



Legal Views of UIN Antasari Lecturers on The Increase In Cooking Oil Prices

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ABSTRACT

An interesting problem in this study discusses the increase in cooking oil raw materials. Cooking oil itself can be said to be scarce in October 2021-March 2022. This scarcity has caused the price of cooking oil to rise in the market. This study aims to find out how the opinions of economics lecturers on the causes of the increase in cooking oil prices. and to find out how the strategy is carried out in dealing with this increase, as well as to find out how the increase in cooking oil is in the perspective of sharia economic law. This type of research uses qualitative methods with field research with a qualitative approach and uses observation and interview methods, with informants in this study totaling 8 economic lecturers at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, namely at the Faculty of Sharia, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business and Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences. The results of the research conducted by researchers show that there are differences of opinion among economics lecturers regarding the increase in cooking oil prices in October 2021-March 2022. Five economics lecturers stated that it was due to hoarding. Three other economics lecturers stated that it was due to inflation. When viewed from the perspective of sharia economic law, the increase in cooking oil prices is due to inflation, the legal basis used is (H.R Abu Dawud No. 345 and Ibn Majah No. 2200) then it is a natural and permissible thing, but if it is due to hoarding then it is not allowed in Islam. The strategy carried out by the government is to find new alternatives to cooking oil, the government must limit the export of cooking oil abroad, and also oil must be subsidized by the government.

Keywords: Opinion, Increase, Sharia Economic Law Perspective

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan menarik dalam penelitian ini membahas kenaikan bahan baku minyak goreng. Minyak goreng sendiri dapat dikatakan langka pada bulan Oktober 2021- Maret 2022. Kelangkaan tersebut menyebabkan naiknya harga minyak goreng di pasaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pendapat para dosen ekonomi terhadap penyebab kenaikan harga minyak goreng. dan untuk mengetahui bagaimana strategi yang dilakukan dalam menghadapi kenaikan

tersebut, serta untuk mengetahui bagaimana kenaikan minyak goreng tersebut dalam perspektif hukum ekonomi syariah. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan penelitian lapangan (field research) dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan menggunakan metode observasi serta wawancara, dengan Informan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 8 orang para Dosen ekonomi yang ada di UIN Antasari Banjarmasin yaitu di Fakultas Syariah, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam serta Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan peneliti menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan pendapat dosen ekonomi terkait dengan kenaikan harga minyak goreng pada bulan Oktober 2021-Maret 2022. Lima dosen ekonomi menyatakan karena penimbunan. Tiga dosen ekonomi lainnya menyatakan karena inflasi. Jika dilihat dari perspektif hukum ekonomi syariah, kenaikan harga minyak goreng ini karena inflasi maka dasar hukum yang digunakan adalah (H.R Abu Dawud No. 345 dan Ibnu Majah No. 2200) maka itu hal yang wajar dan diperbolehkan, namun jika dikarenakan penimbunan maka hal tersebut tidak diperbolehkan dalam Islam. Strategi yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah yaitu, menemukan alternatif-alternatif baru pengganti minyak goreng, pemerintah harus membatasi ekspor minyak goreng keluar negeri, dan juga minyak harus disubsidi oleh pemerintah.

Kata kunci: *Pendapat, Kenaikan, Perspektif Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*

1. Introduction

Economics is an assortment of related creation and utilization activities that help deduce how constrained assets are distributed through the production and use of goods and services.

Items that people need every day are referred to as "basic needs". It can be said that the fulfillment of these "basic needs" is a prerequisite for human wants. Because humans need what is good for the body to ensure that the body's nutritional needs are met. In addition to supplies, people's purchasing prices have an impact on factors that can meet people's demand to be one of the most basic needs is cooking oil. Cooking oil itself can be said to be scarce in October 2021-March 2022, according to the Ministry of Trade Muhammad Lutfi. First, because it is caused by smuggling cooking oil supplies out of the country. Second, the Russian invasion of Ukraine is the cause. Third, due to the phenomenon of *panic buying* from the public.¹

Meanwhile, we know that traders are prohibited from engaging in *ihtikar*, or hoarding products for the purpose of speculation, thereby making significant profits above normal profits, or simply selling some goods at higher prices, thereby making profits above normal profits. This is referred to as *monopoly chain liquefaction* in economics.²

People today have to deal with rising prices of basic foodstuffs and other necessities, which have increased dramatically as a result of widespread hoarding. As a result, there is a high demand for goods, which drives up prices and ensures that people

¹Vina Anggita, <https://swa.co.id/swa/trends/economic-issues/beberapa-pernyataan-kontroversial-mendag-soal-kelangkaan-minyak-goreng>. Accessed on November 19, 2022

² Ain Rahmi, "Market Mechanism in Islam, Journal of Business Economics and Entrepreneurship" 4 (2015): pp. 182.

buy them. Bad influences that occur in society, such as wastefulness, actually have a good impact on traders, which can boost traders' income.

Basic commodity prices have risen dramatically, fueling widespread discontent. Their expenditure has increased due to rising oil prices. This may limit the ability of the budget to be used for other purposes.

If the previous price was only IDR 15,000 in October 2021, it now rose to IDR 26,170 in March. This is based on information from the Jakarta Post, KOMPAS.com - the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and Banjarmasin minimarkets as well as the people affected by the increase.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in studying further, how the lecturers' opinions on the phenomenon of rising cooking oil prices as described above. The scientific paper entitled "**Opinions of Economics Lecturers on the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices in the Perspective of Sharia Economic Law**". Will be presented through the perspective of economic lecturers.

2. Methods

In this study, the type of research used by researchers is *field* research because it requires direct participation in the field. In this case, researchers are looking for the opinions of economic lecturers about the increase in cooking oil prices from the point of view of Islamic economic law. This research aims to find out how the opinions of economics lecturers on the causes of the increase in cooking oil prices. and to find out how the strategy is carried out in dealing with the increase, as well as to find out how the increase in cooking oil is in the perspective of Islamic economic law. This type of research uses qualitative methods with field research with a qualitative approach and uses observation and interview methods, with informants in this study totaling 8 economic lecturers at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, namely at the Faculty of Sharia, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business and Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences. This research requires a qualitative approach, or this research describes the problem as it is at the time the research is conducted, as a result the data is presented in the form of pictures and words not numbers³ which focuses on identifying, documenting, and understanding through close interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon under study. The research location is in Banjarmasin City, precisely at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Faculty of Sharia, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, and Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences on the grounds that at the Faculty there are several economic lecturers who can be used as research / data sources in this study.

³ Deddy Mulyana, *Communication Research Methods*, (Jakarta, 2007), pp. 4.

3. Results and Discussion

1. Analysis of Economics Lecturers' Opinions on Inflation and Hoarding

The increase in cooking oil prices from October 2021 to March 2022 is due to inflation and hoarding.

Terminological inflation has various definitions for the word "price rise", including a continuous rise in prices. A continuous decline in the cost or value of money, or a decline in purchasing power is another definition of a decline in the purchasing power of money. Inflation is defined in the "Oxford Dictionary" as an increase in the prices of goods and services in a country in general, resulting in a decline in the value of money.⁴ Ihtikar is *masdar* and its *madhi* form can be read as *hakira* or *hakara*. *Hakara* is defined in *mu'jam muqayisluhah* as *al-habs* (holding back), while *rukhhah* is holding back food while waiting for scarcity. Ibn Manzhur, on the other hand, views *hakara* as guarding food. Ihtikar is the collection of food from other consumables while also storing them to wait for prices to rise. The aspects of holding and storing are the main components of ihtikar, as can be observed from this linguistic definition. Ihtikar is usually prohibited and discouraged because it symbolizes greed, is a sign of immoral behavior and makes life difficult for others, especially in the economic sphere.⁵

2. Analysis of the Legal Basis of the Causes of the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices According to the Opinions of Economics Lecturers

The legal basis of the cause of the increase in the price of cooking oil according to the economics lecturers is due to inflation then it is reasonable and allowed, but if it is due to hoarding then it is not allowed in Islam.

An important monetary event, inflation is characterized by rising prices of goods and is common in almost every country. Staple foods and other essential consumer goods are subject to price controls and subsidies as a result of inflation. Even during the reign of the Prophet Muhammad. according to the hadith narrated by Abu Daud, At-Tarmidzi, Ibn Majah, and Ash-Shukan, he also experienced very troubling inflation. *إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْمُسَعِّرُ الْقَابِضُ الْبَاسِطُ الرَّزَّاقُ وَإِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ أَلْقَى اللَّهَ وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ يَطْلُبُنِي بِمَظْلَمَةٍ فِي دَمٍ وَلَا مَالٍ.*

⁴ Ahmad Mukri Aji, *Monetary Strategy Based on Sharia Economics (Islamic Efforts to Overcome Inflation)*, p. 65.

⁵ Darmawan and Muhammad Iqbal Fasa, *Management of Islamic Financial Institutions*, 25-26.

"Verily, Allah is the One who fixes prices, the One who restrains, the One who extends, and the One who provides. Indeed, I hope to meet Allah without anyone suing me for any injustice I have done in matters of blood and not in matters of wealth").⁶

This event shows the negative effects of rising prices, especially coinciding with goods and products as basic necessities, so the government is obliged to implement strategic measures for inflation. Fiscal policy must be carried out, among others, in order to intervene in market prices to reduce inequality. This means that we should not always view and believe that market prices are actually set by the *invisible hand*, so that prices will be in accordance with the law of *supply and demand*.⁷

Islam prohibits hoarding and goods that prevent consumers from receiving their goods. The act of buying goods in bulk and storing them with the intention of selling them at a higher price is known as hoarding. In keeping with Islam's mission, hoarding is prohibited so that prices do not circulate only among certain individuals.

حَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجٌ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعْتَمِرٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلْقَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ أَحْتَكَرَ حُمْرَةً يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُعْطِيَ بِهَا عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ فَهُوَ خَاطِئٌ

"Whoever hoards in order to obtain a higher price, with the aim of deceiving the Muslims, is doing something wrong (H.R Ahmad)."

This Hadith indicates that the demonstration is incorrect, especially deviating from the demonstration of trade or exchange of the Islamic financial framework based on the Qur'an and Hadith.⁸

The items that are prohibited from being hoarded are not specified in the hadith. Food on the other hand is one of the goods that are prohibited from being hoarded. Islam upholds individual freedom to buy and sell and compete fairly. But it strongly opposes those who show selfishness and greed by hoarding and retaining goods when others need them.

The fiqh scholars who oppose iktikar use the Qur'anic values that Islam prohibits all forms of abuse, including iktikar, as their legal basis.⁹

مَا آفَاءَ اللَّهِ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَى فَلِلَّهِ وَاللِّرَسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ كَيْ لَا يَكُونَ دُولَةً بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ.

⁶ Fuad Thohari, "Islam from Social, Science and Technology Perspectives", Jejak Pustaka, (Yogyakarta- 2022) p. 60

⁷Nanang Qusyaeri, *Inflation Factors and Its Countermeasures in Islamic Economic Perspective*, 2017, .p. 22

⁸ Ifi Nur Diana, 'Economic Hadiths', (Malang- UIN Maliki Press, 2011), pp. 64

⁹ Siti Mutmainah, *Hoarding of Merchandise Viewed from Islamic Economics*, 2019, p. 27.

We can understand the meaning of the previous verse which states that Allah commands Muslims to help each other in goodness. In addition, Allah SWT commands us to help one another in danger. Similarly, people crowding their merchandise is a forbidden activity because demonstration is a mistreatment of others done deliberately to gain additional people. This indicates monopolization, deception, and the prioritization of minority rights.

In addition, the Prophet also prohibited the practice of hoarding goods with a scathing and harsh expression.

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَيَّاشٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُطَرِّفٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ رَجِمَ اللَّهُ رَجُلًا سَمَحًا إِذَا بَاعَ وَإِذَا اشْتَرَى وَإِذَا اقْتَضَى وَإِذَا اقْتَضَى

'Ali ibn 'Ayyash narrated to us Abu Ghossan Muhammad ibn Muthorrif said, Muhammad ibn Al Munkadir narrated to me from Jabir ibn 'Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) that the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: "Allah have mercy on the one who makes it easy to sell and buy, and on the one who asks for his right".¹⁰

Narrated by Ibn Muslim

عَنْ مَعْمَرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ -صلى الله عليه وسلم- قَالَ: لَا يَحْتَكِرُ إِلَّا خَاطِئِي

Ma'mar ibn 'Abdullah reported that the Messenger of Allah said: "No one does hoarding but he is a sinner." (H.R. Muslim, no. 1605)

It is clear from the previous verse of the Qur'an and hadith that the practice of hoarding goods is forbidden as it is a threat to those who wish to enrich themselves by taking advantage of the suffering of others. It does not matter if others are hungry or naked, what matters is that he gets the most out of it. Society hides the goods more often when they are needed more. He is more cheerful assuming the price of this merchandise jumps higher.¹¹

3. Strategies Implemented in Facing the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices

The strategy taken by the government according to the economics lecturers to avoid future increases in the price of cooking oil is that the government must limit the export of cooking oil imports abroad. And also the government must subsidize the price of cooking oil so as not to soar the price. And some people use cooking oil other than palm oil, for example corn, coconut, olive oil. With the rapid development of the

¹⁰ M. Syamsi Hasan, *Popular Hadiths of Sahih Bukhari and Muslim* (Surabaya: Amelia, 2015), p. 503.

¹¹ Siti Mutmainah, *Hoarding of Merchandise Viewed from Islamic Economics*, 2019, p. 29.

times and increasingly sophisticated technology, a cooking tool that can fry without oil called *air prayer*, it reduces the use of cooking oil in daily needs. So this is included in other policy theories.

According to Elpisa, the opinion of the economics lecturer above is included in other policy theories.

The two methods are:

a) Increase the number of goods in the market

Increasing the quantity of goods can be done by two methods. To begin with, Firstly, setting up endowments or encouraging businesses to build creation to a certain level. Secondly, facilitating import equipment with the aim that free products in the market increase altogether.

b) Setting the upper limit price

The course of inflation can be stopped by setting the largest price for certain things. Development and out of influence. However, the warrant policy gave rise to *black market practices*.¹²

4. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the increase in cooking oil prices in October 2021-March 2022. The opinion of economic lecturers regarding the increase in cooking oil prices in October 2021-March 2022, some are caused by hoarding goods (*Ihtikar*) and some are caused by inflation. *Ihtikar* is the collection of food and storing it to wait for prices to rise. What is meant by hoarding (*ihhtikar*) is the practice of buying goods then hoarding them so that they become scarce and their prices rise. Inflation, on the other hand, is a general increase in the price of goods and services in some countries, which leads to a decline in the value of money. The consumer's desire to spend money on the same amount of goods and services leads to a decline in the value of money, as the supply of goods and services becomes scarce as a result of the continuous increase in goods. What is meant by hoarding (*ihhtikar*) is the practice of buying goods at leisure then hoarding them so that they become scarce and their prices rise. The legal basis for the increase in the price of cooking oil according to the lecturers depends on the cause. Lecturers who argue that the increase in cooking oil prices in October 2021-March 2022 was due to hoarding, the legal basis used is (H.R. Muslim, No. 1605) which states that hoarding (*Ihtikar*) is not allowed in Islam. Lecturers who argue that the increase in cooking oil prices due to inflation, then the legal basis used is (H.R Abu Dawud no 345 and Ibn Majah no 2200) if it is due to inflation then it is allowed in Islam. The strategy carried out by the government according to the lecturers against the increase in cooking oil prices in October 2021-March 2022 is that the

¹² Elpisa, Introduction to Microeconomics, pp. 15-18

government limits exports abroad, and also the government subsidizes the price of cooking oil so that it does not soar in price.

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