

# Ibnu Taimiyah's Perspective on The Mimbaan Traditional Market Mechanism in Situbondo

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## Abstract

*The market mechanism is a process of forming prices based on the forces of supply and demand. At the Mimbaan traditional market in Situbondo City, the current price formation is not only influenced by changes in demand and supply, but there are other factors that influence it. Including influenced by imperfect competition. So that there is a market price game that results in price instability. However, according to Ibn Taimiyah, price formation comes from the balance of supply and demand. Consumers and producers are the main factors in the market mechanism, especially in price formation. The purpose of this research is to know the market mechanism according to Ibnu Taimiyah, to know the market mechanism in the Mimbaan traditional market in Situbondo City, and to analyze the market mechanism in the Mimbaan traditional market market in Situbondo City based on the opinion of Ibnu Taimiyah. The research was conducted using qualitative methods, and the data obtained was based on data collection through interviews. Data analysis techniques carried out in this study used descriptive analysis methods. The results of the study show that there is a discrepancy between the market mechanism of the Mimbaan traditional market in Situbondo City and the market mechanism according to Ibnu Taimiyah. However, there are also several things that are in accordance with Ibn Taimiyah's opinion regarding price fixing. By applying Ibn Taimiyah's opinion to the current market mechanism, it can help maintain the stability of the market price of an item and prevent imperfect market mechanisms from occurring.*

**Keywords:** *Market Mechanism, Ibnu Taimiyah, Mimbaan Traditional Market*

## Introduction

Humans are social beings, who cannot let go of dependence on other humans, including in terms of fulfilling economic needs through the market. Human needs are very diverse, ranging from primary, secondary and tertiary needs. In order to meet these needs, humans depend on one another, because basically humans are social beings who cannot meet their own needs. Humans need wealth to meet all their needs. Therefore, humans always try to get the wealth. One of them is through work, while one of the types of work is business.

Trading law is halal in Islam. Rasulullah SAW, taught his people to trade by upholding Islamic business ethics, in economic and business activities, Muslims are prohibited from committing vanity. Instead, Muslims must carry out economic activities with pleasure. (T. Handayani, 2019)

Islam is perfect religion. This is because it discusses values, ethics, and life guidelines comprehensively. Islam is also a religion that complements previous religions and regulates all aspects of human life, both matters of faith and muamalah. In the case of muamalah, Islam regulates its relationship with human relations with others to fulfill their daily needs, including how to manage the market and all its mechanisms.

The definition of the market itself is widely interpreted by the community as a meeting place between sellers and buyers directly to carry out buying and selling transactions. Experts also have their own definition of understanding the market. According to Kotler, the market is a medium to bridge between producers and consumers when transacting goods or services that are physically located. According to H. Nystrom, the market is a place that is used to place transactions for goods or services that occur by both parties, between the seller and the buyer. The market is also defined as the place where the price determination process occurs. (Hikmahyatun, 2019) In microeconomic theory it is explained that a market is divided into two types of markets, namely perfect competition markets and imperfect competition markets. In a perfectly competitive market, this is a classified market where both sellers and buyers cannot influence prices or are only price takers and the prices in that market are the result of a mutual agreement. (Sukirno, 2016) While imperfect competition market is a market structure where the number of sellers is more than the number of buyers. Even though the number of buyers is small, sellers in imperfectly competitive markets are entitled to the sale of certain products and only they are able to sell a limited number of products. This causes an imbalance in determining the price of a product.

However, markets and prices in Islam actually have a clear concept. The market mechanism in Islam is a balance and justice between supply and demand. Broadly speaking, the market mechanism in Islam is freedom in determining prices in terms of market balance where it is useful for stabilizing demand and supply for the benefit of mankind.

In a capitalist system, the market has an important function to run the community's economic wheel. Capitalist economy wants a free market to solve economic problems, starting from production, consumption to distribution. *Laissez faire et laissez le monde va de lui meme* (let it do and let it go, the world will take care of itself) is the motto of capitalism. The purpose of this motto is to let the economy run normally without government intervention later there will be an invisible hand (invisible hands) that will bring the economy towards balance (equilibrium), if there is a lot of government intervention, then the market will experience distortion which will cause the economy is inefficient and unbalanced (non-equilibrium). (Mukaromah, 2020)

In general, Ibnu Taimiyah really appreciates the importance of prices that occur because of the free market mechanism. (Irawan, 2015) Free markets are based on effective needs, work through the forces of demand and supply which are impersonal, invisible and only a source of wealth that can be used for those who can buy it, not for those who need it, this market is neither efficient nor effective. (Listiwati, 2016)

Ibn Taimiyah has a clear understanding of how in a free market, prices are regulated by the forces of supply and demand. (Abdullah, 2010) He said: *"The fluctuation in prices does not only occur because of the tyranny of certain people. However, this happened due to a decrease in the number of products or a decrease in the number of imports of goods of interest. Therefore, if there is an increase in demand and a decrease in supply, there will be an increase in price. On the other hand, if there is an increase in the supply of goods and a decrease in demand, there will be a decrease in prices. This phenomenon is not caused by the actions of certain people. This can happen because of things that are not tyrannical, and sometimes it can happen because of tyranny. because this is the almighty God who wants the will in the human heart "*. (Sutrisno, 2021)

From the statement above, it can be concluded that rising prices can occur due to unjust acts or fraud committed by producers. And tyrannical acts can result in market imperfections.

However, this matter also cannot be equalized for all conditions, because price fluctuations can occur due to market forces. (Farma, 2019b)

The following are factors that affect demand and influence price changes: (Widiarty, 2017)

1. There is a public desire for different types of goods.
2. The number of buyers or enthusiasts of an item.
3. Big or small level of need for an item.
4. Prices will also vary according to the quality of the buyer's goods
5. The price level is also influenced by the means of transaction used to make payments when making transactions, either selling or buying.
6. Availability of product stock in the market.
7. Small amount of capital required by producers.

It is different from the reality that exists in the Situbondo Mimbaan market regarding the operation of a free market, which is only focused on maximizing profits in order to obtain high profits and is more dominant for individual interests. Such a mechanism does not appear to be in line with the sharia mechanism which applies the concept of wider utilization to economic activities, in which there is a market mechanism. And economic activities always refer to the concept of benefit and uphold the principles of justice in market activities. (T. M. A. F. Handayani, 2019)

The Mimbaan Market in Situbondo City is one of the markets that operates freely, it is this freedom that causes problems in the market mechanism such as damage to market prices. The large number of traders and the same goods in the market, makes traders often do fraudulent things in order to get more consumers, there are still many traders who sell their goods below market prices or below prices from other traders, selling goods above market prices. This was done for the same purpose, namely obtaining large profits. Another problem is that there are consumers who do not know about the market price of the goods they are going to buy, from this consumer ignorance is often used by traders to make big profits.

Price regulation is regulation of the price of goods carried out by the government. There are two types of pricing, namely pricing that is unfair or contains elements of tyranny and pricing that is fair according to law. Unfair price fixing is price fixing when prices increase due to free market competition, i.e. scarcity of supply or increase in demand.

Ibnu Taimiyah recommended that the government carry out a price fixing policy when imperfections hit the market or what is called price intervention. (Farma, 2019b) A monopolist should not be allowed to freely use his power because it will determine the price of everything that can tyrannize society. The purpose of this price fixing is to maintain price stability so as to avoid exploitation between them. (Afif, 2017)

Before setting prices, the government must first reach a consensus with the community or figures representing market people. This decision is persuasive because it is the government that will make an offer to the deliberation members to fix the price, so that everyone can agree on the new price. This was conveyed by Ibn Taimiyah. (Farma, 2019)

Another problem encountered in the Mimbaan traditional market in Situbondo City is the weak government oversight in supervising the running of the market mechanism in that market. Even though in reality the mechanism in the market was not running perfectly and resulted in unstable market prices, the government did not take decisions or actions to resolve

the problem and the government also did not intervene in prices, which we know that price intervention aims to stabilize prices so that the market runs perfectly.

Seeing the existing problems made researchers interested in conducting research on Ibn Taimiyah's perspective on the Mimbaan Traditional Market Mechanism in Situbondo City with the aim; first, so that people know about free market mechanisms according to Ibn Taimiyah in the history of Islamic economics, so that people know that free markets have existed for a long time and implement fair transactions in these free markets. Second, to be used as evaluation material to increase knowledge and to provide input to traders that market mechanisms will provide freedom in terms of price determination and greatly affect trader loyalty. So, traders can continue to improve and make changes over time. Third, as evaluation material or input for supervisors (government or market heads) in conducting supervision, implementing Islamic market mechanisms in the Mimbaan traditional market in Situbondo City so that the market continues to run freely and perfectly.

### **Material and Methods**

Imam Hidayat (2021) with the title Mechanisms of the Batik Market from the perspective of Ibn Taimiyah (Case Study of the Traditional batik market on August 17, Pamekasan). This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The results of this study are, first, the number of traders who do not know about the theory of market mechanisms in the Pamekasan August 17 traditional market. Traders only know that there is freedom in setting the price of batik, but the determination, rising and falling prices are different for each trader. For example, traders set prices based on the quality of the batik, some set the price of batik taking into account the raw materials, and some looked at the prices of other traders, and looked at the prices when the traders bought their goods. Second, the discrepancy between Ibn Taimiyah's theory and the market mechanism in the Pamekasan August 17 market, because the increase and decrease in the price of goods is not always caused by demand and supply. (Hidayatullah, 2021)

Erni Yusnita Siregar (2020) with the title Analysis of Market Mechanisms According to an Islamic Perspective in Mandailing Natal Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method. The findings from the results of this study are: a market mechanism that is in accordance with an Islamic perspective, meaning that the market mechanism applies sharia values in a micro perspective that favors professional and trustworthy aspects, and in a macro perspective sharia values favor distribution aspects, prohibiting usury and economic activities that have no benefits real for the economic system. Meanwhile, the price of goods in the traditional market in Mandailing Natal is still said to be expensive. In this case, the government really needs its role, where in Islam, the state has the right to intervene in economic activities, whether in the form of supervision, regulation or carrying out economic activities that cannot be carried out by the community. (Siregar, 2020)

Ade Irma Dwiratnaningrum (2022) entitled Pricing Mechanisms in an Islamic View (Case Study of Street Vendors at Ranomeeto Traditional Market). Qualitative descriptive analysis method is the method used in this study. The results of this study are, the mechanism for setting prices is in accordance with Islamic views because there is no element of fraud where traders take a lot of profit, there is no endeavor when there is a shortage of goods. In the Panomeeto traditional market, the price is set by following the general price that is determined, and some traders determine it by determining their own price by considering the

capital and profits taken. In Islamic economics it is conveyed that it is not permissible to take profits that are too high because it will harm the buyer and will not receive His blessing. (Dwiratnaningrum, 2022)

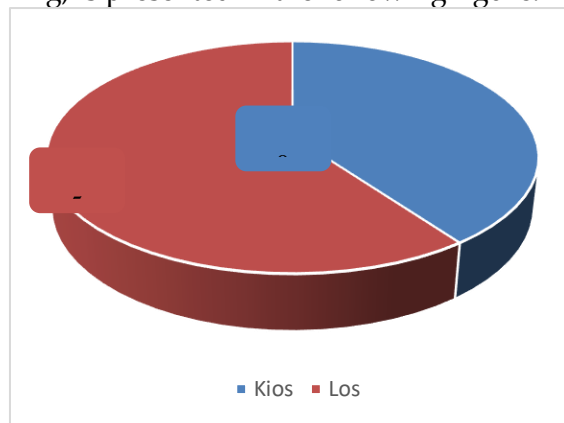
This research uses a type of qualitative research, namely research that aims to gain a deep understanding of human and social problems. (Gunawan, 2005) The data collection technique in this study was through interviews with producers (5 people) and consumers (2 people) with a total of 7 people, which in the end will be analyzed using a descriptive method, in which the researcher analyzes the collected data accompanied by drawing conclusions.

**Result and Discussion**

***Mimbaan Tradisional Market in Situbondo***

Mimbaan Traditional one of the markets in the city of Situbondo with a strategic location, precisely on Jl. Raya Mimbaan, Panji District, Situbondo Regency, East Java, which operates around 10 hours a day. There are two building structures at the Mimbaan market, namely kiosks and stalls. The number of stalls standing at the mimbaan market is around 40% (forty percent) and the number of traders using stalls is around 60% (sixty percent) of the total number of sellers.

Meanwhile, the number of traders in the Mimbaan traditional market, if calculated based on the place used for selling, is presented in the following figure:



**Figure 1. Number of traders by selling point**

The number of traders based on the place of sale contained in the picture above, that the traders at the booth are around 75 traders. While the traders in the kiosk are around 50 traders. So that the total number of traders according to the place of sale is around 125 traders.

At the Mimbaan traditional market there are various types of merchandise to meet the needs of the community, ranging from clothing, food and shelter needs. As for the needs of clothing found in Mimbaan traditional markets such as; cloth or apparel, sandals and shoes. Meanwhile, food needs in the Mimbaan traditional market include; rice, sugar, cooking oil, fruit, vegetables, fish, meat, snacks, junk food, etc. And the need for boards that we can meet at the Mimbaan traditional market is building materials.

***Mimbaan traditional market mechanism in Situbondo***

Based on the results of the study, the Mimbaan traditional market in Situbondo City is one of the free-running markets, one of which is in terms of the mechanism in determining the

price of goods. This is due to the fact that the government or the head of the market as a supervisor is very limited in supervising the market, which causes monopolistic practices or frauds committed by several producer groups. In effect, the circulating price is not based on supply and demand. Therefore, today's market competition is an imperfectly competitive market, because it is not uncommon to find manufacturers doing various ways to compete with other producers and maintain their business by playing with the prices on the goods they sell.

The results of interviews in this study with business actors revealed that they adhere to the free market mechanism, as well as in setting prices in that market. In this market, not only applying the free market mechanism but imperfect competition has become something that is no longer taboo for business actors to do. This is due to the absence of oversight by the government or the head of the market in the mechanism of the operation of the market. thus causing sellers to be very free in determining the price of the goods they sell. Not a few business actors also carry out monopolies and use their power for individual interests, namely to get profits above reasonable profits.

Through interviews with other business actors, due to the lack of supervision by the supervisor, the price of goods is determined individually by the business actors which results in buyers inevitably agreeing to the price, resulting in price inequalities for similar goods between one producer and another. other. However, one can still find producers setting the same price for the same type of goods. The cause of inequality in setting prices on the same type of goods is caused by imperfect competition with the aim of wanting to maintain business so as not to lose competitiveness with other producers. However, some sellers also set prices based on changes in demand and supply of an item.

For example, producer A sells its goods at the same price as other producers. Producer B sells his goods below the prices of other producers, with the aim of attracting more consumers than other producers and getting bigger profits. Producer C sells his goods above the prices of other producers to gain multiple profits. Not only that, there are consumers who do not know about the market price of the goods they will buy, from this consumer ignorance is often used by traders to make big profits.

From these interviews it can be concluded that producers do business solely for the purpose of maximizing the profits they get and only for their own welfare by carrying out various strategies, one of which is exploitation among them. And price fixing is not only based on changes in demand and supply but there are other elements such as manipulating the price of an item from its original price.

It was known during the interviews that the government's limited oversight prevented it from implementing price interventions even though the current market mechanism was imperfect. The government also did not take a decision to implement the Islamic market mechanism in the ongoing market mechanism in the Mimbaan traditional market, Situbondo City.

#### ***Analysis of Ibn Taimiyah's opinion about the market mechanism in the Mimbaan tradisional market***

Based on the facts that we have found, namely the Mimbaan market in Situbondo City, which runs freely, it can also be illustrated that each producer can determine the price of an item independently. The reason producers do this is because free pricing is one of the

strategies or efforts of producers to get big profits and be able to maintain their respective businesses so they are not less competitive with other producers. Whereas what we know, Rasulullah SAW classifies usury for sales that are too expensive and exceed the trust of consumers. However, some sellers also set prices based on changes in demand and supply of an item.

Based on Ibn Taimiyah's view of the free market, where a price is considered by the forces of supply and demand. (Abdullah, 2010) Another cause is the impact of a decrease in supply (supply) or an increase in the quantity of demand (demand). (Farma, 2019b) that is, when there is an increase in demand at the same price and a decrease in supply at the same price or vice versa, a decrease in demand at the same price and an increase in supply at the same price. If there is a decrease in supply accompanied by an increase in demand, prices will certainly increase, and vice versa. So, the free market mechanism in the Mimbaan traditional market is inversely proportional to Ibn Taimiyah's view. The difference in this free market mechanism is in the pricing system that is carried out by producers freely as an effort to compete with other producers. While the free market mechanism conveyed by Ibn Taimiyah is that a price is considered by the forces of supply and demand, and other causes are caused by a decrease in the supply of goods or an increase in the number of requests.

However, these two changes do not always go hand in hand. When demand increases while supply remains constant, prices will increase. Ibn Taimiyah provides a detailed explanation of the factors that affect demand and price levels, namely: people's demand for goods varies greatly (al-raghbah), the number of people who need goods (tullab), prices will also be influenced by strong or weak demand for goods, the price will vary according to the quality of the buyer of goods (al-mu'awid), the price level is also affected by the type of payment (money) used in the buying and selling transaction, the purpose of the transaction must be to benefit the seller and the buyer, and the same case can apply to people who rents out an item. (Dedi, 2018)

In the Mimbaan traditional market, there are appropriate and inappropriate factors regarding price changes according to Ibnu Taimiyah's opinion. Factors that are in accordance with the opinion of Ibn Taimiyah, namely when there is a change in the demand and supply of an item, the price will change. Meanwhile, another factor that causes price changes in the Mimbaan traditional market is the factor of ignorance of the price of the buyer regarding the price of an item to be purchased which can also cause an increase in the price of the item requested, in this case it can be said that the producer is manipulating the price of the original price. This is in direct contrast to the opinion of Ibn Taimiyah regarding price fixing.

Meanwhile, the current market competition is imperfect competition, because many manufacturers have been found to commit various frauds to compete with other producers in order to maintain their business, one of which is by playing with the prices on the goods they sell. This imperfect competition is caused by limited or no government oversight that should play a supervisory role. The supervisor here is the government or head of the market who has the authority to oversee the operation of the market mechanism in the Situbondo City Mimbaan market so that it runs freely and perfectly.

Meanwhile, Ibnu Taimiyah once discussed the role of the supervisor. Where the government must implement Islamic market rules in the hope that producers, consumers and other economic actors conduct transactions honestly and fairly. The government must also

guarantee that the market operates freely and avoid coercion, manipulation and exploitation practices that take advantage of market weaknesses so that competition can run fairly.

So, we can see that the Mimbaan traditional market in its market mechanism does not apply the Islamic market mechanism because there are several things that are contrary to the market mechanism conveyed by Ibnu Taimiyah. The opposites are:

1. There is fraud committed between producers to win the competition
2. There is no supervisor role in overseeing market mechanisms
3. As well as not applying Islamic market rules by supervisors
4. Supervisors cannot guarantee that the market runs freely and is perfectly competitive

However, due to limited supervision or no intense supervision, the result is that the free market mechanism no longer works perfectly in the Mimbaan traditional market. It is said to be imperfect because, as is known from the research results, almost all manufacturers compete by playing with prices. The government or supervisors also do not make policies or do not intervene in prices, while price intervention is needed to stabilize prices so that the market mechanism runs perfectly again. If the government does not immediately address these problems, it will harm certain groups, both consumers and producers.

Ibn Taimiyah's view of price intervention is that he recommends supervisors not to implement price intervention if the mechanism in a market runs perfectly. It can also be said that the fluctuations in supply and demand that occur naturally have an impact on changes in a price. However, if the fluctuations in demand and supply that occur naturally are not the cause of price changes, then price intervention may be applied by supervisors so that price stability is maintained so that producers compete perfectly.

Before setting prices, the government must first reach a consensus with the community or figures representing market people. This decision is persuasive because it is the government that will make an offer to the deliberation members to fix the price, so that everyone can agree on the new price. This was conveyed by Ibn Taimiyah. (Farma, 2019a)

From the information above, we also find things that are not in accordance with the opinion of Ibn Taimiyah. which in the Mimbaan traditional market did not find price interventions that should have been carried out by supervisors. Ibnu Taimiyah explained that he agrees that the government does not intervene in prices if the market mechanism runs perfectly, while the Mimbaan traditional market mechanism has been running imperfectly and there is no application of price intervention by the government. Referring to Ibnu Taimiyah's opinion, the government should have intervened in prices in the Mimbaan traditional market so that prices in the market would return to stability. If prices return to stability, it will also have an impact on competition between producers, which was originally imperfect to become perfect, as stated by Ibnu Taimiyah.

From the results of research conducted by the author that pricing is not always influenced by demand and supply. But there are other factors that can affect the change in price of an item. Not only in the Mimbaan Situbondo traditional market, but in the Pamekasan August 17 Batik traditional market, this also happened, as Imam Hidayatullah said in his research results that traders set prices based on the quality of the batik, some set the price of batik taking into account the raw material, and some also who looks at the prices of other traders, to see the prices when these traders sell their goods. (Hidayatullah, 2021) And so also in the Panomeeto traditional market in setting prices, that is by following the general price



that is determined, and some traders set their own prices by considering the capital and profits taken. This was also conveyed by Ade Irma Dwiratnaningrum in the results of his research. (Dwiratnaningrum, 2022)

This research also found that in the Mimbaan Situbondo traditional market there is no government oversight in carrying out the mechanism or in setting the price, therefore there are many traders in the market who set prices by taking as much profit as possible. As stated by Erni Yusnita Siregar in her research; Meanwhile, the price of goods in the traditional market in Mandailing Natal is still said to be expensive. In this case, the government really needs its role, where in Islam, the state has the right to intervene in economic activities, whether in the form of supervision, regulation or carrying out economic activities that cannot be carried out by the community. (Siregar, 2020) In this case it can be concluded that the government's role is also very important in the market mechanism so that it runs according to and does not conflict with Islamic law. Which was also conveyed by Ade Irma Dwiningrat on the results of his research which said that the Panomeeto traditional market in setting prices is by following the generally determined prices, and some traders determine by determining their own prices taking into account the capital and profits taken. In Islamic economics it is conveyed that it is not permissible to take profits that are too high because it will harm the buyer and will not receive His blessing. (Dwiratnaningrum, 2022)

From the results of several previous studies and research conducted by the authors, it is clear that in Ibn Taymiyah's theory of market mechanisms there are compatibility and incompatibility in the field. This is because what happens in the field for price fixing is not always influenced by supply and demand. Meanwhile, Ibnu Taimiyah's theory of government intervention in price intervention is indeed very important to be implemented in the field, because supervision and intervention by the government can stabilize prices so that traders cannot take profits above reasonable limits.

## Conclusion

The results of the research that has been done show that the price rise and fall of goods at the Mimbaan Situbondo traditional market is based on the amount of demand and supply, and there are other influencing elements, namely price increases due to consumers' ignorance of market prices for the products they want to buy. Because the free market mechanism in that place does not work perfectly due to limited supervision from the government regarding the running market mechanism. Therefore, there is also no application of price intervention to stabilize prices. Because if the price is stable, the market mechanism will also run perfectly and there will be no exploitation among them.

Mechanism of the Mimbaan Traditional Market in Situbondo City at present there are several things that are appropriate and not in accordance with Ibnu Taimiyah's opinion about the market mechanism. Because in determining the price is not only due to changes in demand and supply. However, there are other elements that affect price changes in the Mimbaan traditional market, namely price increases due to consumers' ignorance of the market prices of the products they want to buy, so producers raise prices or manipulate prices from the original price. But there are also those that are in accordance with Ibn Taimiyah's theory of price determination, namely price increases that occur in the Mimbaan traditional market caused by natural changes in demand and supply. Another thing that is inconsistent with Ibn Taimiyah's theory is that the government has also never implemented price interventions even

though the mechanism in the current market is not perfect. So, Ibnu Taimiyah's opinion about the market mechanism is the answer to the problems that occur in the Mimbaan Traditional Market in Situbondo City. If the government implements a market mechanism according to Ibn Taimiyah, it can help maintain the stability of the price of an item and prevent imperfect market mechanisms from occurring.

### Acknowledgment and Limitation

The results stated above, there are limitations in conducting research. This research is more focused on Mimbaan traditional market mechanisms in terms of Ibn Taimiyah's theory of market mechanisms. As for the limitations of the author in this study, namely; only examines the Mimbaan traditional market mechanism because if the researcher examines several markets as a subject then it is feared that this research will be inefficient. The author only involves traders and buyers to obtain data, because they are the ones who know all forms of activity in the market. As for things that are not related to that, the researchers did not describe in detail.

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