 1, <https://doi.org/10.29103/j-mind.v6i1.4870>.

¹⁰ Muhammad Richo Rianto, "Pengaruh Perubahan Strategi Pemasaran, Kepemimpinan Transfomasional Dan Organsiasi Pembelajar Terhadap Kinerja Perbankan Syariah Di DKI Jakarta," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* 7, no. 2 (2021): 1084–90, <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i2.2590>.

this is a hadith narrated by six hadith imams (except Imam Nasa'i). In this hadith it is narrated as follows:

Meaning: "People said at that time, 'O Messenger of Allah, the price (at that time) was rising, so determine the price for us'. Rasulullah SAW said: „Indeed Allah is the determiner of prices, He is the protector, the Giver, and the Giver of sustenance. Indeed, I hope to meet my Lord where one of you does not sue me for injustice in terms of blood and property."

The Prophet did not set a selling price, on the grounds that setting a price would result in injustice, whereas unjust is haram. Because if the price set is too expensive, it will oppress the buyer; and if the price set is too low, it will harm the seller¹¹

Method

This type of research is a type of descriptive research using a qualitative approach. Descriptive research intends to describe the local community's opinion regarding the increase in food prices at the District Market. Panyabungan, and this research was conducted in Pasar Lama and Pasar Baru District. Connection. Respondents were determined using the Incidental Sampling technique, which is a technique for selecting respondents who are easy to find at the research location. The criteria for respondents are 3 market traders, 4 communities, 2 industry and trade departments. The techniques used in collecting research data are observation, interviews and documentation.

Results and Discussion

Food Price Control Policy

1. Department of Industry and Trade

From the beginning of 2024, the price of food for community needs in the traditional market in Panyabungan city will increase. This condition makes people in the Panyabungan city area anxious. However, the local government already has policies to control soaring food prices.

According to an explanation from Mr. Syafar Rangkuti as an employee at the Department of Industry and Trade, he explained that "there are several policies implemented by the government to keep food prices stable. "One of the government's policies is to speed up the import process to ensure that food ingredients such as rice, beef, etc. remain available."

From the explanation above, it is known that to control food prices to remain stable by importing from outside, so that food remains available. It can be seen that if one food item is empty, the demand for that food item will increase. So as demand increases, the price of an item will increase drastically. Therefore, the local government has adopted a policy of importing food from outside in order to keep the price of food stable. According to research Fauzi, it is explained that the price of

¹¹ E-jurnal Umnaw, Universitas Muslim, and Nusantara Al, "Analisis Strategi Pemasaran Pada Pabrik Roti ' Seleb Bakery ' Di Kualasimpang Rahmi Meutia Fakultas Ekonomi , Universitas Samudra Langsa," ... *Audit Dan Perpajakan Indonesia (Jaapi ...*, 2019, <https://www.jurnal-lp2m.umnaw.ac.id/index.php/JAAPI/article/view/300%0Ahttps://www.jurnal-lp2m.umnaw.ac.id/index.php/JAAPI/article/download/300/265>.

food in the market can increase significantly because the food is empty and the demand for these goods is higher than the supply.¹²

By importing food, it is not necessarily possible to meet the needs of local communities, this is because when delivering food, food can be damaged. According to Agus Widayoko, explaining that when delivering food to a place it does not necessarily arrive in good condition, this is due to one of the problems occurring when delivering food so that the food is damaged when it reaches its destination. However, the local government already has a policy regarding sufficient food to meet community needs.¹³

According to the explanation of Mr. Hasan Lubis, who is an employee at the Department of Industry and Trade, "in order to provide sufficient food around the Panyabungan sub-district, the government has implemented policies such as importing food, but importing does not necessarily mean that the quality is very good. "Therefore, the government has also made a policy to increase the capabilities of farmers through their respective regional heads and also provide seeds for planting food such as chilies, rice, onions, and so on."

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the local government has provided policies to maintain sufficient food so that prices remain stable, the local government has also provided policies that can benefit farmers by providing training and providing food seeds to the community through their respective regions. According to research (Virginia V. Rumawas, Herman Nayoan, 2021), explaining that, with government assistance such as providing training and providing free seeds to residents, human resources in farming can be increased.

2. *Market Trader*

From the beginning of 2024 until now food prices have increased, so traders have difficulty determining food prices, and this makes traders look for ways to keep control of food prices.

This was explained by one of the chili traders at the traditional market, Mrs. Halimah, saying "first the traders as sellers compare the prices of chilies on the market. By comparing the price of chilies with other sellers, traders can determine the price for the chilies to be sold. So that traders in the market do not harm each other. But there are times when traders sell chilies at high prices, and when chili ingredients are hard to find. "And the price of chilies increases during Eid al-Fitr."

Based on the explanation above, it is known that Mrs. Halimah, as a chili seller at the Panyabungan Traditional Market, controls food prices by first looking at the market price and then being able to determine the price for Mrs. Halimah to sell. However, Mrs. Halimah explained that the price of food can become more expensive when the food is hard to get, so the demand for food will increase and in the end the price of food will become more expensive. Mrs. Halimah also explained that on religious days such as Eid al-Fitr the price of food items will also increase, because on religious days the demand for certain ingredients becomes higher so they cannot meet consumer

¹² Achmad Fauzi et al., "Pengaruh Meningkatnya Harga Cabai Terhadap Permintaan Dan Penawaran Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen Bisnis* 3, no. 1 (2023): 73–79, <https://doi.org/10.56127/jaman.v3i1.645>.

¹³ Agus Widayoko, "Peningkatan Ketahanan Pangan Melalui Penanaman 'Tanaman Harta Karun' Sebagai Varietas Makanan Pokok Dengan Memanfaatkan Lahan Non-Potensial Pekarangan Rumah," no. August (2020): 20–21.

demand. According to research Jiuhardi, it is explained that, during religious holidays, the price of food items will increase, this is due to high demand in the market ahead of these religious days.

Food prices will increase when the demand for a food does not meet people's needs. In order to provide sufficient food to meet community needs, traders have their own methods. For example, Mr. Ilyas, a vegetable trader at the Panyabungan Traditional Market, explained that "so that the traders' goods are always available, the traders have 5 vegetable distributors to fulfill their sales every day. For example, on Monday the traders pick up the goods at Distributor 1 and the next day they will pick up the goods at Distributor 2 and so on. Traders do this so that the goods they sell remain under control."

In Mr. Ilyas' explanation, in order to provide enough food to meet the needs of the community, Mr. Ilyas has a strategy to meet needs, such as increasing the number of distributors so that there is no shortage of goods which results in the demand for food increasing. The strategy used by Mr. Ilyas is to ensure food supplies remain available and keep food prices stable. According to research Tondi explains that traders have a strategy to fulfill their merchandise every day, namely by increasing the number of distributors, expanding the network, and minimizing the risks they will face.¹⁴

So that demand does not increase, traders have a strategy by increasing the number of distributors, but distributors cannot ensure that food ingredients are still available when traders ask for these foodstuffs. Therefore, traders have their own strategies for securing food ingredients so that they remain available. One of them, Mrs. Rosmayati, a Bawang trader, explained, "Traders will place orders from distributors in large quantities, in order to avoid empty goods when distributors do not have goods."

According to Mrs. Rosmayati's explanation, in order to ensure that food remains available, Mrs. Rosmayati buys 50 kg of food from distributors and targets around 17 kg of goods to be sold every day. In this way, food ingredients are ensured to remain available when the Distributor does not have food ingredients. According to research Zahra explains that, each trader has their own way of ensuring that their merchandise is still available, usually on religious days traders will buy food from distributors in large quantities and these traders will target the total number of goods to be sold each day.¹⁵

People's Purchasing Power

1. Price Affordability

From the beginning of 2024, food prices will increase, so that people who buy food will have difficulty meeting their daily needs. It is known that many residents have complained about the sudden increase in prices.

This was explained by Mrs. Sakdiah as the buyer, "prices for food for daily needs have started to increase, and the income of Mrs. Sakdiah's family does not match expenses."

¹⁴ Tondi, Alamsyar, and Khatima, "Pengaruh Kenaikan Harga Cabai Rawit Dan Bawang Merah Terhadap Inflasi Di Kota Palu Pasca Bencana."

¹⁵ Shafiyya Zahra et al., "Analisis Kenaikan Harga Kebutuhan Pokok Menjelang Bulan Ramadhan Di Pasar Induk Kajen," *Jurnal Sahmiyya* 2, no. 1 (2023): 230–39.

From the explanation above, it is known that Mrs. Sakdiah experiences difficulties in meeting her daily needs because the price of food is affordable for Mrs. Sakdiah. This is because family income is smaller than expenses for one month. According to research Hutagaol dan Sinaga explains that, when income is less than expenditure, it will be difficult to meet daily needs, this is because the price of basic commodities is increasingly expensive so that monthly income is unstable.¹⁶

Residents who shop at the Panyabungan traditional market often complain about the significant price increases, so that people experience difficulty when shopping to meet their daily needs.

This was also explained by Mrs. Fatimah, "the price of food in the market often increases, even during the month of Ramadan the price of food such as chilies increases from Rp. 44,000/Kg up to Rp. 55,000/Kg. And 3 days before Eid al-Fitr, the price of chilies increased to Rp. 77,000/Kg, and during Eid al-Fitr, the price of chilies increased to Rp. 120,000/Kg".

According to the explanation above, it is known that Mrs. Fatimah is experiencing difficulties in purchasing food ingredients which increase every month and the price of these ingredients reaches up to 120,000/Kg. This is because the price of food rises during religious holidays, thus causing the demand for food to increase. According to research Dewi, explains that religious holidays such as Eid al-Fitr often experience price increases, this is because the demand for goods has increased so that they cannot meet people's needs.¹⁷

2. *Price Competitiveness*

Since food prices have increased, local residents often compare the prices of food at the market and in stalls to see the difference between market prices and stall prices. If the stall is not much different from market prices then residents prefer to shop at the stall.

This was explained by Mrs. Salma "According to Mrs. Salma as the buyer. First, Mrs. Salma compared the market price and the shop price. However, since the price of kitchen necessities has increased and the price of food sold in the market is not much different from the price of the stall, Mrs. Salma prefers to shop at the stall. However, the stalls sometimes have food of poor quality so Mrs. Salma doesn't have the choice to shop at the market."

According to Mrs. Salma's explanation above, it can be seen that Mrs. Salma often compares the prices of food ingredients at the stall and at the market. However, since the price of food has increased, according to Mrs. Salma, shopping at the stall is not much different from the price at the market, but sometimes the quality of the food at the stall is not good so residents prefer to shop at the market. According to research Mardhiyah & Safrin, explains that, the price of food in the market is cheaper than the price in the stall, but since the price of food has increased, people prefer to shop

¹⁶ Manuntun Parulian Hutagaol and Roeskani Sinaga, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Dan Harga Pangan Terhadap Diversifikasi Pangan Di Pulau Jawa," *Scientific Journal Of Reflection: Economic, Accounting, Management and Business* 5, no. 3 (2022): 702–15, <https://doi.org/10.37481/sjr.v5i3.524>.

¹⁷ Lutfia Rahma Dewi, "Dampak Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Bagi Pedagang Kecil," *Journal of Economics and Social Sciences (JESS)* 1, no. 2 (2022): 67–75, <https://doi.org/10.59525/jess.v1i2.117>.

in the stall because the market price and the stall price are not much different and the distance also matters. reasons why residents prefer to shop at stalls.¹⁸

However, residents often compare the benefits of buying at the stall and at the market. There are some residents who think that shopping at a stall is the same as shopping at the market.

This was explained by Mrs. Anni "According to Mrs. Anni, Mrs. Anni prefers to shop at the market because food is much cheaper than in stalls. However, if it's for one need to cook, Mrs. Anni prefers to shop at the food stall."

According to Mrs. Anni's explanation above, it is known that shopping at the market and in stalls has its own advantages. Like when Mrs. Anni shops for one day's needs, Mrs. Anni prefers to shop at a stall rather than at the market. However, if Mrs. Anni shops for one week's needs, then Mrs. Anni prefers to shop at the market, because the prices are cheaper at the market than at the stalls. According to research Pujiati, food prices are much cheaper in the market than in stalls, because shopping for one month's needs is much cheaper than prices in stalls and the quality of ingredients in the market is better than in stalls.¹⁹

3. *Matching Prices with Quality of Food Ingredients*

Due to the increase in food prices in the market, people hope to get better and higher quality ingredients. However, some traders sell standard quality food ingredients so that people feel disadvantaged because the price does not match the quality of the goods.

This was explained by Mrs. Salma as the buyer "it is not appropriate, sometimes the vegetables bought are not fresh, even though it is still morning and the vegetables should still be fresh, perhaps the traders are reselling food left over from yesterday."

According to Mrs. Salma's explanation above, the quality of the food that Mrs. Salma bought did not match the price offered. So Mrs. Salma felt disadvantaged because Mrs. Salma got vegetables that had wilted. According to research Hayati dan Arafah, explains that many residents feel disadvantaged because they get poor food.²⁰ From the results of a survey conducted by researchers it is known that some traders resell their merchandise left over from yesterday, so that residents get better quality. lower, but this is because the trader has not received his initial capital if the goods are not resold.

According to the explanation above, many residents complain that the quality of goods does not match the price, so that people have no choice in buying these foodstuffs. However, people still hope that the price offered matches the quality.

This was explained by Mrs. Fatimah "not yet, because sometimes the food ingredients purchased do not match the quality obtained. And traders also often mix goods of poor quality."

¹⁸ Ainun Mardhiyah and Feby Aulia Safrin, "Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen Persaingan Usaha Warung Tradisional Dengan Toko Modern," *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen* 8, no. 1 (2021): 91–99, <http://jurnal.unmer.ac.id/index.php/jbm/index>.

¹⁹ Naning Pujiati, "Analisis Penyebab Fluktuasi Harga Barang Pokok Di Pasar Kabupaten Magetan Jawa Timur," *Jurnal Neraca: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Ekonomi Akuntansi* 4, no. 2 (2020): 191, <https://doi.org/10.31851/neraca.v4i2.4906>.

²⁰ Husna Hayati and Muhammad Arafah, "Pengaruh Fluktuasi Harga Terhadap Daya Beli Pedagang Sembako Muslim Di Pasar Palakka Kab. Bone," *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Syariah* 3, no. 2 (2024): 25–40.

According to Mrs. Fatimah's explanation above, it can be seen that the quality of the products offered does not match the quality of the food ingredients, so that the local community feels disadvantaged, traders also mix goods that are no longer of good quality with good quality goods. According to research Maulana, explains that traders often sell goods that are no longer of good quality, this is because traders do not want to experience losses.²¹

Islamic Economics Perspective

Islam is very focused on the problem of price balance, especially on the role of the State in realizing price stability and how to overcome the problem of price instability. Scholars differ in their opinions regarding whether or not the state can set prices. Some scholars reject the role of the State in setting prices, while other scholars justify the State setting prices.

After the move (hijrah) of Rasulullah SAW to Medina, he became a market supervisor (muhtasib). At that time, market mechanisms were highly valued. One proof is that Rasulullah SAW refused to make a policy in setting prices, at that time prices were rising due to the pressure of demand and supply experienced. Authentic evidence of this is a hadith narrated by six hadith imams (except Imam Nasa'i). In this hadith it is narrated as follows:

It means:

"People said at that time, 'O Messenger of Allah, prices (at that time) rose, so determine the price for us'. Rasulullah SAW said: „Indeed Allah is the determiner of prices, He is the protector, the Giver, and the Giver of sustenance. "Indeed, I hope to meet my Lord. Diana, one of you will not sue me for tyranny in matters of blood and property."

The Prophet did not set a selling price, on the grounds that setting a price would result in injustice, whereas unjust is haram. Because if the price set is too expensive, it will oppress the buyer; and if the price set is too low, it will harm the seller.

The original law is that there is no price fixing (al-tas'ir), and this is the agreement of jurisprudence experts. Imam Hambali and Imam Syafi'i forbade setting prices because it would inconvenience the community, while Imam Maliki and Hanafi allowed fixing prices for secondary goods.

The price determination mechanism in Islam is in accordance with Maqashid Syariah, namely realizing benefits and avoiding damage among humans. If the Prophet had directly set prices at that time, it would have been contradictory to market mechanisms. However, in certain situations, under the pretext of Maqashid Syariah, price determination becomes a necessity for the reason of upholding human benefit by fighting market distortions (combating mafsadah or damage that occurs in the field).

In Islamic concepts, the most principle is that prices are determined by the balance of supply and demand. This balance occurs when the seller and buyer are willing to accept each other. This willingness is determined by the seller and the buyer and the buyer in maintaining the goods. So, the

²¹ Anas Wahid Maulana and Isnan Sayid Maulana, "Dinamika Inflasi Di Indonesia Terhadap Daya Beli Masyarakat Pada Tinjauan Ekonomi Makro," *Moneter: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan* 2, no. 2 (2024): 20–29, <https://doi.org/10.61132/moneter.v2i2.437>.

price is determined by the seller's ability to provide the goods offered to the buyer, and the buyer's ability to obtain the price of the goods from the seller.

However, if traders have raised prices above the reasonable limit, they have done injustice and are very dangerous to humanity, then a ruler (Government) must intervene in dealing with this problem by setting standard prices. With the aim of protecting other people's property rights, preventing hoarding of goods and avoiding fraud by traders, this is what Caliph Umar bin Khattab did.

Conclusion

The Mandailing Natal Regency Government has provided a policy to maintain sufficient food so that prices remain stable. The regional government has provided a policy that can benefit farmers by providing training and providing food seeds to the community in their respective regions.

To overcome the increase in prices of basic commodities, the Mandailing Natal Regency government also has several actions that the government can take, including short-term and long-term efforts. Short-term efforts are made by importing from outside the region, but in the long term a systematic strategy is needed that takes advantage of the great potential of the Mandailing Natal Regency area.

In implementing Market Operations, the expected economic development is to maintain food price stability, such as increasing supply to avoid price increases. The government's role as a regulator regulates and manages the economy in Mandailing Natal Regency in order to control inflation as a direction to organize and balance the economic system in Mandailing Natal Regency.

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