

Analysis of Basic Food Prices in Traditional Markets from an Islamic Economic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Food is the most basic need for humans, so fluctuations in the price of nine staples (basic necessities) in traditional markets have direct implications for the welfare of people, especially low-income groups. This study aims to analyze the factors causing and consequences of the increase in the price of basic necessities in traditional markets, as well as evaluating them from the perspective of Islamic economics. The method used is a qualitative literature study with a descriptive-analytical approach, sourced from relevant scientific journals, books, and publications. The results of the study show that the increase in the price of basic necessities is caused by a complex interaction between distribution disruptions, increasing production and logistics costs, supply constraints, seasonal demand spikes, and unethical market participants' behavior. The consequences of these price fluctuations include a decrease in people's purchasing power, the threat of food insecurity, an increase in inflation, and the widening of social inequality. From the perspective of Islamic economics, the practice of hoarding (ihtikar) and price speculation is a violation of the principles of justice and maslahah. Therefore, optimizing the role of the government as a market supervisor (hisbah) through targeted price intervention (ta'sir), as well as the application of Islamic business ethics by market participants, is the key to realizing price stability in line with Maqashid Sharia, especially in safeguarding the souls (hifz al-nafs) and property (hifz al-mal) of the community.



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INTRODUCTION

The fulfillment of food as the most basic need for humans has been explicitly guaranteed in Law Number 18 of 2012. The fulfillment of food needs is included in human rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 and is a key element in the formation of quality human resources (Hafied et al., 2022). Since the beginning of human civilization, markets have functioned as a fundamental economic activity in the process of exchanging goods and services (Hasibuan et al., 2022). Traditional markets in Indonesia have an important role in economic and social life among the community. As the main place to meet basic needs, this market is not only a location for buying and selling activities, but also a space for social interaction. The determination of prices for goods and services in traditional markets takes place through a distinctive way and is different from the price mechanisms in modern markets and supermarkets. The existence of the market is an important mechanism that allows interaction between sellers and buyers to meet economic needs (Permatasari et al., 2024).

Price has a strategic position in the economic system because it not only reflects the exchange rate of a good or service, but also becomes an indicator that determines the pattern of interaction between demand and supply as well as consumer perception of the quality of the commodity (Pujiati, 2020). In the context of the domestic market, especially in Indonesia, the traditional market plays a fundamental role as a distribution center for basic necessities, so that any price change in it directly has implications for household economic stability and the social welfare of the community (Maulana & Hasibuan, 2025). In every buying and selling transaction, price is one of the components that cannot be separated. Price shows the value of a good or service that is clearly determined and expressed in a unit of money or other equivalent medium of exchange, which must be paid by the buyer to the seller as a form of transaction agreement (Nasution & Harlina, 2023).

The price dynamics of essential commodities such as rice, cooking oil, and fuel show significant fluctuations, influenced by various structural and situational factors that include production, distribution policies, and global market conditions (Maulana & Hasibuan, 2025). Meanwhile, consumption as an activity to utilize the benefits of goods or services to meet life needs continues to run along with increasing price pressures on people's purchasing power (Lestari & Winarto, 2023).

Increases in food prices often arise due to an imbalance between increasing demand and food productivity that has not undergone commensurate development, so that a decrease in food availability can cause disruptions to the fulfillment of basic needs of the community (Mutharoh et al., 2024). Meanwhile, according to research by Nasution & Harlina (2023), in general, price increases occur when public demand for a commodity is greater than the number of goods available in the market. This imbalance between demand and supply is often influenced by competition between business actors, so distribution control is needed so that basic materials remain available and people's needs can be met.

In addition, in the research of Nasution & Harlina (2023), it is also said that the increase in the price of basic necessities is not solely caused by market conditions. The role of traders can also be a driving factor, both due to increased operational costs, the implementation of certain sales strategies, responses to changes in supply, and efforts to increase profits. Thus, fluctuations in the price of goods are the result of the interaction between market dynamics and pricing decisions by traders.

These price fluctuations contribute to increasing inflation, which is one of the important macroeconomic indicators because it has a direct impact on people's welfare. Increasing prices of goods and services in general can weaken purchasing power, especially for low- to middle-income groups. In the context of food, inflation is a more serious problem considering that food is a basic need whose fulfillment cannot be postponed. Rising food prices have the potential to reduce the nutritional quality of people, increase poverty rates, and trigger food insecurity. Conceptually, inflation is defined as the tendency to increase the prices of goods and services in general and sustainably over a certain period, which is generally measured through the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as an indicator of changes in the prices of goods and services consumed by households (Irmayanti & Santosa, 2025).

The impact of inflation on people's purchasing power is significant because when the price of goods and services increases, the number of goods and services that can be obtained for the same nominal amount of money becomes increasingly limited. This condition not only affects household consumption capacity, but also has the potential to trigger a food crisis that is closely related to three main pillars, namely production, distribution, and consumption. These three pillars are highly dependent on the role of stakeholders, including producers, as parties who directly contribute to the availability of food in the market (Lestari & Winarto, 2023).

Although price dynamics have been widely studied from a conventional economic perspective, the analysis of fluctuations in basic food prices in the traditional market through the lens of Islamic economics still

needs to be deepened. In the Islamic perspective, prices should be formed naturally (*natural tas'ir*) through fair market mechanisms, without manipulations such as hoarding (*ihtikar*) or fraud (*ghabn*). Therefore, this study not only analyzes the factors that cause price increases, but also evaluates them based on the principles of *maslahah* (public utility) and Islamic market ethics, as well as the role of the state in market supervision (*hisbah*) to protect people's purchasing power (Farma, 2018).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Consumption of Basic Necessities as Basic Needs

Basic necessities are a group of staples whose existence must be guaranteed sustainably at a price level that is affordable by the community, including rice, sugar, cooking oil or butter, meat, eggs, milk, corn, soy, and salt (Podungge et al., 2025). These commodities have a strategic role in the household economy because they contribute the largest proportion of consumption expenditure and contribute directly to meeting people's energy and nutritional needs. In economic studies, consumption is interpreted as the activity of utilizing goods and services to meet the needs of life, the intensity of which is greatly influenced by the level of household income (Mutharoh et al., 2024).

Although food needs are theoretically inelastic to price changes, empirical findings show that fluctuations in basic food prices still have an impact on consumption patterns, especially in low-income households who tend to adjust consumption through quantity reduction or switching to cheaper substitute commodities (Asriadi et al., 2023). According to Riniati (2021) research, it also reveals that there are differences in responses between urban and rural households to price and income changes in the demand for staple foods such as rice, cooking oil, and sugar, which reflects the sensitivity of basic food consumption to household economic conditions.

In terms of social policy, the Basic Food Program as a development of Non-Cash Food Assistance has been proven to have a positive influence on increasing the consumption of recipient households and the welfare of the poor, especially when integrated with other social protection programs such as the Family Hope Program (Agustini & Dewi, 2023). The consumption of basic necessities as a basic necessity is closely related to the structure of household expenditure, where low-income groups tend to allocate a larger proportion of income to food spending, making them more vulnerable to price fluctuations and disruptions in the availability of goods. In this context, social protection policies through the Basic Food Program have a strategic role in maintaining the stability of consumption and the welfare of the poor (Agustina et al., 2023).

However, a number of studies highlight that the effectiveness of the program still faces implementation obstacles, including limited socialization to target communities, weak supervision systems, and suboptimal coordination between implementing agencies, which cause the distribution of aid to not be fully on target and reduce the impact of the program on the fulfillment of household food consumption (Agustini & Dewi, 2023). Therefore, strengthening the distribution mechanism and improving policy governance is crucial so that the Basic Food Program can run more effectively in ensuring the fulfillment of basic food consumption more evenly and sustainably, especially for the most vulnerable household groups.

Determination of Selling Price of Basic Necessities

Determining the selling price of basic necessities is a crucial aspect in trade activities because prices not only determine the level of profit of traders, but also have a direct effect on purchasing power and people's welfare. Determining the selling price is very important in running a business because prices are influenced by various interrelated factors, both in terms of demand and supply. From the demand side, the price of basic necessities is influenced by a relatively low level of demand elasticity, considering that basic necessities are basic necessities that must still be consumed even if there is an increase in prices; in this context, the factors of the price of goods, consumer taste, the number of population, and the level of income of the community are the main variables that shape the demand pattern in the market (Tuguran, 2022).

Consumers with low incomes tend to be more susceptible to price changes, so the increase in the price of basic necessities can shift consumption patterns and decrease the quantity of purchases, although it does not completely stop demand. From the supply side, the selling price of basic necessities is determined by the trader's market goals, production costs and procurement of goods, as well as the price of factors of production which includes transportation, storage, labor, and distribution costs. In the practice of basic food trading, traders generally use a cost-based pricing approach, which is by summing up all costs incurred and then adding profit margins that are considered reasonable and in accordance with market conditions (Mahdyah, 2022). In

addition, pricing is also influenced by overall costs, buyer tastes, the number of competitors, as well as marketing and distribution costs, where the tighter the level of competition, traders tend to set smaller profit margins to remain competitive (Permatasari et al., 2024).

The structure of the basic food market, which is generally monopolistic in nature, causes traders to have limited space in determining prices, because they have to adjust to market prices and the behavior of other traders. Distribution factors are an important element in price formation, because supply delays, long distribution chains, and high logistics costs will increase the selling price of basic necessities at the consumer level, especially in areas with limited infrastructure and transportation access (Aprilia, 2024). This condition is exacerbated by business risks and supply uncertainty, such as production fluctuations, weather changes, and seasonal demand spikes ahead of religious holidays, which encourage traders to raise prices as a form of anticipation of potential losses and scarcity of goods (Rizkika, 2023).

In addition to market mechanisms, government policies also play a role in influencing the determination of the selling price of basic necessities through various forms of intervention, such as market operations, the determination of the Highest Retail Price (HET), subsidies, and distribution supervision, which aims to maintain price stability and protect people's purchasing power. Thus, the determination of the selling price of basic necessities cannot be seen as a simple economic decision, but rather as a result of the complex interaction between consumer demand, cost structure and traders' strategies, the level of market competition, distribution and logistics conditions, and the effectiveness of government policies, so that fair, efficient, and sustainability-oriented price management is needed so that the interests of traders are maintained and the basic needs of the community can be met equally and sustainably (Rohmania, 2025).

Causes of Rising Prices of Basic Necessities

An increase in the price of basic necessities occurs when one or more food commodities experience an increase in price and are categorized as volatile goods because of their volatile nature due to their volatile nature in a certain period, both due to seasonal factors and changes in economic and social conditions. The movement in the price of basic necessities, which can rise or fall, reflects the dynamics of the interaction between demand and supply in the market, and has a direct impact on people's economic conditions, especially in reducing the purchasing power of low-income households, most of whose expenditure is allocated to food needs (Lestari & Winarto, 2023).

The phenomenon of changes in basic food prices does not occur suddenly, but is influenced by various structural, natural, and institutional factors that are interrelated. In terms of production, the limitation of raw materials and the decline in agricultural yields due to extreme weather conditions, climate change, pest attacks, soil quality degradation, and increasing production input costs such as fertilizers, seeds, and energy have caused domestic food supplies to shrink, thus driving price increases at the market level (Fadilla, 2025). This decline in production is further exacerbated by the narrowing of agricultural land due to the conversion of productive land to residential and industrial areas, which causes national food production capacity to be unable to keep up with population growth and increased public demand (Pujiati, 2023).

In addition to production factors, distribution and supply chain aspects also have an important role in the formation of basic food prices, where delivery delays, inequality in stock availability between regions, weak transportation infrastructure, and long distribution chains cause logistics costs to increase and selling prices at the consumer level to be higher (Apriyani et al., 2025). These distribution disruptions are often exacerbated by Indonesia's vast geographical and archipelago conditions, resulting in uneven access to food supplies to certain areas. On the other hand, erratic climatic conditions such as long droughts, extreme rainfall, and natural disasters have the potential to cause crop failure and reduce the quality of agricultural products, which ultimately increases the price volatility of strategic commodities such as rice, chili, onions, and cooking oil (Priastiwati, 2025).

Market participants' behavioral factors also affect the increase in basic food prices, where the practice of hoarding goods, price speculation, and information imbalances between producers, traders, and consumers can exacerbate price instability and create pseudo-scarcity in the market (Sari et al., 2023). In addition, the increase in seasonal demand in certain periods such as the eve of religious holidays and the end of the year also encourages a surge in the price of basic necessities when supply is unable to keep up with the increase in public consumption. Other external factors come from government policies that have not been optimal in the management of food reserves, distribution supervision, price stabilization, and the effectiveness of market interventions, so that price fluctuations tend to be repetitive and difficult to control sustainably (Matondang et al., 2024).



Thus, the increase in basic food prices is the result of a complex interaction between production factors, distribution, natural conditions, market behavior, demand dynamics, and the effectiveness of public policies, which if not managed in an integrated manner can trigger food inflation, widen social inequality, and increase the risk of food insecurity in the community (Nasution & Harlina, 2023).

Consequences of Rising Basic Food Prices

The increase in the price of basic necessities is an economic phenomenon that has broad and complex consequences for social, economic, and community welfare, considering that basic necessities are basic needs that must be met every day by all levels of society. Theoretically, the increase in the price of basic necessities occurs due to an imbalance between demand and supply that is influenced by various factors, such as distribution disruptions, limited supply due to climate and seasonal changes, increased production and transportation costs, exchange rate fluctuations, and national inflationary pressures. (Hafied et al., 2022).

In the context of the Indonesian economy, fluctuations in basic food prices are a crucial problem because the income structure of the community is still dominated by the lower middle income group, where most of the household income is allocated for food consumption. As a result, even relatively small changes in the price of basic necessities can have a significant impact on household economic conditions and social stability of the community (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023). The impact of the increase in basic food prices is clearly seen in the decline in people's ability to meet basic needs. When the price of goods and services increases, the number of goods that can be purchased with fixed income becomes less, resulting in a weakening of people's purchasing power (Hafied et al., 2022).

This condition forces households to carry out various adjustment strategies, such as reducing the number of food purchases, replacing nutritious foodstuffs with cheaper alternatives, and reducing non-essential expenses to maintain the consumption of basic needs. These consumption adjustments, if they take place in the long term, have the potential to reduce the quality of people's nutritional intake and have an impact on health, labor productivity, and the overall quality of human resources (Maulana & Hasibuan, 2025).

In addition, the increase in the price of basic necessities also has the potential to cause consequences in the form of food insecurity, especially for low-income households who have limited purchasing power and lack of food reserves. Food insecurity is a condition when individuals or households are unable to access sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their daily nutritional needs (Irmayanti & Santosa, 2025). Various studies show that the surge in the price of strategic food commodities such as rice, cooking oil, and sugar directly reduces the level of household food security, because access to food is more determined by purchasing ability than by the physical availability of goods in the market (Widarso & Djamaluddin, 2025).

In this situation, the poor and vulnerable groups are the most affected because the proportion of food expenditure to their total income is much larger than that of the high-income group. In line with these conditions, other impacts of the increase in the price of basic necessities also affect the welfare of the community more broadly. The consequences of the increase in the price of basic necessities on the level of people's welfare can be seen in their increasingly limited ability to buy basic necessities, because their income is not able to cover all the needs that must be met. In addition, the increase in prices also makes it difficult for people to obtain various types of staples, because the income received is not proportional to the increase in expenses that must be incurred (Harahap et al., 2024).

The increasing economic pressure due to the increase in the price of basic necessities can also trigger an increase in poverty rates, widen social inequality, and increase household economic vulnerability, especially in urban and rural areas that depend on traditional markets. In the long term, this condition has the potential to reduce people's quality of life and hinder the achievement of sustainable economic development. Therefore, the stability of basic food prices is an important element in maintaining the social and economic welfare of the community, so the government's active role is needed through inflation control policies, food price stabilization, strengthening the distribution system, and social protection for vulnerable groups so that the negative impact of rising food prices can be minimized in a sustainable manner (Ariandini et al., 2025).

The Concept of Price and Market Ethics in the Perspective of Islamic Economics

In Islamic economics, prices (tsaman) are voluntarily agreed exchange rates. Islam recognizes market mechanisms, as affirmed by Ibn Taymiyyah, that price fluctuations can occur naturally due to scarcity or excess of goods, not always due to injustice (Farma, 2018). However, Islam strictly prohibits practices that distort the market, such as ihtikar (hoarding), which is strictly prohibited because it causes dharar (loss) to society (Gojali, 2023).



In addition, the concept of hisbah (market supervision) is an important instrument. The state has the right to intervene in prices (ta'sir) if there is manipulation that threatens the basic needs of society, in order to maintain maslahah and realize Sharia Maqashid, especially hifz al-mal (safeguarding property) and hifz al-nafs (safeguarding the soul) (Chapra, 2000; Yafiz, 2023).

METHODS

The research methodology used in this article is a qualitative descriptive approach, which is a research method that aims to describe and understand in depth the social and economic phenomena that occur in society. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is considered to be able to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of rising prices of basic necessities in the traditional market, which is not only influenced by quantitative aspects in the form of price changes, but also by market structural factors, business behavior, and socio-economic conditions of the community (Pujiati, 2020; Nasution & Harlina, 2023).

Through this approach, the research can elaborate on the relationship between the causes of the increase in basic food prices and its economic consequences contextually. The data sources in this study were obtained from secondary data collected through literature studies, including national scientific journals, economic reference books, and the results of previous research relevant to the topic of rising food prices and traditional markets. The selection of literature sources was carried out selectively by considering the suitability of the topic, the credibility of the source, and the relevance of the research context to traditional market conditions in Indonesia (Lestari & Winarto, 2023).

The use of secondary data allows researchers to obtain a strong theoretical and empirical picture of the factors that cause fluctuations in basic food prices and their impact on people's welfare. The data analysis technique in this study is carried out through several stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The data collection stage is carried out by identifying and collecting various literature related to the increase in basic food prices. Furthermore, at the data reduction stage, the researcher sorts out information relevant to the research focus, namely distribution, production, demand, and government policies that affect the price of basic necessities (Matondang et al., 2024). The reduced data is then presented in the form of a narrative description to facilitate the analysis of the relationship between concepts and research findings.

At the conclusion drawing stage, the researcher interprets the results of the analysis by relating the research findings to the results of previous research. This process aims to obtain conclusions that are logical, systematic, and scientifically accountable (Hafied et al., 2022). In addition, the qualitative descriptive approach allows for a comparison of findings from various previous studies conducted in different regions and time periods, so that general patterns and dominant factors that affect the increase in basic food prices in the traditional market can be identified (Pujiati, 2020). Thus, this research method is expected to be able to provide a complete picture of the causes and consequences of the increase in the price of basic necessities in the traditional market, as well as be the basis for the formulation of relevant policy recommendations to maintain price stability and protect the purchasing power of the community, especially the low-income group (Lestari & Winarto, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the literature review show that the increase in the price of basic necessities in the traditional market is a complex and multidimensional economic phenomenon, because it involves the interaction between factors of production, distribution, demand, market player behavior, and government policies. Traditional markets, which are the main focus of lower-middle-income communities, have the characteristics of a relatively weak market structure in terms of capital and logistics systems, making them very vulnerable to supply disruptions and changes in distribution costs (Pujiati, 2020; Aprilia, 2024).

Traders' dependence on certain suppliers and the length of the distribution chain causes any cost increase at the upstream level to be directly passed on to the selling price at the consumer level. Distribution factors are one of the dominant causes of the increase in basic food prices. Delays in supply from producers or distributors, limited stocks in warehouses, and high transportation costs due to rising fuel prices increase food distribution costs. Indonesia's vast geographical conditions and archipelago have also exacerbated distribution inequality between regions, so that the price of basic necessities in certain areas is higher than in other regions (Matondang et al., 2024). These findings confirm that the stability of basic food prices is highly dependent on the effectiveness of the distribution system and the availability of adequate logistics infrastructure. The findings

regarding the practice of speculation or hoarding by some traders are a clear violation of Islamic business ethics. This act is categorized as *ihtikar* that is prohibited because it is contrary to the principles of justice and *maslahah* (Gojali, 2023).

In addition to distribution, the increase in production costs in the agriculture and livestock sectors also plays a significant role in driving the increase in the price of basic necessities. The increase in the price of fertilizers, animal feed, seeds, and energy causes food production costs to increase gradually. Producers then adjust the selling price to cover these costs, which ultimately has an impact on prices in the traditional market (Fadilla, 2025). In this condition, traders are in a dilemma because they have to maintain affordability for consumers while maintaining business sustainability. From the demand side, the results of the analysis show that people's consumption patterns have a great influence on fluctuations in basic food prices.

Public demand tends to increase during seasonal periods such as the eve of religious holidays, the beginning of the month, and the end of the year. A surge in demand that is not balanced with an increase in supply causes price pressure, so traders raise prices in response to market conditions (Lestari & Winarto, 2023). This phenomenon shows that even though basic necessities are classified as goods with inelastic demand, demand dynamics still contribute to price increases in the short term. The increase in the price of basic necessities has direct implications for household economic conditions, especially in terms of people's purchasing power. Low-income households must allocate an increasing proportion of expenditure to food needs, thereby reducing their ability to meet other needs such as education, health, and savings (Hafied et al., 2022). This condition shows that the increase in the price of basic necessities not only has an impact on food consumption, but also has the potential to reduce the overall quality of life of the community.

In the short term, people carry out various adaptation strategies to deal with the increase in basic food prices, including by reducing the quantity of purchases, replacing certain commodities with cheaper alternatives, and reducing the quality of food consumption. However, if these conditions persist in the long term, it can have an impact on reducing the nutritional quality of the community and increasing the risk of food insecurity, especially in vulnerable household groups (Irmayanti & Santosa, 2025). This is in line with the findings of Widarso and Djameluddin (2025) who stated that access to food is more determined by the ability to buy than the physical availability of goods in the market.

From the traders' side, the increase in basic food prices also causes business uncertainty. High price fluctuations cause a decrease in daily transaction volumes due to weakening consumer purchasing power. Some traders choose to reduce the amount of stock as a strategy to minimize the risk of losses due to erratic price changes (Rizkika, 2023). However, this reduction in stock has the potential to narrow supply in the market and trigger further price increases, thus creating a cycle of price instability that is difficult to control. Analysis based on commodity type shows that the impact of rising food prices is not uniform.

Commodities that fall into the volatile food category such as chili, onion, and eggs experience higher price fluctuations because they are greatly influenced by weather conditions, harvest seasons, and logistics costs (Pujiati, 2020). In contrast, strategic commodities such as rice and sugar are relatively more stable, but still experience price increases due to government policy factors related to the management of national food reserves and import policies (Podungge et al., 2025). These findings confirm that public policy has an important role in maintaining the stability of basic food prices. Macroeconomically, the increase in basic food prices also contributes to the increase in inflation, especially food inflation. Fluctuations in basic food prices have considerable weight in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), so any increase in the price of strategic food commodities has the potential to drive regional and national inflation (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023).

Uncontrolled food inflation can widen social disparities and increase poverty rates, especially in areas that rely on traditional markets as the main source of food needs. The decline in the purchasing power of low-income people due to food inflation is a serious threat to *hifz al-nafs* (protection of life/survival). In Islam, the fulfillment of basic needs (*dharuriyat*) is a right that must be guaranteed, so the instability of basic food prices is not just an economic problem, but an ethical and religious problem that demands a collective solution.

Overall, these results and discussions confirm that the increase in the price of basic necessities in the traditional market is a multifactorial phenomenon that cannot be solved with a partial approach. Synergy between the government, market participants, and the community is needed in maintaining the stability of basic food prices through strengthening the distribution system, managing food reserves, monitoring prices, and optimizing social protection programs. An integrated and sustainable approach is the key to minimizing the negative impact of rising food prices on people's welfare and food security (Ariandini et al., 2025). Government intervention through market operations is in line with the concept of *hi'bah* in Islamic Economics. When the

market mechanism fails or is manipulated, the authorities have the right to carry out ta'sir (price intervention) to protect vulnerable groups, as the goal of Maqashid Syariah (Karim, 2010).

CONCLUSION

The increase in the price of basic necessities in the traditional market is an economic phenomenon that is influenced by various interrelated factors, especially distribution disruptions, increasing production and logistics costs, supply limitations, and seasonal surge in demand. The traditional market structure that still has limitations in logistics systems, capital, and access to information causes the price of basic necessities to become very sensitive to changes in conditions at the producer and macro policy levels. This condition has a direct impact on people's ability to meet basic needs, especially low-income households who experience a decrease in purchasing power and are forced to adjust consumption patterns through reducing the quantity and quality of food. In the long term, this condition has the potential to increase the risk of food insecurity, widen social disparities, and cause business uncertainty for traditional market traders.

In addition, fluctuations in basic food prices also contribute to food inflation which can disrupt regional economic stability. Based on these findings, a comprehensive and sustainable basic food price control policy is needed through strengthening the food distribution and logistics system, managing strategic food reserves, and increasing price supervision and availability of goods in traditional markets. The government also needs to optimize price stabilization policies such as market operations and targeted food subsidies, as well as strengthen social protection programs to maintain people's purchasing power, especially vulnerable groups. On the other hand, traditional market traders are advised to improve the efficiency of stock management and strengthen cooperation with suppliers to minimize the risk of price fluctuations. With synergy between the government, market players, and the community, the stability of basic food prices is expected to be maintained so that community welfare and food security can be realized in a sustainable manner. Overall, this analysis confirms that the stability of basic food prices in the traditional market can not only be achieved through conventional macroeconomic approaches, but also requires the application of Islamic Economic values. The application of business ethics that shun *ihthikar* and *gharar* by market participants, as well as optimizing the role of the government as a *fair muhtasib* (market supervisor), is the key to realizing *economic benefits* and justice for all levels of society.

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