

**ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF BULOG RICE IN THE
PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC LAW: A STUDY IN ACEH
BESAR DISTRICT, INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The sale and purchase of rice carried out by BULOG Aceh Besar Regency has problems related to the quality of rice traded due to the storage of rice for too long by BULOG, causing moisture and water content of rice to damage the quality of rice, and consumers feel disadvantaged when consuming it. This research aims to find out how the policy of Bulog Aceh Besar in maintaining the stability of price of rice products marketed by farmers, and how the policy of Bulog Aceh Besar in maintaining and controlling the quality of rice in the process of stocking rice in the warehouse. The methods used are field research and library research. This type of research is a case study that is empirical law. Data collection techniques through interviews, observation, documentation and literature review. The research findings show the following: First, the policy of Perum BULOG Aceh Besar in maintaining the stability of rice product prices is carried out by purchasing grain based on HPP provisions, maintaining prices at the farm level and maintaining adequate stocks and overcoming emergencies, disasters and food insecurity. Second, BULOG Aceh Besar's policy of maintaining and controlling the quality of rice in the process of storing rice in the warehouse is carried out through integrated warehouse pest management (PHGU), promoting warehouse cleanliness, monitoring the implementation of commodity and warehouse maintenance, conducting preventive activities and curative pest control activities such as fumigation in case of pest infestation. Thirdly, the review of mabi' in Fiqh Muamalah on the system of controlling the quality and quantity of rice at BULOG Aceh Besar is in line with Islamic economic principles, where

BULOG, in maintaining the quality and quantity of rice, truly considers the benefits of many ummah in times of rice scarcity by not including elements of ihtikar in the form of one group's profit only.

Keywords: Bulog of the Republic of Indonesia, rice, buying and selling, Fiqh Muamalah and Islam

Abstrak

Jual beli beras yang dilakukan pihak BULOG Kabupaten Aceh Besar memiliki masalah terkait kualitas beras yang diperdagangkan yang karena penimbunan beras yang terlalu lama oleh pihak BULOG, sehingga menyebabkan kelembaban dan kadar air beras merusak kualitas beras, dan konsemen merasa dirugikan saat mengkonsumsinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui bagaimana kebijakan perum Bulog Aceh Besar dalam menjaga kestabilan harga produk beras yang dipasarkan pihak petani, dan bagaimana kebijakan Bulog Aceh Besar dalam mempertahankan dan melakukan pengendalian kualitas beras dalam proses *stocking* beras di Gudang. Metode yang digunakan ialah penelitian lapangan dan penelitian kepustakaan. Jenis penelitian ini yaitu studi kasus yang bersifat hukum empiris. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dokumentasi dan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagai berikut: pertama, kebijakan perum BULOG Aceh Besar dalam menjaga kestabilan harga produk beras dilakukan dengan pembelian gabah berdasarkan ketentuan HPP, menjaga harga ditingkat petani dan menjaga kecukupan stok serta menanggulangi keadaan darurat, bencana dan rawan pangan. Kedua, kebijakan pihak BULOG Aceh Besar dalam mempertahankan dan melakukan pengendalian kualitas beras dalam proses *stocking* beras di Gudang dilakukan dengan pengelolaan hama Gudang terpadu (PHGU), mengedepankan kebersihan gudang, monitoring pelaksanaan perawatan komoditas dan gudang, mengadakan kegiatan preventif dan kegiatan kuratif pengendalian hama seperti fumigasi apabila terjadi serangan hama. Ketiga, tinjauan *mabi'* dalam Fiqh Muamalah terhadap sistem pengendalian kualitas dan mutu beras pada BULOG Aceh Besar sudah sejalan dengan prinsip ekonomi Islam, dimana pihak BULOG dalam menjaga kualitas dan mutu beras betul-betul mempertimbangkan kemaslahatan banyak ummat di saat terjadinya kelangkaan beras dengan tidak memasukkan unsur ihtikar berupa keuntungan satu kelompok saja.

Kata Kunci: Bulog Republik Indonesia, Beras, Jual Beli, Fiqih Muamalah, dan Islam

INTRODUCTION

In the area of muamalah, it is impossible for people to live alone, not in society, because each individual cannot provide and procure his needs without involving others.¹ One form of the muamalah system can be seen as buying and selling. Buying and selling in the language is the transfer of ownership of objects through a contract of mutual exchange. Some scholars say that buying and selling is the exchange of one asset for another in a special way.² Buying and selling is a contract of mutual exchange.³ This means that buying and selling has the title for tamlik and contract, to exchange one object for another object absolutely, and for the term *syira* (buying), which is *tamalluk* (becoming property rights)⁴. In carrying out buying and selling activities, one must know the terms and conditions so that the buying and selling is valid according to Shara.⁵ As regulated in the books of fiqh. These include the existence of a contract between the two parties, the seller and the buyer, so that there is an element of sincerity, mutual consent and there is no element of coercion on either side⁶.

One of the conditions and pillars in the contract of sale and purchase is the existence of goods or objects to be traded, including the sale and purchase of rice from the Aceh Besar Regency Logistics Agency (BULOG). The Logistics Agency is a central agency directly under and accountable to the President.⁷ Specifically in the field of rice, BULOG's main tasks and functions are to support the implementation of the government's efforts to increase the production and marketing of rice by (a) controlling and implementing the government's policies in the fields of: procurement, distribution to various needy groups and provision of buffer stocks; and (b) supporting the government's efforts to mobilise private enterprises in

¹ Ali Hasan, *Berbagai Macam Transaksi dalam Islam cet. ke-1* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003).

² Hasan, Ali, *Manajemen Bisnis Syariah (Kaya di Dunia Terhormat di Akhirat)*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009)

³ Qomarul Huda, *Fiqh Muamalah*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2001).

⁴ Qomarul Huda, *Fiqh Muamalah*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2001).

⁵ Abdul Aziz Muhammad Azzam, *Fiqh Muamalat Sistem Transaksi dalam Fiqh Islam*, (Bandung: Alfabeta 2010).

⁶ Sohari Sahrani dan Abdullah Ruf'ah, *Fiqh Muamalah*, (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2011). ⁷ Article 1 Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 1969 Concerning the Organisational Structure and Main Duties and Functions of the Logistics Agency.

trading and improving rice trading facilities such as processing, storage, quality standardisation and others.⁷

Article 2 of Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 1969 on the Organisational Structure and Main Duties and Functions of the National Logistics Agency clearly states that the rice produced by BULOG should have good quality to be distributed to the public. However, in general, the rice produced by BULOG does not fulfil all rice quality parameters in accordance with the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 31/Permentan/PP.130/8/2017.⁹ So there is still a lot of rice distributed or known as Bulog rice, which is of lower quality than the rice distributed by the private sector. Therefore, BULOG must always maintain the quality of the rice it distributes and monitor it equally in all the areas where it is distributed, so as not to cause dissatisfaction with the quality of the rice and at an affordable price. If this is not done, then the sale and purchase transaction between BULOG and the buyer has not been described in accordance with Islamic law. This is because in the concept of Muamalah Fiqh, buying and selling must be carried out by the parties by fulfilling the conditions of buying and selling that have been determined, one of which is the condition of the transaction, the validity of the sale, the validity of the sale and the condition of the necessity of the sale (obligation) of the sale.⁸

The object of the transaction is an important thing to be considered by the parties because it often causes disputes in sale and purchase transactions, so to avoid this it is permissible to apply khiyar so that if the object is not liked or there is a defect that can cause the other party not to want the object of the transaction, the buyer can replace it or cancel the sale and purchase transaction.⁹ It states that when BULOG, including BULOG Aceh Besar District, buys and sells rice, it should take into account the reliability of the quality of the rice it sells, or in fiqh muamalah it's called *ma'qûd 'alaih* (the goods being traded).

Ma'qûd 'alaih is the property that passes from the hands of one party to the other, whether it's valuable or worthless. According to the Hanafis, *ma'qûd*

⁷ Article 2 Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 1969 on the Organisational Structure and Main Duties and Functions of the Logistics Agency ⁹ Asia, Penyuluh BPPSDMP, (Direktorat Jenderal tanaman Pangan, 2014).

⁸ Wahbah Az-Zuhaili, *Fiqh Islam*, Jilid V, (terj. Abdul Hayyie al-Kattani, dkk), (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2011).

⁹ Nasrun Haroen, *Fiqh Muamalah*, (Jakarta: Gaya Media Pratama, 2007).

'alaih must exist. It is not permissible to make a contract on goods that do not exist, because this may cause harm to one of the parties.¹⁰ Likewise, in terms of buying and selling rice, where the quality of the rice must be in accordance with the National quality standards or Minimum Technical Requirements (PTM) and the appropriate price is the top priority that must be carried out by Perum BULOG.¹¹

Based on preliminary observations, the researchers received information that there is often a problem in the buying and selling of rice by BULOG Aceh Besar in that the quality of the rice traded does not meet the quality standards of rice in general. This is usually due to the hoarding of rice by BULOG Aceh Besar for too long, resulting in high rice humidity and moisture content, which affects the quality of the rice, so that not a few people who buy BULOG rice feel disadvantaged because the rice does not match the purchase price when it is consumed.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of writing used in this writing is case study writing. This type of writing is a case study. Creswell defines a case study as an exploration of bounded systems or cases.¹² The research approach is descriptive qualitative, which is a certain tradition in social science that fundamentally relies on observations of humans both in their areas and in their terms.¹³ This research method is empirical law.¹⁴ Empirical legal writing, namely legal writing that is carried out by collecting data from primary data or data obtained directly from the subject of writing, which is carried out either through observation, or direct interviews.¹⁶ Primary and secondary data

¹⁰ Wiwin Azizah, *Tinjauan Hukum Islam Tentang Jual Beli Tempe dengan Bahan Dasar Campuran*, (UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2017).

¹¹ Chairul Fahmi et al., 'THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN MAINTAINING COFFEE PRICES VOLATILITY IN GAYO HIGHLAND OF INDONESIA', *PETITA: JURNAL KAJIAN ILMU HUKUM DAN SYARIAH* 8, no. 1 (1 April 2023): 37–46, <https://doi.org/10.22373/petita.v8i1.168>.

¹² Raco, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakteristik dan Keunggulannya*, (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2010).

¹³ Moleong Laxy, *Metedologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2006). ¹⁶ Salim HS, *Penerapan Teori Hukum pada penelitian Tesis dan Desertasi*, (Jakarta: Rajagrafindo, 2013).

¹⁴ 2003037702 Muhammad Siddiq Armia, *Penentuan Metode Pendekatan Penelitian Hukum* (Banda Aceh: Lembaga Kajian Konstitusi Indonesia (LKKI), 2022), <https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/22862/>.

collection techniques used were interviews with the head of BULOG Aceh Besar, the head of BULOG's rice storage warehouse, BULOG employees, farmers and rice millers. While the documentation study was conducted to obtain data in the form of written data from BULOG Aceh Besar.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Perum BULOG's Policy in Maintaining Rice Price Stability

The government assigns Perum BULOG Aceh Besar to maintain food availability and price stability at the consumer and producer levels for the staple foods of rice, corn, and soybeans. The legal basis for Perum BULOG's task is Law No. 18/2012 on food, following the explanation in Presidential Instruction No. 5/2015:

1. The policy of purchasing domestic farmers' rice grain at the government purchase price (HPP).
2. Policy on the provision and distribution of Government Rice Reserves (CBP) and the distribution of rice to low-income communities.
3. Rice importation, which is only carried out by Perum BULOG if the availability of domestic rice is insufficient, for the purpose of fulfilling stock and CBP needs, and/or to maintain domestic price stabilisation.¹⁷

Price Policy Basis Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2015

Type	Price of Presidential Instruction No.5/2015	COGS with 10% flexibility
GKP Farmers	Rp. 3.700/kg	Rp.4.070/kg
GKP Milling	Rp.3.750/kg	Rp.4.125/kg
GKG Milling (at Bulog Warehouse)	Rp.4.650/kg	Rp.5.115/kg
Milling Rice	Rp.7.300/kg	Rp.8.030/kg

Source: Perum BULOG Aceh Besar, 2022

¹⁷ Law No. 18/2012 on food, following the explanation in Presidential Instruction No. 5/2015

GKP stands for Gabah Kering Panen, GKP grain has a moisture content greater than 18% but smaller or equal to 25% of the moisture content of the grain, void / dirt greater than 10%, green / calcareous grains greater than 7% but smaller or equal to 10%, yellow / damaged grains maximum 3% and red grains maximum 3%. GKG (Gabah Kering Giling) is grain that has a maximum water content of 14% because if it is more it will break during milling, then it has a maximum content of dirt / void of 3%, green / calcareous grains a maximum of 5%, and has yellow / damaged grains a maximum of 3% and red grains a maximum of 3%.¹⁵

Perum BULOG Aceh Besar's role in national food security is to maintain government purchases (HPP) and manage government rice reserves. In carrying out its duties, Perum BULOG buys rice at a price determined by the government when the price of rice drops so that farmers do not lose, then the rice that has been purchased by Perum BULOG Aceh Besar is stored for a period of at least four months as a national rice stock reserve.

Another BULOG Aceh Besar party pointed out that BULOG's current allocation was in line with presidential directives. Perum BULOG Aceh Besar no longer distributes Raskin/Rastra because it has been transferred to the distribution of BPNT, or in-kind food assistance. BPNT is distributed monthly to beneficiary families (KPM) through an electronic account mechanism. In addition to distributing BPNT, Perum BULOG Aceh Besar also plays a role in maintaining government purchase prices (HPP) and managing government rice reserves (PCB). Perum BULOG Aceh Besar performs price stabilisation functions for several commodities by maintaining price stabilisation at the producer level, maintaining price stabilisation at the consumer level, and maintaining a certain amount of stock to intervene in times of market need.¹⁶

¹⁵ Interview with Usman as a party of Bulog Aceh Besar, 12 June 2022

¹⁶ Chairul Fahmi, "The Impact of Regulation on Islamic Financial Institutions Toward the Monopolistic Practices in the Banking Industrial in Aceh, Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun* 11, no. 2 (May 30, 2023): 667-86, <https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v11i2.923>.

In maintaining the stability of rice prices and supply at the producer and consumer levels, Perum BULOG purchases grain with HPP provisions through the procurement of rice grain, maintains prices at the farm level, and maintains adequate stocks to support the availability pillar. Through the BPNT programme to groups of Beneficiary Families (KPM), and to support the stability pillar Perum BULOG provides rice for rice price stability, overcoming emergencies, disasters and food insecurity.¹⁷

Perum BULOG Aceh Besar's public duties are mandated by Presidential Instruction No. 3/2012 on Rice Procurement Policy and Rice Distribution by the Government, which is a government intervention in national rice to strengthen food security. The three public duties of BULOG are interrelated and strengthen each other so as to realise stronger household and national food security. The three public duties are:

- a. Implementing a policy of purchasing domestic grain/rice under the provisions of the Government Purchasing Price (HPP). This activity is realised in the form of domestic grain and rice procurement by Perum BULOG Aceh Besar.
- b. Providing and channelling rice to the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) given to Beneficiary Families (KPM) every month through an electronic account mechanism used only to purchase food.
- c. Providing and distributing rice to maintain rice price stability, cope with emergencies, disasters, and food insecurity. The third activity is carried out by Perum BULOG Aceh Besar in the form of managing the Government Rice Reserve (CBP).

Policy of BULOG Aceh Besar District in Controlling Rice Quality

BULOG warehouse is a facility used to store commodity goods of Perum BULOG Aceh Besar, which is managed both administratively and operationally by Divre, Subdivre and Kasilog. The warehouse is led by a head of the warehouse (Kagud), who is under direct responsibility to the cadre and kakansilog in accordance with their position. The warehouse has the tasks of entering, storing, maintaining and releasing commodity goods

¹⁷ Chairul Fahmi and Wira Afrina, "ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ASPECTS ON DEBT TRANSFER FROM CONVENTIONAL BANK TO SHARIA BANK POST THE APPLICATION OF QANUN ACEH NO. 11 OF 2018," *Al-Mudharabah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah* 4, no. 1 (July 23, 2023): 28–39.

of Perum BULOG Aceh Besar as well as financial administration, human resources and administration.¹⁸

The principle of integrated warehouse pest management (PHGT) is the main principle in commodity treatment within Bulog. PHGT prioritises warehouse cleanliness, then monitoring the implementation of commodity and warehouse maintenance, then preventive activities (spraying) and curative pest control activities such as fumigation in case of pest attacks.¹⁹

The use of cocoon storage techniques is new to Perum BULOG Aceh Besar. In fact, only six companies in some provinces have used Cocoon to store their commodities. In Perum BULOG Aceh Besar's storage, if the rice is stored beyond its shelf life due to sub-optimal distribution, the quality of the rice will deteriorate over time as the cocoon plastic is exposed to weathering. With the success of this storage innovation trial, BULOG Aceh Besar is increasingly confident that the task of maintaining food stocks, especially rice, can be done properly and maintained at a standard quality.

For BULOG Aceh Besar, this method will in the future be part of BULOG's services in fulfilling the government's mandate to maintain food stocks at a safe level and for a longer period of time. Elements of prevention include: initial quality of commodities, hygiene and environment of warehouses, physical maintenance of warehouses, ventilation of warehouses and rotation of commodities. If preventive measures have been implemented properly and consistently, less time and effort will be required to monitor control measures. Control is a preventative and quaternary measure using both chemical and non-chemical environmental controls at Perum BULOG Aceh Besar, including spraying, fumigation and rat extermination.²⁰

The main policy undertaken by BULOG Aceh Besar in maintaining and controlling rice quality is pest management. The principle of Integrated

¹⁸ Chairul Fahmi, *Hukum dan Fenomena Sosial* (Banda Aceh: Aceh Justice Resource Centre, 2015), [//ruangbaca-fsh.ar-raniry.ac.id%2Findex.php%3Fp%3Dshow_detail%26id%3D3123%26keywords%3D](http://ruangbaca-fsh.ar-raniry.ac.id%2Findex.php%3Fp%3Dshow_detail%26id%3D3123%26keywords%3D).

¹⁹ Iwandi Iwandi, Rustam Efendi, and Chairul Fahmi, "THE CONCEPT OF FRANCHISING IN THE INDONESIAN'S CIVIL LAW AND ISLAM," *Al-Mudharabah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah* 4, no. 2 (September 29, 2023): 14-39, <https://doi.org/10.22373/al-mudharabah.v5i2.3409>.

²⁰ Nurul Maghfirah et al., "UNDERSTANDING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRADING BUSINESS," *Al-Mudharabah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah* 3, no. 2 (2022): 89-103, <https://doi.org/10.22373/al-mudharabah.v4i2.3384>.

Warehouse Pest Management (PHGT) is the main principle in commodity treatment within Perum BULOG Aceh Besar. In this activity, PHGT Aceh Besar prioritises warehouse cleanliness, then monitoring the implementation of commodity and warehouse maintenance, then preventive activities (spraying) and curative pest control activities such as fumigation in the event of a pest attack.²¹

The second policy implemented by BULOG Aceh Besar in an effort to control the weight quality in order to maintain and control the quality of rice in the process of storing rice in the warehouse is the storage of rice and grain commodities at Perum BULOG, which is carried out using two methods, namely conventional methods and unconventional methods. In the conventional method, rice and unhulled rice are stacked on a flonder with a 5, 7 or 8 lock system to ensure that the stack can stand firmly and to ensure the safety of workers in the warehouse. The unconventional storage method used by Perum BULOG Aceh Besar is an innovation in hermetic storage technology, namely the CO₂ stack technique and the use of cocoon plastic. In fact, Perum BULOG Aceh Besar has been using the CO₂ stack storage technique operationally since its inception. The use of CO₂ stacks can only be considered as meeting the economic threshold if the implementation is carried out for 9 months.

In this technique, the commodity staple is sealed as tightly as possible with special plastic, then CO₂ gas is injected until the concentration reaches a minimum of 80% and the commodity is left sealed with CO₂ gas for a long period of time in the hope that the respiration of the commodity can be suppressed and the growth of pests and fungi that may be present in the commodity can be suppressed. The use of cocoon storage is new to Perum BULOG, particularly in Aceh. The use of these two storage techniques (CO₂ and Cocoon) does not require any treatment such as fumigation/spraying, making it more environmentally friendly. The staples of the stored commodities are simply sealed with a special plastic material that is resistant to ultraviolet rays, water, weather, oxygen and carbon dioxide gas, and has an antibacterial design. The only thing that needs to be done during storage is to monitor and keep the oxygen level in the cocoon low, while for the CO₂ stack, the only thing that needs to be monitored is the CO₂ gas level. With cocoons, the increase in CO₂ gas and decrease in oxygen during

²¹ Interview with Karnawi as an employee of Bulog Aceh Besar, 12 June 2022

storage is due to the respiration of the product/organism inside the cocoon and not the result of CO₂ gas injection.

Fiqh Muamalah - Review of the Quality Control System for Rice at the BULOG in Aceh Besar District

One of the purposes of storage by Perum BULOG Aceh Besar is to stabilise prices. There are two types of price stabilisation: price stabilisation at the farm level and price stabilisation at the consumer level. When price stabilisation is implemented, if there is a drop in prices, the price at the farm level does not drop so that farmers do not lose, and Perum BULOG Aceh Besar continues to buy rice at the price set by the government so that farmers do not lose. The storage of rice by Perum BULOG Aceh Besar is very helpful for many consumers because when market prices rise, Perum BULOG Aceh Besar still sells rice at normal prices. How to stabilise prices by conducting Market Operations (OP), Market Operations are carried out when market prices spike.

Perum BULOG Aceh Besar has a non-cash food assistance programme (BPNT) since 2019, which is a transformation of the previous programme, the subsidised rice for the poor (Rastra) programme. The Rastra programme was also a transformation of the previous programme, Beras Miskin (Raskin), which was implemented in 2002. The change in the form of the programme was an effort by the government to further improve the implementation mechanism of food assistance to poor families. The Raskin programme, which later became Rastra, was considered less successful in meeting the 6T principles (Right Target, Right Amount, Treatment) based on evaluations conducted, including recommendations from the World Bank. In terms of storage, Prophet Yusuf (peace be upon him) is a good example. Based on a dream that the king of Egypt had, he realised that the land of Egypt was going to experience a long drought. at that time, the king was restless because of a dream. In his dream he saw himself standing on the banks of the Nile. The waters of the Nile went down before his eyes, the waters of the Nile sank and were exhausted, so that the river became a heap of earth without water. Then fish jumped out and were hidden in the earth of the river. Then seven fat cows came out of the river and seven lean cows. The thin cows turned into wild beasts and devoured the fat cows.

In his dream the king stood up and saw the terrible and frightening scene. He saw the cries of fat cows being eaten by lean cows. Then seven green grains of wheat appeared on the banks of the Nile, sinking into the earth, and seven dry grains of wheat appeared on the same earth. After seeing the dream, the king suddenly awoke from his sleep and was filled with fear. So the king gathered his bodyguards, the leaders of the community and people who were known to interpret dreams. As assigned in QS Yusuf verse 43: *"The king said (to the leading men of his people): Behold, I dreamt that I saw seven fat cows being eaten by seven lean cows, and seven green ears of grain and seven dry ones. O ye men of honour: Explain to me the interpretation of my dream if you can interpret dreams"*.

Prophet Yusuf (peace be upon him). Elaborating his interpretation for the king's dream that the land of Egypt will face a prosperous, fertile period for seven years, where its vegetation and all crops of rice, wheat, vegetables will experience a good harvest and bring abundant food products, then followed by a dry season for the next seven years where the Nile river no longer provides adequate water supply for dry fields, plants are damaged by pests, while the food supply, the harvest of fertile years is consumed.²²

However, Prophet Yusuf (peace be upon him) continued his statement that after experiencing the two seasons, there would be a wet year in which the rains would fall heavily on the dry lands, and the greenery would return to produce foodstuffs and delicious fruits that could be taken for drinking. The verse that confirms that the storage carried out by Perum BULOG Subdivre is the effectiveness of savings as a form of savings and an alternative in case of famine.

The effectiveness of savings as a form of savings and alternative precautions in the future has proven its efficacy for thousands of years in Egypt, when the country will face a prolonged famine. The Prophet Joseph was guided by Allah SWT. It turned out to be able to interpret the King's dream, namely that the land of Egypt would be flooded with grain and livestock harvests for the next seven years, then followed by a famine in the next period which also lasted for seven years.

²² Chairul Fahmi, "Revitalisasi Penerapan Hukum Syariat Di Aceh (Kajian Terhadap UU No.11 Tahun 2006)," *Tsaqafah: Jurnal Peradaban Islam* 8, no. 2 (May 3, 2016): 295–309, <https://doi.org/10.21111/tsaqafah.v8i2.27>.

The food strategy implemented by the Prophet Yusuf (peace be upon him) turned out to be very effective so that the results were not only enjoyed by the people of Egypt, but also the inhabitants of other drought-affected areas such as Canaan in Palestine. According to Tasmara in the Muslim personal work ethic states that:

The words frugal for a Muslim are not in order to accumulate wealth, thus giving birth to a miserly and individualistic nature. But frugal efforts are driven by the desire for a certain reserve (sufficient reserves and savings) with the thought that the wheels of life do not always run straight and smoothly. Between up (uphill direction of life) and down (downhill direction of life) will definitely occur alternately, so frugality efforts in this case are seen as an effort to estimate what will happen in the future where alternative financial precautions are one of the solutions.²³

According to Muhammad Syafi Antonio, being frugal does not mean being miserly or hunky. According to him there are main characteristics that distinguish the attitude of miser and hunks. Frugal attitude means buying something for certain needs in moderation, and not excessively. While miserly is an attitude that is too hard to refrain from spending needs, so that for his own basic needs he tries to avoid, let alone for others. Allah SWT says in QS. Al-Anbiya verse 107:

" And We have not sent you but to be a mercy to the universe".

Meanwhile, according to Taufiq Yusuf al-Wa'i in one of his books, everything in which there is benefit, whether it is gained by seeking benefits or pleasures or by avoiding or withdrawing from harm, can be classified as Mashlahah. Based on the above research, the purpose of the rice storage carried out by Perum BULOG is to achieve mutual benefit. Because with this storage, the availability of rice, the affordability of rice prices and the stability of national rice prices are maintained.

²³ Maghfirah et al., "UNDERSTANDING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRADING BUSINESS."

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The policy of Perum BULOG Aceh Besar in maintaining the stability of the price of rice products marketed by farmers in rice buying and selling transactions is carried out by purchasing grain based on HPP provisions, maintaining prices at the farm level, and maintaining adequate stock. This is done to support the pillars of availability and overcome emergencies, disasters and food insecurity.
2. The policy of BULOG Aceh Besar in maintaining and controlling the quality of rice in the process of stocking rice in the warehouse is carried out by integrated warehouse pest management (PHGU), promoting warehouse cleanliness, monitoring the implementation of commodity and warehouse maintenance, conducting preventive activities and curative pest control activities such as fumigation in the event of a pest attack.
3. The review of mabi' in Fiqh Muamalah on the system of controlling the quality and quality of rice at BULOG Aceh Besar is in line with Islamic economic principles, where BULOG in maintaining the quality and quality of rice really considers the benefits of many ummah at the time of the scarcity of rice by not including elements of ihtikar in the form of benefits for one group only. This is in line with what the Prophet Yusuf had done in facing the prolonged famine at that time.

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