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## REGULATION OF PRICES IN INDONESIA BASE ON IBN TAYMIYAH PERSPECTIVE

**SARMIANA BATUBARA**

S-3 Student of Syariah Economic  
Postgraduate Islamic State University Nort Sumatera

### ABSTRACT

The problem in this research is how regulation of prices in Indonesia and how regulation of prices in Indonesia according to Ibn Taymiyyah. The puposes of the research are: (1) to explain how the regulation of prices in Indonesia (2) to explain how the regulation of prices in Indonesia according to Ibn Taymiyyah. This research is a library research, by reviewing the books, magazines and articles relating to this research. Data analysis in this research is content analysis. The results of this research reveals some inventions, that there is a policy of the government in the regulation of prices in Indonesia, such as the granting of subsidies by the government, the supply of goods by the government, setting minimum and maximum prices, as well as Government policy in the form of surveillance against price by issuing some regulations (Law number 5 year 1999 on the prohibition of Monopolies and competition practices are Unhealthy Businesses, law number 8 year 1999 on the protection of consumers and PP number 10 year 1962 regarding the control of price). Regulation of prices in Indonesia if analyzed with the thought of Ibn Taymiyyah, in terms of law enforcement through the legal structure of the existing regulations to see that prices in Indonesia have not been effective and is active in the oversight of prices. Because there is no special teams that work directly to oversee the price and transactions in the market especially in the small scope of the market. Different with Ibn Taymiyyah's thinking it is more effective and active in the oversight of prices when market imperfections. Because the Bureau of *al-hisbah (muhtasib)* control and plunge directly into the market. Thus creating a more effective legal, cheap and fast. Price regulation is also discussed more detail by Ibn Taymiyah, either from natural factors as well as the works of market participants that results in abnormal market such as *ihtikār, talaqqī rukbān, mustarsil, ba'i hadhīr libād* for the whole raises the terrors in case *ghubn fāhisy*. So the behavior of market participants reduced scales, selling goods that are defective, and others. In Indonesia about the deeds of market participants that results in abnormal market just set about *ihtikār* or monopoly that is in law number 5 year 1999 and the prohibition of selling defective in law number 8 year 1999.

**Keywords:** *Regulation, Price, Indonesia and Ibn Taymiyyah.*

