

**IBN KHALDŪN’S PERSPECTIVE ABOUT EQUILIBRIUM OF PRICE**

**IN *MUQADDIMAH* BOOK**

**THESIS**

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In the name of Allah (swt),

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#### **IN *MUQADDIMAH* BOOK**

The Supervisor states that this thesis has met scientific requirements to be proposed and to be tested by the Thesis Board of Examiners

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Malang, 10 Februari 2015

Siti Khoirunnisa'

## TRANSLITERATION GUIDENCE

### A. Generally

Translitalisasi is the changing language from Arabic to Indonesian writing. It is not the translate of Arabic to Indonesian

### B. Consonant

ا	No symbol	ض	dl
ب	b	ط	th
ت	t	ظ	dh
ث	ts	ع	‘ ( <i>koma</i> upside)
ج	j	غ	gh
ح	ḥ	ف	f
خ	kh	ق	q
د	d	ك	k
ذ	dz	ل	l
ر	r	م	m
ز	z	ن	n
س	s	و	w
ش	sy	ه	h
ص	sh	ي	y

Hamzah (ء) which is signed by *alif*, when it located in the first of world so the transliteration is following the vocal, it does not signed but if it is located in the middle or in the last of world so it can signed by *koma* in up ('), opposite of *koma* ('), for changing the symbol “ع”.

### C. Vocal, length and diphthong

Every writing in Arabic language in the shape of latin writing, the vocal of *fathah* written by “a”, *kasrah* by “i”, *dlommah* by “u”, and for the length would be written with some ways:

Vocal (a) length	= a	example	قال	becomes	qala
Vocal (i) length	= i	example	قيل	becomes	qila
Vocal (u) length	= u	example	دون	becomes	duna

Specially, for ya' nisbat, it can not replaced by “i”, but it is written by “iy” for showing ya' nisbat in the last. It should be done too for the diphthong wawu and ya' after *fathah* will be written by “aw” and “ay”. Pay attention to the example bellows:

Diftong (aw)	= و	example	قول	becomes	qawlun
Diftong (ay)	= ي	example	خير	becomes	khayrun

### D. Ta'marbutah (ة)

*Ta'marbutah* is translated as “t” if it locates in the center of worlds but, if it locates in the last of world so the translate will be “h” example: المدرسة الرسالة becomes *alrisalat li al-mudarrisah* , or if it locates in the middle of words and it becomes the arrangement of *mudlaf* and *mudlaf ilayh*, so it will be translated by



“t” which is related to the next sentence, for example: *رحمة الله في* becomes *fī rahmatillah*.

E. *Sandang* words dan Lafadh al-Jalalah

Sandang word as “al” (ال) is written by the small letter, except it located in the beginning of sentence and “al” in *lafah jalalah* which is located in center of sentence (*idhafah*) should be lossed. Pay attention to the examples after:

1. Al-imam al-Bukhary said that.....
2. Al- Bukhariy in the opening of his book explained that....
3. *Ma Sya Allah kana wa malam yasya lam yakun.*
4. *Billa ‘aa wa jalla.*

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## ABSTRACT

Siti Khoirunnisa', 2015. **Ibn Khaldûn's Perspective About Equilibrium of price In *Muqaddimah* Book.** The thesis of Islamic Business Department of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Within under supervising Of H. Alamul Huda, MA.

**Keywords:** *Ibn Khaldûn's Perspective, Equilibrium of price*

Equilibrium of price is the balancing which is happen when the supply and demand is balance. The equilibrium of price will be reached when there is an agreement of seller and buyer to do the transaction with take care with the supply and demand of goods or services. As we know that Ibn Khaldûn is the expert of sociology but he also expert in economy in his classical era. This research stands as the proof of the real contribution of classical Islamic economic thinkers which have the contribution to the development in this era, because of there are little Muslim who want to learn about it.

This research has two statement of problems, they are Ibn Khaldûn's perspective about the equilibrium of price and the factors which are influence to the equilibrium of price in his era. This research uses conceptual approach and historical approach which are built by Ibn Khaldûn in his book *Muqaddimah*.

The conceptual approach is the approach to understand about the concept depend on the thought, perspective or doctrine which is developed in related issues with the theme. Beside that, the research also use historical approach which is understanding about the background of the issues related to the theme and the development of issues which are related to the theme.

This research uses secondary data in collecting method which is done by documentation technique by collecting some written sources which are relate to the theme. After that, the writer analyze all of the data collected and write it to describe about Ibn Khaldûn's perspective about the equilibrium of price and the factors which are influence to the equilibrium of price in his era. After that, the writer also analyze about the similarities and the differences between equilibrium of price concept depend on Ibn Khaldûn's concept and the contemporary concept.

There are two conclusion from this research. First, equilibrium of price is the condition when the supply and demand of goods and services is balance. Second, there are some factors which are influence the equilibrium of price. They are the capability of workers and the needed of employer, the condition of city and the population there, the additional cost of goods because of taxation, the political condition in certain place, the understanding of trader about the taste of buyers, the distance and the challenge faced by the trader, monopoly practice, and the prosperity of the population.

الملخص البحث

ستي خير النساء، عام ٢٠١٥. المنظور ابن خلدون عن توازن الأسعار في المقدمات للكتاب. البحث . القسم القانون التجاري الشريعة. الجامعة الحكيمة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف : الحاج علام الهدى الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية : منظور ابن خلدون، توازن الأسعار.

توازن السعر (سعر التوازن) هو توازن والتي يمكن أن تحدث إذا كان مستوى الطلب وتوازن المعروض من السلع. سعر التوازن يمكن أن يتحقق إذا كان التاجر والمشتري هناك اتفاق على التعامل مع الشأن إلى مستوى العرض والطلب. ونحن نعلم أن المفكر الإسلامي ابن خلدون هو عصر الكلاسيكية التي أصبحت في علم الاجتماع والخبير في شؤون الاقتصاد وقته. هذه الدراسة دليلا على أن المفكرين الإسلاميين عصر الكلاسيكية أيضا أن يكون لها مساهمة كبيرة في التنمية الاقتصادية في ظل عدم وجود المسلمين الذين يرغبون في دراسة أفكار أسلافه.

وقد اثنين من صياغة المشكلة درست هذه الدراسة، وهي وجهة نظر ابن خلدون على سعر التوازن أو سعر التوازن والعوامل التي تؤثر على توازن السعر في زمن ابن خلدون. تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج المفهوم والمنهج التاريخي وضعتها ابن خلدون في كتابه "المقدمات لابن خلدون."

مفهوم النهج هو النهج الذي يدرس مفهوم أن انتقلت من آراء ومذاهب وضعت وفقا للمواضيع التي تمت مناقشتها. النهج التاريخي أو النهج هو النهج الذي يدرس الخلفية التاريخية وتطوير تنظيم القضايا ذات الصلة بموضوع.

فحين أن البيانات التي تم جمعها في شكل بيانات الثانوية وقد تم باستخدام وثائق من خلال جمع مصادر مكتوبة تتعلق بالمواضيع مناقشتها وتحليلها وصفيًا وشم قدم لوصف منظور ابن خلدون على توازن الأسعار والعوامل التي تؤثر عليه.

في هذا البحث، والاستنتاجات اثنين ليكون الجواب لل

صياغة المشكلة التي تم تقديمها. أولاً، ما تبقى من السعر وفقاً لمنظور ابن خلدون هو الحالة التي يكون فيها طلب من عرض السلع أو الخدمات. ثانياً، هناك العديد من العوامل التي تؤثر على توازن أسعار قدرة العمال واحتياجات صاحب العمل، بشرط المدينة وسكانها هناك، وسعر إضافية في شكل ضرائب، الأوضاع السياسية في مناطق معينة، والتجار فهم أذواق المشترين، والمسافة والمخاطر التي يواجهها التجار والممارسات الاحتكارية، ورفاه السكان في مكان ما.