# ABSTRAK


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| Nama | : | Nazwa |
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| Program Studi | : | Ekonomi Syariah |
| Judul | | Analisis Persepsi Pedagang tentang Praktik Ihtikar pada Barang Pokok dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah (Studi Kasus di Pasar Tradisional Matang Geulumpang II Kecamatan Peusangan Kabupaten Bireuen) |



Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis persepsi pedagang tentang praktik ihtikar pada barang pokok, mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi persepsi pedagang, serta menganalisis praktik tersebut dalam perspektif ekonomi syariah di Pasar Tradisional Matang Geulumpang II Kecamatan Peusangan Kabupaten Bireuen. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian lapangan (field research). Informan penelitian terdiri atas delapan pedagang barang pokok sebagai informan utama, tiga konsumen, satu geuchik, dan satu teungku imum yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pedagang memahami praktik ihtikar sebagai tindakan menahan atau menimbun barang untuk memperoleh keuntungan melalui kenaikan harga akibat kelangkaan barang. Meskipun demikian, para pedagang mampu membedakan antara penyimpanan stok sebagai strategi operasional usaha dengan praktik ihtikar yang bertujuan menciptakan kelangkaan barang. Persepsi pedagang dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman berdagang, pemahaman agama, kondisi ekonomi, fluktuasi harga, informasi pasar, dan lingkungan sosial, dengan pengalaman berdagang serta pemahaman agama sebagai faktor yang paling dominan. Berdasarkan perspektif ekonomi syariah yang mengacu pada Al-Qur'an, Hadis, pemikiran Yusuf Al-Qardhawi, Imam Al-Ghazali, M. Umer Chapra, dan Maqashid Syariah, praktik penyimpanan barang yang dilakukan pedagang di Pasar Tradisional Matang Geulumpang II tidak dapat dikategorikan sebagai ihtikar karena bertujuan menjaga ketersediaan stok dan bukan untuk menciptakan kelangkaan ataupun memperoleh keuntungan yang tidak wajar.



**Kata kunci:** persepsi pedagang, ihtikar, barang pokok, ekonomi syariah, pasar tradisional.

## *ABSTRACT*


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| Nama | : | Nazwa |
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| *Study Program* | : | *Islamic Economics* |
| *Title* | | *Analysis of Traders' Perceptions of the Practice of Ihtikar on Essential Goods from the Perspective of Islamic Economics (A Case Study at Matang Geulumpang II Traditional Market, Peusangan District, Bireuen Regency)* |



*This study aims to analyze traders' perceptions of the practice of ihtikar (hoarding essential goods), identify the factors influencing those perceptions, and examine the practice from the perspective of Islamic economics at Matang Geulumpang II Traditional Market, Peusangan District, Bireuen Regency. This study employed a qualitative approach using field research. The informants consisted of eight staple goods traders as the main informants, three consumers, one village head (geuchik), and one Islamic religious leader (teungku imum), selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, and were analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing techniques. The findings indicate that most traders perceive ihtikar as the act of withholding or stockpiling goods to gain higher profits through price increases caused by scarcity. However, the traders were able to distinguish between inventory storage as a normal business strategy and hoarding intended to create artificial scarcity. Traders' perceptions were influenced by trading experience, religious understanding, economic conditions, price fluctuations, market information, and the social environment, with trading experience and religious understanding identified as the most dominant factors. From the perspective of Islamic economics, based on the Qur'an, Hadith, the thoughts of Yusuf Al-Qardhawi, Imam Al-Ghazali, M. Umer Chapra, and the concept of Maqashid Sharia, the storage practices carried out by traders at Matang Geulumpang II Traditional Market cannot be classified as ihtikar because they are intended to maintain the availability of goods rather than to create scarcity or obtain excessive profits.*



***Keywords:*** *traders' perception, ihtikar, essential goods, Islamic economics, traditional market*