

THE SYSTEM OF DETERMINING SUBSIDIZED FERTILIZER RECIPIENTS FOR COFFEE FARMERS BY THE BENER MERIAH AGRICULTURE AND PLANTATION OFFICE ACCORDING TO THE CONCEPT OF AT-TAS'IR AL-JABARI

Yusriga^{1*}, Misran²

^{1,2} Ar-Raniry State Islamic University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Email: 220102046 @student.ar-raniry.ac.id

Abstract

This study analyzes the system for determining subsidized fertilizer beneficiaries for coffee farmers in Bener Meriah Regency from the perspective of At-Tas'ir al-Jabari in Islamic economic thought. Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2024 prioritizes farmers cultivating 0.5 to 2 hectares of land. However, inaccuracies in the e-RDKK database have led to the exclusion of eligible farmers, while financial constraints prevent some underprivileged farmers from redeeming the fertilizer during distribution. These issues reveal a gap between regulatory standards and implementation, indicating that substantive justice has not been fully achieved. From the standpoint of At-Tas'ir al-Jabari, state intervention must be not only legally sound but also effective in ensuring fair distribution for the public interest. The study aims to examine the mechanism for determining recipients, evaluate the distribution process, and assess data accuracy. Using a socio-legal, descriptive-prescriptive qualitative approach based on interviews and regulatory analysis, the findings emphasize the need to strengthen e-RDKK data validation, enhance transparency, and improve administrative correction procedures to ensure that subsidies are properly targeted and support the welfare of underprivileged coffee farmers in accordance with Islamic principles of social justice.

Keywords: Subsidized fertilizers; coffee farmers; At-Tas'ir Al-Jabari; Agriculture and Plantation Office of Bener Meriah; Islamic economics.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji sistem penetapan penerima pupuk subsidi bagi petani kopi oleh Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bener Meriah melalui perspektif konsep *At-Tas'ir al-Jabari* dalam ekonomi Islam. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 1 Tahun 2024, pupuk subsidi diprioritaskan bagi petani dengan luas lahan 0,5 hingga 2 hektar. Namun, dalam praktiknya masih ditemukan ketidaksesuaian data dalam sistem e-RDKK yang menyebabkan sebagian petani yang memenuhi syarat tidak terdaftar sebagai penerima. Selain itu, faktor ekonomi menjadi kendala karena sebagian petani prasejahtera belum mampu menebus pupuk saat distribusi berlangsung. Kondisi ini menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan antara norma dan implementasi, sehingga keadilan substantif belum sepenuhnya terwujud. Dalam perspektif *At-Tas'ir al-Jabari*, intervensi pemerintah tidak hanya harus sah secara regulatif, tetapi juga efektif dalam menjamin distribusi yang adil demi kemaslahatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis mekanisme penetapan penerima subsidi sesuai Permentan Nomor 1 Tahun 2024, realisasi penyalurannya, serta metode akurasi data yang digunakan. Selain itu, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi penyebab ketidakmerataan dan meninjau penerapan *At-Tas'ir al-Jabari* sebagai dasar peningkatan transparansi dan keadilan. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan yuridis-sosiologis dengan jenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif-preskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dan kajian regulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perlunya penguatan validasi data e-RDKK, transparansi informasi, serta mekanisme koreksi administratif agar subsidi tepat sasaran dan mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani kopi prasejahtera sesuai prinsip keadilan sosial dalam ekonomi Islam.

Kata Kunci: Pupuk subsidi, petani kopi, *At-Tas'ir Al-Jabari*, Dinas Pertanian Bener Meriah, ekonomi Islam.

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is the backbone of Indonesia's economy, which not only provides national food needs but also contributes significantly to the welfare of the community. Subsidized fertilizers are fertilizers whose procurement and distribution are funded by the government to support farmers. Provisions regarding fertilizer subsidies are listed in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 4 of 2023, which regulates the procurement and distribution of subsidized fertilizers for the needs of the agricultural sector. The fertilizer subsidy program has been running since 2003 with the main goal of increasing

agricultural productivity through ensuring adequate fertilizer availability and affordable prices for farmers.¹

In Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh, which is known as one of the coffee-producing regions in Indonesia, subsidized fertilizers are a vital need for coffee farmers to improve the quality of production. However, in the field, it is shown that subsidized fertilizers are still difficult to obtain by some farmers, especially when entering the planting period.² This is due to various problems, such as uneven distribution, as well as inaccuracies in determining fertilizer recipients for underprivileged farmers. Based on Ministerial Regulation Number 1 of 2024, Article 3, paragraph (1), the recipients of subsidized fertilizers are farmers with a maximum of 2 hectares of agricultural land, with the main priority for farmers who have a smaller land, which is 0.5 hectares. However, some data from the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia in 2021 shows that there is maladministration in data collection that occurred in several regions in Indonesia, so that the allocation of fertilizers is not on target.³ The author's question is how the Bener Meriah Agriculture and Plantation Service determines the recipients of subsidized fertilizers from underprivileged coffee farmers according to the standards of the Ministerial Regulation Number 1 of 2024, as well as how the realization of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers and the methods carried out for the accuracy of the suitability of recipients from underprivileged coffee farmers.

In the context of Islamic economics, *the concept of at-tas'ir al-Jabari* offers an alternative perspective to address this problem. This concept, as explained by Imam Al-Syaukani and other scholars such as Fathi al-Duraini, refers to the intervention of the government as the holder of the power to set prices and determine the recipients of necessities, including subsidies, to benefit the community.⁴ The government, as the representative of the ruler, is authorized to regulate the sale or distribution of goods so that exploitation does not occur, especially against the underprivileged. In this regard, *at-tas'ir al-Jabari* focuses not only on pricing but also on government intervention in determining eligible

¹ Muhammad Wildan Ade Ockgira Hidayat, Ieke Wulan Ayu, "Kajian Literatur : Dampak Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Bidang Pertanian Untuk Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Petani," *Jurnal Riset Kajian Teknologi & Lingkungan* vol.7, no. 1 (2024): 241–45.

² Interview Results with Jamaluddin, Coffee Farmer, Simpang Bahgie Village, Bandar District, Regency, Bener Meriah, on May 15, 2025, by phone

³ CNN Indonesia, "Ombudsman Endus Masalah Dalam Pupuk Bersubsidi," 2021, 2021, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20211130180728-92-728077/ombudsman-endus-masalah-dalam-pupuk-bersubsidi>.

⁴ Fadlur Rahmat Muhammad, "The Role Of The Government In Maintaining The Availability Of Rice I The Market In Aceh,Indonesia: A The Oretical Study Of Tas'ir Al-Jabari," *Al-Mudharabah* Vol.5, no. 1 (2024):208–32.

recipients, so as to create fairness, transparency, and sustainability in the distribution of subsidized fertilizers.

In general, the concept of *tas'ir* regulates pricing by the government; however, in subsidized fertilizers, the Government has the authority to intervene in market mechanisms, especially for commodities owned by state-owned enterprises (SOEs), such as fertilizers produced by PT Pusri, PT Iskandar Muda and others. Fertilizers from SOEs available in the market are divided into two categories, non-subsidized fertilizers and subsidized fertilizers.

This subsidized fertilizer is an implementation of the *tas'ir concept*, where the government, as the owner through SOEs, has the right to set prices and determine farmers who deserve subsidies. The determination of recipient farmers is carried out by the government through the Agriculture Office, and the fertilizer is then distributed to farmers through official retailers (sellers). In the concept of *tas'ir*, government policies can be carried out by setting prices by the government and through market intervention in the form of subsidies. In this subsidized fertilizer policy, the government intervenes in the market by providing subsidized fertilizers to underprivileged farmer groups. This policy has an impact on the market structure. For example, if the total number of farmers who use fertilizers is one million people and 250,000 of them receive subsidized fertilizers, then the number of farmers who use non-subsidized fertilizers will decrease to 750,000 people. This shows that *tas'ir* is not only related to price, but also affects the distribution and overall balance of the market.

This research raises this issue in response to the problems faced by underprivileged coffee farmers in Bener Meriah, where the system of determining subsidized fertilizer recipients by the Agriculture and Plantation Service often does not achieve the expected targets. Through my interview with a village operator in Pondok Ulung Village, Bandar District, it was revealed that there are still some farmers who do not get subsidized fertilizer even though they meet the criteria.⁵ Therefore, an analysis based on the concept of *at-tas'ir al-Jabari* is needed to evaluate government intervention in upholding the principles of Islamic economic justice, which emphasizes economic relations based on honesty, mutual balance, and the prevention of abuse.

The writing of a literature review aims to get an overview of the topic to be researched, with similar research that has been done before, so that there is no repetition and the difference can be seen from the research that the author has done. The research related to this research is: *first*, research by Hafiz Aulia, a

⁵ Interview with Ferry Wanzona, Coffee Farmer of Pondok Ulung District, Bandar District, Bener Meriah, on May 15, 2025, by phone

student of Ar-Raniry State Islamic University of HES Study Program, entitled "*The Effect of Fertilizer Subsidy and Program Credit Subsidy on the Exchange Rate of Farmers in Indonesia in 2007-2022*", the formulation of the problem is how the effect of program credit subsidies and fertilizer subsidies is expected to provide benefits additional economic benefits for the community, thereby improving the welfare of farmers, with the main aim of analyzing its impact on the exchange rate of farmers in Indonesia, where fertilizer subsidies turn out to have a negative influence, while program credit subsidies have a positive impact.⁶ This research is similar to the current research because it both discusses subsidized fertilizers, but it is different because Hafiz Aulia's focus is more on increasing the effectiveness of the fertilizer subsidy program to positively improve the welfare and exchange rate of farmers, while this study emphasizes the policy of determining accurate subsidized fertilizer recipients to avoid maladministration in Bener Meriah Regency.

Second, an article published by *the Al-Mudharabah* journal, written by Nahara Eriyanti, entitled "*Government Policy on the Mechanism of Buying and Selling Subsidized Fertilizers in Aceh Singkil Regency in the Perspective of Tas'ir Al-Jabari*". Meanwhile, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the availability of subsidized fertilizers and their allocation system for farmers in Aceh Singkil affects the sale of subsidized fertilizers at official retail stalls, and the Aceh Singkil government's policy regarding the mechanism of buying and selling subsidized fertilizers from the perspective of *tas'ir al-jabari*. Meanwhile, the results obtained are the lack of awareness of farmers in registering for e-RDKK, allocations that are not in accordance with the number of farmer groups, and the distribution of fertilizers to other parties, in addition to that even though the government has set the highest retail price (HET), in practice the price of subsidized fertilizer at official kiosks often exceeds the provisions, due to various reasons such as storage costs, retail or perkilo purchase systems, as well as the "yarnen" system (payment after harvest).⁷ The above research has similarities with the author's research, namely, both research related to government policies and subsidized fertilizers, but the focus of his research is in Aceh district, Singkil, from the perspective of *tas'ir al-jabari*. While the author's research focuses on the Determination of Subsidized Fertilizer Recipients by the Bener Meriah Agriculture and Plantation Office Among Coffee Farmers According to the

⁶ Aulia Hafiz, "Pengaruh Subsidi Pupuk Dan Subsidi Kredit Program Terhadap Nilai Tukar Petani Di Indonesia 2007-2022," *skripsi*. (universitas Islam Negeri ar-raniry, 2022).

⁷ Nahara Eriyanti, "Kebijakan Pemerintah Tentang Mekanisme Jual Beli Pupuk Subsidi Di Kabupaten Aceh Singkil Dalam Perspektif Tas'ir Al-Jabari," *Al-Mudharabah* VOL.3, no. 2 (2021): 1-15.

Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2024 and according to the Concept of *At-tas'ir Al-jabari*.

Third, research by Nia Apriani Burhan, a student of Ar-Raniry State Islamic University HES Study Program, entitled "*Subsidized fertilizer allocation system for farmers in Darul Hasanah District, Southeast Aceh Regency according to the concept of at-tas'ir al-jabari (Study on the relationship between the needs and skills of subsidized fertilizers)*", the formulation of the problem is how the level of demand for subsidized fertilizers, the accessibility of farmers and the adequacy of subsidized fertilizers for agriculture and plantations in Darul District hasanan of Southeast Aceh Regency according to the concept of *at-tas'ir al-jabari*. Meanwhile, the results obtained are that the subsidized fertilizer allocation system for farmers in Darul Hasanah District, Southeast Aceh Regency, has not been able to meet the real needs of farmers fairly and proportionately, because the level of fulfillment of subsidized fertilizers has only reached around 62% of the total needs of farmers. The disparity between the needs and realization of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers is exacerbated by low accessibility, a distribution system that is not on target, incompatibility of distribution with the planting season, and weak information delivery to farmers. In addition, the application of *the concept of at-tas'ir al-jabari* in the practice of determining and supervising the price of subsidized fertilizers has not been running optimally, because the government has not been fully able to control the price of fertilizer according to farmers' purchasing power.⁸ The research conducted by Nia Burhan has similarities with the author's research, namely, both research related to government policies and subsidized fertilizers, but the focus of her research is in the southeast Aceh district. Meanwhile, the author's research focuses on how to realize distribution, methods carried out for the accuracy of the suitability of recipients among coffee farmers in Bener Meriah. According to Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2024 and the Concept of *At-tas'ir Al-jabari*.

Fourth, the research by Elfi Lestari in 2023, a student of the state Islamic university, Prof. K.H. Saifudin Zuhri Purwokerto, faculty of Islamic economics and business, on "*Analysis of the Subsidized Fertilizer Distribution System Through the Farmer Card Program from an Islamic Economic Perspective (Case Study: Penoleh Village, Kaligondang District, Purbalingga Regency)*". The formulation of the problem is how the system of distributing subsidized fertilizers through farmer cards operates, and how, from an Islamic perspective in Penoleh village, Kaligondang District, Purbalingga Regency. Meanwhile, the results obtained,

⁸ Nia Apriani Burhan, "Sistem Alokasi Pupuk Subsidi Untuk Petani Kecamatan Darul Hasanah Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara Menurut Konsep At-Tas'ir Al-Jabari (Studi Tentang Relasi Kebutuhan Dan Kecukupan Pupuk Subsidi)" (universitas Islam Negeri ar-raniry, 2025).

which in the distribution process involve several parties such as producers, distributors, kiosks or retailers and farmer groups, namely the farmers themselves. In Penolih Village, the collector also involved the collector who came from the farmer group in redeeming subsidized fertilizer using the farmer card. And what is the Islamic economic view of the subsidized fertilizer distribution system through the farmer card program in Penolih Village? Has it applied Islamic principles, namely the prohibition of the elements of *riba* and *gharar*, the principle of ownership, the principle of justice, and the prohibition of hoarding wealth?⁹ Based on the above explanation, Elfi Lestari's research has similarities, namely, in the object being researched, namely subsidized fertilizers, while the focus of this research is on how the Bener Meriah Agriculture and Plantation Office determines the recipients of subsidized fertilizers from underprivileged coffee farmers according to the standards of Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2024.

Fifth, the article published by *the Journal of Economics*, written by Fadil Mufid Kurnia and Evi Yulia Purwanti, entitled "*Effectiveness and Benefit Incidence Analysis of Subsidized Fertilizer Policy in Wedung District, Demak Regency*", examines the effectiveness and accuracy of the distribution of benefits from the fertiliser subsidy policy in Wedung District, Demak Regency. Meanwhile, the results obtained from the effectiveness of the subsidized fertilizer program in Wedung District, Demak Regency, were evaluated through four main indicators: right price, right place, right time, and right amount. The price accuracy indicator is considered ineffective, with an accuracy percentage of only 3.1% and an inaccuracy of 96.9%, indicating the need to improve the pricing mechanism. In contrast, the place-spot indicator is highly effective with 100% accuracy because the retailer's location is within the village, making it easier for farmers to access. Overall, the program is strong in location distribution but weak in price, so the government is advised to focus on improving prices to improve the effectiveness and welfare of farmers. (If there is time and amount indicator data, the conclusions can be expanded.¹⁰ From the research of Fadil Mufid Kurnia and Evi Yulia Purwanti, it can be seen that there is a difference from the study that the author will conduct. The author examines how the realization of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers, at the Bener Meriah Agriculture and Plantation Office, according to the standards of the Minister of Agriculture and Plantation. 1 Year 2024, and the method carried out for the accuracy of the recipients from

⁹ Elfi Lestari, "Analisis Sistem Penyaluran Pupuk Subsidi Melalui Program Kartu Tani Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Studi Kasus: Desa Penolih Kaligondang Kabupaten Purbalingga)," *Skripsi* (Universitas Islam Negeri PROF.K.H.Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto, 2023).

¹⁰ Fadil Mufid, Kurnia, and Yulia Purwanti, "Efektivitas dan Benefit Incidence Analysis Kebijakan Pupuk Bersubsidi di Kecamatan Wedung Kabupaten Demak," *Diponegoro Journal of Economics* VOL.9, no. 2 (2020): 2337-3814.

underprivileged coffee farmers based on the concept of *at-tas'ir al-jabari*. Meanwhile, the research of Fadil Mufid Kurnia and Evi Yulia Purwanti only focused on the effectiveness and accuracy of the distribution of benefits from the subsidy policy

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses the *Juridis-Sociological*, which is based on norms or legal rules that are binding. The approach is intended to investigate the role of law as an empirical phenomenon in society, which acts as a causative factor that shapes various dimensions of social life.¹¹ Through a juridical-sociological approach, this study aims to understand the relationship between law and real social conditions, as well as examine the impact of the implementation of the rule of law on social order and changes in community dynamics.¹² This research is a qualitative research that adopts a descriptive and prescriptive approach, which approach descriptive, describing or explaining the subject and object of research in accordance with the data of the research results as they are, without assessing or justifying the results, and a prescriptive approach, providing arguments for the results of the research, where the researcher assesses whether the results are true or false, as well as providing advice on what should be legal for the facts or legal events found.¹³

In this writing, the author uses two categories of primary data sources and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through field research (*Field Research*) directly to the object under investigation, namely the Bener Meriah Agriculture and Plantation Office, which has the authority to supervise the distribution of subsidized fertilizers. Primary data collection was carried out through interviews with parties who have access to monitor the distribution mechanism of subsidized fertilizers in Bener Meriah Regency, as well as the structure of the system for determining subsidized fertilizer recipients. interviewed by the Bener Meriah Agriculture and Plantation Office, experts, retailers (fertilizer sellers), and coffee farmers. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are obtained from existing information, such as journals and books about *at-tas'ir al-jabari*, subsidized fertilizer journals, laws and regulations related to subsidized fertilizers, and other sources. Data analysis is carried out after the data

¹¹ Nur Solikin, *Buku Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*, ed. Cet Pertama (CV.Penerbit Qiara Media-Pasuruan,Jawa Timur, 2021) p. 68.

¹² F. D. Tiyas, V. W., Hamzani, A. I., dan Aryani, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Penulisan Bidang Ilmu Hukum*, ed. Cet Pertama (PT.Media Penerbit Indonesia, 2016)

¹³ Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Cet. Pertama (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020), p. 128.

is collected, by selecting data that has good validity, managing the data regularly and systematically, and integrating primary and secondary data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Concept *At-tas'ir Al-jabari* In the fiqh of muammalah

In Islamic economics, the terms "*tas'ir*" and "*si'r*" have an important role in determining the value of a good or service. "*Al-si'r*" refers to the cost of goods commonly used by merchants as the main reference in business transactions.¹⁴ Meanwhile, "*al-jabari*," which means coercion or obligation, indicates the presence of strong intervention from the government or authority in price fixing.¹⁵ Therefore, "*at-tas'ir al-jabari*" reflects the practice of pricing that is carried out in a mandatory and authoritative manner through policies from the government or authorized institutions.¹⁶

According to Imam Taqiyuddin An-Nabhani, *Tas'ir* is an order from the ruler, his deputy, or anyone who is in charge of regulating the affairs of Muslims to traders. They are ordered to sell goods only at a predetermined price. Traders are prohibited from raising prices so as not to cause price spikes or lowering them so as not to harm others. Basically, this ban aims to keep prices stable for the benefit of the public. While according to Imam Shaukani, *Tas'ir* is an order from the ruler, his deputy, or anyone who is in charge of regulating the affairs of Muslims to traders.¹⁷ This order requires them to sell goods only at a predetermined price, without increasing or decreasing the price, solely for the benefit of the community. Based on the views of Imam Taqiyuddin An-Nabhani and Imam Syaukani, *Tas'ir* can be defined as an authoritative order from the ruler, his representative, or the authority to regulate the affairs of Muslims to traders to sell goods only at a predetermined price, without being allowed to raise or lower the price, with the aim of maintaining price stability and protecting the interests of society as a whole.¹⁸

However, conceptually, *tas'ir* is not only interpreted as pricing by the government, but also includes the legitimacy of state intervention in the market mechanism to maintain the public interest. In the context of subsidized fertilizers,

¹⁴ Nasrun Haroen, *Fiqh Muammalah* (Jakarta: Gaya Media Pratama, 2007).p.139

¹⁵ Qusthoniah, "Tas'ir Al-Jabari (Penetapan Harga Oleh Negara) Dalam Koridor Fiqh Dengan Mempertimbangkan Realitas Ekonomi," *Jurnal Syari'ah* VOL 2, no. 2 (2014): 79-111.

¹⁶ Yusnaldi Kamaruzzaman, "Price Determination According To Fiqh Price Determination According To Fiqh," *Al-Istiqhadiyah: Journal of Sharia Economic Law* VOL.3, no. 1 (2022): 1-14.

¹⁷ A Rio Makkulau Wahyu, "Pemikiran Ibnu Qayyim Tentang Konsep Tas'ir," *Syariah Dan Hukum* vol.16, no. 2 (2018): 230-63.

¹⁸ A Rio Makkulau Wahyu, "Pemikiran Ibnu Qayyim Tentang Konsep Tas'ir,"

the government has the authority to intervene in commodities produced by State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), such as PT Pusri and PT Iskandar Muda, which market fertilizers in two categories, namely subsidized and non-subsidized. The subsidized fertilizer policy represents the implementation of *tas'ir al-jabari*, where the government not only sets prices, but also determines the recipient farmer groups through the Agriculture Office and regulates its distribution through official retailers. This intervention has an impact on the structure and balance of the market, as part of the demand is diverted to subsidized fertilizers, thus affecting the dynamics of non-subsidized fertilizers. In line with Ibn Taymiyah's thought, *tas'ir* is not limited to price control alone, but includes the authority of the state to correct market distortions when inequality, injustice, or potential public losses occur. Thus, the essence of *tas'ir* in the subsidized fertilizer policy lies in efforts to maintain fair distribution and prevent the dominance of access to economic resources by certain groups.¹⁹

Legal basis

Islamic jurists (fiqh scholars) agree that the rules on pricing (*Tas'ir*) are not found explicitly in the Qur'an. However, in the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (saw), there are several narrations that if understood logically, can be concluded that the pricing is permissible. According to the agreement of the fiqh scholars, the main legal basis on which *the policy of Tas'ir* is based is the principle of *al-maslahah al-mursalah* (the public good that is not specifically mentioned in the nash, but is in line with the purpose of the sharia).²⁰ Some scholars argue that government intervention in pricing (*Tas'ir*) derives its legal basis from the verses of the Qur'an;

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ فَإِن تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ
 إِن كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا ۗ

"O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger (Prophet Muhammad) and the ululamri (rulers) among you. If you have a difference of opinion about something, return it to Allah (*the Qur'an*) and the Messenger (his sunnah) if you believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is better (for you) and better for the result (in this world and in the Hereafter)" (QS. *An-Nisa'*: 59).

¹⁹ M. Khoirur Rofiq, "Pemikiran Ekonomi Islam Ibnu Taimiyah," *An-Nawa: Jurnal Studi Islam* VOL1, no. 1 (2019): 15-30, <https://doi.org/10.37758/tp8dvy61>.

²⁰ Muhammad Alif and Muhammad Iqbal, "The Effect Of The Setting Price By Bulog Banda Aceh On The Rice Market Mechanism In The Concet Of Tas'ir Al-jabbari" 5, no. 1 (2024): 325-51.

Nash, above, affirms the government's authority to interfere with individual economic activities to protect the interests of Muslims and maintain social balance. The Nash also contains an order for all Muslims to obey the government. The proponents of this view argue that what is meant by *ulil amri* is the party that exercises the authority of sharia law over Muslims, although jurists differ in their views on the determination and limits of the conditions of *ulil amri*.²¹ The hadith of the Prophet (saw), which discusses the determination of prices, was narrated by Anas bin Malik. In the narration, it is explained that:

عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه قال غلا السعر على عهد رسول الله ﷺ، فقالوا: يا رسول الله سَعَرَ لنا فقال رسول الله ﷺ إِنَّ الله هو المسعِّر، القابضُ، الباسطُ، الرازقُ، وإني لأرجو أن ألقى الله وليس أحد منكم يطلبني بمظلمةٍ في دمٍ ولا مال:

(رواه البخاري ومسلم وأبو داود والترمذي وابن ماجه وأحمد وابن حبان)

"In the time of the Prophet PBUH, there was a surge in prices in the market, then a group of people faced the Prophet PBUH and said: Oh Rasulullah, the prices in the market are soaring so high, please set the price. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) replied: Indeed, Allah is the One who sets the price and withholds it, makes it available and gives sustenance. I hope to meet Allah and not let any of you demand that I be unjust in matters of property and life."

In another hadith,

لَا يَبِيعَنَّ حَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ، دَعَا النَّاسَ، يَرْزُقُ اللهُ بَعْضَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْضٍ.

"Do not sell to the people of the village, let the people go, Allah will give them sustenance from some of the others"

From the above hadith, the Prophet (saw) forbade city dwellers who knew the market price to sell merchandise belonging to villagers who did not understand the price. This ban was given because the practice could lead to an unreasonable price increase. Therefore, pricing (*Tas'ir*) is allowed as a step²²

Scholars' opinions on the concept of at-tas'ir al-jabari

a. Ibn Qudamah

Ibn Qudamah argued that the pricing (*tas'ir*) by the government is not allowed in principle because it contains an element of coercion on individual property rights. This view is based on the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad, PBUH, who rejected the request of the companions to set the price when there

²¹ Qusthoniah, "Tas'ir Al-Jabari (Penetapan Harga Oleh Negara al) Dalam Koridor Fiqh Dengan Mempertimbangkan Realitas Ekonomi Qusthoniah."

²² Wahyu, "Pemikiran Ibnu Qayyim Tentang Konsep Tas'ir."

was a price increase in Medina. According to Ibn Qudamah, prices are the result of a natural interaction between demand and supply in the market, so state intervention has the potential to cause injustice for traders. In addition, Ibn Qudamah emphasized the principle of willingness (*an-tarain minkum*) as the main foundation in muamalah transactions.²³

b. Imam al-Syaukani

Imam al-Syaukani has a view that is in line with Ibn Qudamah, namely, rejecting the practice of *tas'ir* because it is considered to limit the freedom of the owner of the goods in determining the price. According to Imam al-Syaukani, every individual has authority over his property, so price intervention without urgent reasons is contrary to the principles of justice and freedom of contract.²⁴ Imam al-Syaukani also emphasized that the benefit of one party, such as consumers, cannot be justified if it results in losses for other parties, namely producers or traders.

c. Imam Malik and Some Shafi'iyah Scholars

Imam Malik and some Shafi'iyah scholars basically forbid *tas'ir* under normal market conditions. However, this view provides an exception in situations where there is an unreasonable price spike (*ghala'*) and causes harm to the wider community. In such conditions, government intervention is seen as legitimate as a form of emergency policy to maintain the public interest and prevent the practice of economic exploitation.²⁵

d. Abu Yusuf

Abu Yusuf put forward a more contextual and analytical approach to the mechanism of price formation. Abu Yusuf argued that prices are not solely influenced by the availability of goods, but also by demand factors, money circulation, and the possibility of hoarding. Despite acknowledging the market mechanism as a natural system, Abu Yusuf opened up the space for legitimacy for government intervention in the event of injustice or harm that harms the interests of the community.

e. Yahya bin Umar

Yahya bin Umar in principle rejected *tas'ir* under normal market conditions, because prices were seen as formed naturally through the interaction between demand and supply. However, Yahya bin Umar allows state intervention if there is a practice of hoarding necessities or dumping practices that have the potential to damage market stability. In this context, *tas'ir* is understood as a corrective instrument to maintain market balance and justice.

²³ Haroen, *Fiqh Muamalah*. p.143

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 142

²⁵ *Ibid.*,

f. Imam al-Ghazali

Imam al-Ghazali views market mechanisms as part of a natural social order, in which prices are formed through a balance between demand and supply. Although he did not discuss *tas'ir* technically as a state policy, Imam al-Ghazali emphasized the importance of business ethics and the prohibition of the exploitation of the basic needs of the community. Imam al-Ghazali's perspective shows that economic justice is not only determined by regulations, but also by the moral integrity of economic actors.²⁶

g. Ibn Taymiyah

Ibn Taymiyyah distinguishes between naturally occurring price increases and increases caused by unjust actions, such as market manipulation and hoarding. Ibn Taymiyyah interpreted the hadith prohibition of *tas'ir* contextually and did not understand it as an absolute prohibition. In fact, according to Ibn Taymiyah, government intervention can be an obligation if necessary to eliminate injustice and protect the interests of the wider community.²⁷

h. Muhammad Fathi ad-Duraini

Muhammad Fathi ad-Dhuraini, a professor of Fiqh from the University of Damascus, Syria, has a view that is in line with the previous scholars' definition of the concept of *tas'ir*. However, Muhammad Fathi ad-Dhuraini provides a conceptual expansion of the scope of the policy. According to this view, pricing by the government should not be limited to certain commodities or necessities. From the perspective of Muhammad Fathi ad-Dhuraini, *tas'ir* not only includes goods and daily needs, but also includes benefits and services that have urgency for the public interest. Along with social developments and the increasing complexity of people's needs, price interventions by the government are seen as needing to be extended to various strategic sectors, including the service sector and services that contribute to public welfare.²⁸

The Bener Meriah Agriculture Office determines the recipients of subsidized fertilizers among underprivileged farmers, according to the concept of *tas'ir al-jabari*.

The author conducted research in Bener Meriah Regency. This regency was formed in 2003 through Law No. 41 of 2003 and inaugurated on January 7, 2004, as an expansion of Central Aceh Regency. The purpose of the expansion of

²⁶ Haroen, *Fiqh Muamalah*. p. 145

²⁷ Qusthoniah, "Tas'ir al-Jabari (Pricing by the State) in the Corridor of Fiqh Taking into Account Economic Reality."

Jhufriyah, "Tanggung Jawab Pembayaran Hutang Dalam Penyelesaian Sanda Tanah Kebun Kelapa Di Kecamatan Teluk Sampit Kabupaten Kota waringin Timur" skripsi (palangkaraya:IAIN Palangkaraya, 2022) p. 38

Bener Meriah Regency is for equitable development. At present, Bener Meriah district has 10 sub-districts and 233 villages, with an area of 1,454.09 km². The sub-districts spread across the Bener Meriah district include: Bandar sub-district, Bener Kelipah sub-district, Bukit sub-district, Gajah Putih sub-district, Mesidah sub-district, Permata sub-district, Pintu Rime Gayo sub-district, Syah Utama sub-district, Timang Gajah sub-district, and Weh sub-district. Dull . . . The focus area of this research is the urban sub-district as the object of the author's research.

Based on the results of the author's interview with Kenawati. said that, "the determination of subsidized fertilizer recipients for farmers must have 0.5 to 2 hectares of land to get subsidized fertilizers"²⁹ is in accordance with the determination of subsidized fertilizer recipients for underprivileged coffee farmers which refers to the provisions of the Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 1 of 2024 article 3 paragraph 1. In the regulation, it is determined that subsidized fertilizers can only be given to farmers who have a land area of no more than two hectares and are members of farmer groups. The Agriculture Office emphasized that this provision is the main standard in determining the eligibility of farmers as recipients of subsidized fertilizers, so that normatively, the mechanism for determining recipients is in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.³⁰

When studied from the perspective of Islamic economic law, the policy of determining the recipients of subsidized fertilizers can be related to the concept of *tas'ir* as explained by Ibn Taymiyah. So far, *tas'ir* is often understood narrowly as a price-setting by the government. However, in Ibn Taymiyah's thought, *tas'ir* is not only limited to price control, but includes the authority of the state to intervene in market mechanisms when inequality, injustice, or potential losses for the wider community occur. Thus, the essence of *tas'ir* lies in efforts to maintain distribution justice and prevent the dominance of certain parties over economic resources.³¹

In the context of subsidized fertilizers, the state not only regulates fertilizer prices to keep them affordable, but also determines who is entitled to receive the subsidy. The determination of recipient criteria, such as land area limits and the economic status of farmers, is a form of *tas'ir* in the sense of distribution control, not solely price control. This aims to prevent the control of subsidized fertilizers

²⁹ Interview with Kenawati, Program Extension Officer of the Agriculture Office of Bandar District, Bener Meriah Regency, on January 3, 2026

³⁰ Republic of Indonesia, Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number. 1 Year 2024 concerning Procedures for Determining the Allocation and Highest Retail Price of Subsidized Fertilizers in the Agricultural Sector (Jakarta: Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024) p.4.

³¹ Rofiq, "Pemikiran Ekonomi Islam Ibnu Taimiyah."

by large-capital farmers or illegitimate parties, which has the potential to cause structural injustice at the grassroots level. In other words, this policy is a state intervention to ensure that the benefits of the subsidy are truly felt by underprivileged coffee farmers as a protected group.

Furthermore, within the framework of *tas'ir al-jabari*, government intervention is justified if it is aimed at the public benefit (*maslahah 'ammah*) and is carried out proportionately. The results of the study show that normatively, the determination of subsidized fertilizer recipients in Bener Meriah Regency is in line with this principle. However, its effectiveness still depends on the accuracy of data collection, transparency, and supervision in its implementation. If farmers are still found who are entitled but not registered, then the substance of justice that is the goal of *tas'ir* has not been fully realized.³²

Thus, the determination of subsidized fertilizer recipients cannot be seen solely as an administrative policy, but as a concrete form of implementing the concept of *tas'ir* in a broad sense, namely, state regulation of the distribution of economic resources in order to realize social justice and prevent tyranny in the market mechanism.

The realization of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers carried out by the Bener Agriculture Office for the Underprivileged Coffee Farmers

The realization of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers in Bandar District is according to: Akhiruddin, S.P. the realization is carried out through a tiered data collection mechanism, the Agriculture and Plantation Service gives authority to the head of farmer groups to collect data on coffee farmers who are eligible as recipients of subsidized fertilizers, namely farmers who are members of farmer groups and have a land area not exceeding two hectares.³³ The data is then submitted to the Agriculture Office to be subsequently registered in the SIMLUHTAN system or e-RDKK as the basis for distributing subsidized fertilizers through official retailers.³⁴ Then, registered farmers take subsidized fertilizers using ID cards. This mechanism is intended to ensure that subsidized fertilizers are distributed to farmers who have been administratively verified.³⁵

³² Zahrotun Nafisah Arif Chasanuddin, "Konsep Mashlahah Al-Ammah Dalam Perspektif Fiqih Sosial KH. MA. Sahal Mahfudh," *Riset Dan Kajian Keislaman* vol 2, no. 3 (2019): 235-58.

³³ Interview Results with Akhiruddin, S.P., PPL WKPP BUGE MAHARA Agriculture Office of Kec, Bandar, Bener Meriah Regency on January 3, 2026

³⁴ Ministry of Agriculture, "Technical Guidelines for Subsidized Fertilizer Management in 2024," 2023.

³⁵ Villa Makhtunin, "Evaluasi Kebijakan Penyaluran Pupuk Bersubsidi Berdasarkan Permentan Nomor 01 Tahun 2024 di Kabupaten Jombang," *Presidensial: Jurnal Hukum, Administrasi Negara, dan Kebijakan Publik* vol.2, no. 1 (2025): 11-23.

In its implementation, the Agriculture Office plays the role of a party that coordinates data collection and ensures the availability of subsidized fertilizers at the retailer level. The distribution of fertilizers is carried out based on the allocation that has been determined in the e-RDKK, so that the amount and type of fertilizer received by farmers have been determined in advance. To maintain administrative order and prevent irregularities, the Agriculture Office conducts regular supervision of subsidized fertilizer retailers, both through checking distribution documents and direct monitoring in the field.

However, the results of the study also show that the realization of subsidized fertilizer distribution has not been fully optimal. It was found that there are underprivileged coffee farmers who have not received subsidized fertilizers even though they have normatively met the requirements as recipients. This condition is caused by several factors, including the limited economic ability of farmers to redeem subsidized fertilizers when fertilizers are available, a lack of effective socialization from the Agriculture Office, and administrative problems in the form of loss of farmer data from the list of recipients registered in the e-RDKK.

This condition shows that there is a gap between legal norms and policy implementation in the field. Although, in principle the distribution of subsidized fertilizers is in accordance with applicable regulations, its implementation still requires strengthening in the aspects of data collection, socialization, and data correction mechanisms. Therefore, the realization of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers in Bener Meriah Regency can be said to have met the aspect of legal certainty, but it does not fully reflect substantive justice for all underprivileged coffee farmers who are entitled to receive the assistance.

Based on the perspective *Tas'ir* as stated by *Ibn Taymiyah*, the policy of determining and realizing the distribution of subsidized fertilizers in Bandar District has basically met the elements of legitimacy of state intervention.³⁶ *Tas'ir* It is not only interpreted as forced pricing, but also as the government's authority to regulate the distribution of economic resources in order to prevent inequality and protect the public interest. The tiered data collection mechanism, verification through SIMLUHTAN or e-RDKK, and supervision of retailers show that there are state efforts to ensure that subsidies are on target and not controlled by unauthorized parties. In this case, the policy is in line with the principle of public interest (*Maslahah 'Ammah*), which is the basis for the justification of the intervention in the concept of *tas'ir*.

³⁶ Rofiq, "Pemikiran Ekonomi Islam Ibnu Taimiyah."

However, the lack of optimal distribution realization is marked by the fact that there are still eligible farmers who have not received subsidies, showing that the principle of substantive justice in *tas'ir* has not been fully realized. In Ibn Taymiyah's view, state intervention is justified when it eliminates tyranny and does not create new injustices. Therefore, although this policy is normatively valid and meets the aspects of legal certainty, strengthening data accuracy, transparency, and administrative correction mechanisms are important requirements so that the implementation of subsidies truly reflects distributive justice as the main goal of *tas'ir al-jabari*.

The method is carried out to ensure the suitability of recipients from underprivileged coffee farmers

To ensure the accuracy and suitability of the data of subsidized fertilizer recipients, the Agriculture Office of the Bandar District, Akhirudin stated that they routinely supervise the process of distributing subsidized fertilizers at the retailer level. The supervision is carried out through periodic checking of recipient data, both weekly and in practice, which is carried out almost every day.³⁷ This step aims to prevent distribution irregularities and ensure that subsidized fertilizers are actually distributed to farmers registered in the e-RDKK system.

However, based on the results of the author's interview with the owner of U.D. Polaris retailer (seller) shows that there are still a number of underprivileged coffee farmers who have not received subsidized fertilizer. According to Rina, the owner of U.D.polaris, this condition is not solely caused by data collection errors, but also because of farmers who are reluctant to take subsidized fertilizers due to economic limitations, especially the inability to provide funds when subsidized fertilizers are available. In addition, retailers also said that socialization from the Agriculture Office is still limited, because it is generally only carried out through village officials and forwarded to the head of farmer groups, so that not all farmers get information directly and thoroughly. So, some farmers are reluctant to take the subsidized fertilizer because of the complexity in collecting data due to the lack of understanding of this subsidized fertilizer³⁸. This is in accordance with what Ferry Wanzona said: "The agriculture office

³⁷ Interview Results with Akhiruddin, PPL WKPP BUGE MAHARA Agriculture Office of Kec, Bandar, Bener Meriah Regency on January 3, 2026

³⁸ Interview Results with Rina, the Owner of U.D POLARIS ON January 3, 2026

conducts socialization only with village officials and the heads of farmer groups".³⁹

The findings are in line with the results of the author's interview with Arwinsyah, who stated that some farmers do not get subsidized fertilizers because their data is no longer listed in the list of recipients, even though they have been previously registered.⁴⁰ The loss of farmer data from the list of recipients shows a weakness in the process of updating and validating the data of subsidized fertilizer recipients. In addition, some farmers also admitted that economic factors were the main reason they did not take subsidized fertilizers when the fertilizer was available at the retailer level, as also conveyed by the retailer. This finding is in line with the results of the author's interviews with several underprivileged farmers, namely Mr Jamalludin, Said, and Mustafa, as underprivileged coffee farmers. They revealed that the uneven distribution of subsidized fertilizers is not only due to administrative problems, but also influenced by the economic situation of farmers themselves. The farmers explained that at certain times, they could not afford to buy subsidized fertilizers even though they were already registered as recipients, due to financial limitations.⁴¹ As a result, subsidized fertilizers available at the retailer level cannot be taken immediately. Furthermore, they also mentioned that under certain conditions, subsidized fertilizers from the previous period had not been fully used, so they chose to postpone or not take the new subsidized fertilizer allotment.

The results of this study show that although normatively the system for determining subsidized fertilizer recipients in Bener Meriah Regency is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 1 of 2024, in practice there are still administrative, socialization, and economic conditions of farmers that affect the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution. Therefore, it is necessary to increase more direct socialization to farmers, strengthen the recipient data update system, and support policies that are more responsive to the conditions of underprivileged coffee farmers so that the goal of distributing subsidized fertilizers fairly and on target can be achieved.

Based on *the concept of Tas'ir*, the subsidized fertilizer policy is a form of state intervention that is justified to ensure justice and the benefit of the

³⁹ Interview Results with Ferry Wanzona Village Operator, Pondok Ulung Kec, Bandar Regency Bener Meriah on January 3, 2026

⁴⁰ Interview Results with Arwinsyah, Chairman of the Farmer Group, Mutiara Village, Kec, Bandar Bener Meriah Regency on January 3, 2026

⁴¹ Interview results with Jamalludin, Said, and Mustafa Prasejahtra Farmers, Pondok Ulung Village, Simpang Bahgie Village and Mutiara Kec Village, Bandar Regency, Bener Meriah on January 3, 2026

community, especially the underprivileged farmers. *Tas'ir* is understood as pricing or distribution arrangements by the government when the market mechanism does not run fairly and has the potential to cause harm. In the context of subsidized fertilizers in urban sub-districts, the inability of some underprivileged farmers to redeem subsidized fertilizers due to economic limitations shows that the main goal of subsidies, namely to ease the burden on smallholders, has not been fully achieved. Therefore, although normatively the determination of subsidized fertilizer recipients has been in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 1 of 2024, although juridically the policy still needs to be strengthened to be in line with the principle of justice in *Tas'ir*, namely ensuring that state intervention not only regulates prices and recipients, but also guarantees real access for underprivileged farmers to subsidized fertilizers for the realization of the public benefit (*maslahah ammah*).

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the system for determining subsidized fertilizer recipients for coffee farmers in Bandar District, Bener Meriah Regency, is normatively in accordance with the provisions of the Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 1 of 2024, especially related to the requirement of a maximum land area of two hectares and membership in farmer groups. The administrative process, which includes data collection by the head of the farmer group, registration through the SIMLUHTAN or e-RDKK system, and supervision by the relevant team, has also run in accordance with the mechanism stipulated in the regulation. However, at the implementation level, the policy is not yet fully effective. This is due to several obstacles, including the lack of optimal updating and verification of recipient data, limited policy socialization, and the limited economic ability of underprivileged farmers to redeem subsidized fertilizers. This condition has resulted in the failure to achieve the main goal of subsidy distribution, which is to realize justice and improve the welfare of smallholders. From the perspective of the concept of *at-tas'ir al-jabari*, the subsidized fertilizer policy is a form of state intervention that is justified to maintain market balance and realize the public benefit. However, the findings of this study indicate that the implementation of the policy is still administrative and has not been fully able to ensure fair access for all farmers, so the goal of distributive justice in the concept has not been optimally achieved.

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