

## Deconstructing A Scalable Islamic Economic Model

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**ABSTRAK:** Tulisan ini berjudul Mendekonstruksi Model Ekonomi Islam yang Terukur. Bertujuan untuk menjelaskan dekonstruksi model ekonomi Islam yang terukur dengan merumuskan pertanyaan sebagai berikut: Pertama, Apa definisi ekonomi? Kedua, Apa yang dimaksud dengan teori permintaan dan teori penawaran? Ketiga, Apa yang dimaksud dengan teori ekonomi mikro Islam? Keempat, Bagaimana konsep bagi hasil?. Dan Tulisan ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, karena sumber data dan hasil penelitian dalam penelitian kepustakaan, analisis data induktif, grounded theory (menuju arah pembangunan teori berdasarkan data). ekonomi Islam adalah cabang ilmu sosial yang di dalamnya membahas perilaku manusia dalam kegiatan bisnis yang dilakukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhannya, serta bagaimana seseorang mengelola dan mendistribusikan sebagian sumber daya yang dibimbing dalam ajaran Islam sebagai upaya menciptakan dan memperoleh kemakmuran baik di dunia maupun di akhirat. Masalah ekonomi sendiri adalah bahwa dalam kehidupan manusia membutuhkan kebutuhan tertentu, dan kebutuhan tersebut tidak memiliki batasan tetapi kebutuhan manusia terkadang tidak dapat dipenuhi karena sarana kepuasan berupa barang atau jasa yang dibutuhkan sangat terbatas. konsep bagi hasil dalam keuangan Islam memiliki keutamaan menghilangkan beban bunga yang akan terus berlanjut, mengurangi kegiatan perjudian yang tidak menguntungkan, dan menunjukkan modal yang digunakan untuk membuka usaha apakah halal atau tidak sehingga dalam hal ini sangat memperhatikan konsep moral.

**Kata kunci:** Ekonomi islam, ekonomi mikro, dekontruksi mode

**ABSTRACT:** This paper is entitled Deconstructing the Measurable Model of Islamic Economics. It aims to explain the deconstruction of a scalable Islamic economic model by formulating the following questions: First, What is the definition of economics? Second, What is meant by demand theory and supply theory? Third, What is meant by Islamic microeconomic theory? Fourth, How is the concept of profit sharing? And this paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). Islamic economics is a branch of social science in which it discusses human behavior in business activities carried out to meet their needs, as well as how a person manages and distributes some of the resources guided in Islamic teachings in an effort to create and obtain prosperity both in the world and in the hereafter. The economic problem itself is that in human life requires certain needs, and these needs have no limits but human needs sometimes cannot be met because the means of satisfaction in the form of goods or services needed are very limited. the concept of profit sharing in Islamic finance has the virtue of eliminating the burden of interest that will continue, reducing unprofitable gambling activities, and showing the capital used to open a business whether halal or not so that in this case it is very concerned about the moral concept.

**Keywords:** Islamic economics, microeconomics, model deconstruction

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Deconstruction is an idea that aims to understand a conflict that is written in the text and justify the meaning that has been written in the text. The idea of deconstruction itself is not to find a text that is definitely the same as the meaning of the text. The idea

of deconstruction means believing that a text must have a contained meaning and a different meaning. Therefore, the idea of deconstruction requires a period of time to find the truth of a meaning in general consisting of one meaning that has been generally agreed upon by readers

And the idea of deconstruction itself was proposed by Jacques Derrida. The idea of deconstruction is central to the idea of postmodernism. Derrida assumes that a scientific theory is advanced in an upright manner, so it cannot be challenged or debated. The idea of Derrida that assumes related to a science can be re-examined whose evidence is ineffective, and the truth must be proven.

Furthermore, deconstruction itself runs using two forms, namely differences and delays. Distinguishing can be interpreted as trying to destabilize a content in the text, so that a different understanding arises with sentences or words that have similarities. That means when there is a sign or even more than one word that is read in a variety of different ways and will contradict each other. And this kind of difference will be eliminated by the idea of deconstruction.

Meanwhile, delay can be interpreted as a deconstruction motion that abandons a certainty of meaning that already exists. Words and symbols will be executed in such a way as to create uncertainty from existing relationships. So that the meaning becomes vague, and open to further deconstruction. So people stop formulating what cannot be formulated, which is the truth about the text.

## **2. METHOD**

In answering the problems in this study, researchers used a qualitative approach research method, because the data sources and research results in literature studies, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the formation of data-based theory). So it is expected to be able to answer the existing problems. To perfect this study, researchers use secondary data sources obtained from books, previous research, books or trusted websites that can be used as references and research reinforcements.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The definition of economics in general is one of the social sciences that studies human activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Economics is widely studied and often associated with household finances. The meaning of the word economy comes from the Greek "oikos" which means household family and "nomos" which means unity, rules and laws. So that economics according to the term the word is household rules or household management.

According to Abraham Maslow, economics is a scientific field that can solve the problems of human life through the cultivation of all available economic resources based on theories and principles of an economic system that is considered efficient and effective (Lano, 2017). Meanwhile, economics in Islam is a science that studies all human behavior in meeting the needs of his life with the aim of obtaining *falah* (world-afterlife peace & prosperity).

Human behavior here is related to the foundations of sharia as a reference for behavior and the tendencies of human nature. and the tendencies of human nature. And in Islamic economics, these two things interact with their portions to form a distinctive economic mechanism. each until a typical economic mechanism is formed with the basics of Divine values(Islam et al., n.d.).

### **3.1 Demand Theory and Supply Theory**

Demand in the economic world is often referred to as demand, which means a consumer's desire to buy a good at various price levels over a certain period of time. According to Ibnu Taimiyyah, the definition of demand is the desire for something or the amount of goods demanded (raghbah fil al-syai). Broadly speaking, demand in the understanding of Islamic economics is the same as the understanding that exists in conventional economics.

No different from demand, in Islamic economics the offer has a definition that the amount of goods or services offered must be transparent and detailed specifications, how the condition of the goods, what are the advantages and disadvantages of these goods, do not let the offer we do can harm other parties in this sense the party who submits the request for goods and services. As with demand, the definition of supply in conventional economics and Islamic economics is relatively the same(Muawanah, 2017).

During the Khulafaur Rasyidin era, the caliphs intervened in the market, both on the supply and demand sides. on both the supply and demand sides. Market intervention by the Khulafaur Rasyidin on the supply side was to regulate the amount of goods offered, such as what Umar bin Khattab when importing wheat from Egypt to control the price of wheat in Medina. Medina. While intervention from the demand side was carried out by instilling a simple attitude and avoiding consumerism. and abstaining from consumerism. Market intervention is also done by market supervision (hisbah). In this market supervision, the Prophet appointed Said bin Said Ibnul 'Ash as the head of the market center (muhtasib) in the Mecca market.

The understanding at the time was that if there were few goods available, prices would be high and if there were many goods available, prices would be low. goods, the price will be expensive and if there are many goods available, the price will be cheap. The understanding at the time of Abu Yusuf about the relationship between price and quantity only paid attention to the demand curve. pay attention to the demand curve. Abu Yusuf refuted this understanding, because in reality, a small supply of goods is not always followed by an increase in prices, and vice versa, an abundant supply of goods does not necessarily make prices cheap. Conversely, an abundant supply of goods does not necessarily make prices cheap.

When the people of the time thought that the price increase was the the result of injustice and unlawful actions of the seller, or perhaps as a result of market manipulation. as a result of market manipulation, Ibn Taymiyah immediately refuted it. He emphatically said that prices are determined by the forces of supply and demand). Prices are influenced and considered by the forces of supply and demand. (supply and demand). A good will fall in price if there is an overabundance in production or a decrease in imports of needed goods. production or a decrease in imports of needed goods. And should he reveal that a price may rise due to a "decrease in the number of goods available" or an "increase in population", it indicates that the price may rise due

to a “decrease in the number of goods available”. available” or an ‘increase in population’ indicating an increase in demand. increase in demand(Turap et al., n.d.).

### **3.2 Challenges and Obstacles**

In terms of its creed, Islamic Economics is included in the family of shara sciences. That is, the study of Islamic economics is a way, technique or human uslub in meeting primary, secondary and tertiary needs. In this case, it has been discussed in Islam or also known as the science of muamalah, which is related to economic discussions. In general, economic science theory is divided into microeconomics and macroeconomics. The word “micro” which means small, in other words microeconomic theory or microeconomics can be interpreted as economic science that is small in scope.

Microeconomic theory can be defined as a field of economics that analyzes small parts of overall economic activity. The discussion of Islamic microeconomics does not distinguish between economics as a positive and normative analysis. What is meant by positive analysis is an analysis that explains cause and effect. While normative analysis is an analysis that explains what should apply. In fact, economic problems are always explained and solved by using some assumptions that are in accordance with reality. Including an element of assumption means including thoughts or opinions that are normative(Armayanti et al., 2022).

Scope of Microeconomics Studying economics is based on various problems of limited natural resources, while human needs are unlimited, causing scarcity of natural resources. In this regard, humans are required to make good and appropriate decisions (efficient and effective) in using natural resources. This decision taken essentially concerns the economic field. Thus, whether we realize it or not, human life is inseparable from the concept of economics, both simple and complex problems.

Various approaches are used in microeconomics, including the static approach (static), comparative static (comperative static) and dynamic approach (dynamic).

- a. The static approach is an approach based on a certain time equilibrium, for example between supply and demand.
- b. The comparative static approach is an approach that compares two or more equilibrium states (regardless of the transition and adjustment period).
- c. The dynamic approach is an approach that studies the process of change over time and the process of adjustment(Ridwan, 2018).

### **3.3 Profit Sharing Concept**

The profit-sharing system is a system in which agreements or ties are made together in carrying out business activities. In the business, it is agreed to share the results of the profits that will be obtained between the two or more parties(Rahmawati et al., 2022). The size of the return depends on the business results that actually occur. So, it can be said that the profit-sharing system is one of the Islamic Banking practices. Profit sharing income is an Islamic economic system is a problem related to the distribution of business results must be determined at the beginning of the cooperation contract (akad), which is determined is the portion of each party, for example 20:80

which means that the business results obtained will be distributed by 20% for the owner of the funds (shahibul maal) and 80% for the fund manager (mudharib).

The profit-sharing system basically refers to a partnership contract, which is applied in musyarakah, mudharabah, muzaraah, mugharasah, and mukhabarah contracts. The profit-sharing system consists of two types, namely:

- a. Profit Sharing, which is the distribution of results calculated from income after deducting fund management costs. In the sharia system, this pattern can be used for the purpose of distributing the business results of Islamic financial institutions.
- b. Revenue Sharing, which is profit sharing calculated from the total revenue of fund management. In the Islamic system, this pattern can be used for the purposes of distributing the business results of Islamic financial institutions (Latifah & Abdullah, 2022).

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Economics in Islam is a science that studies all human behavior in meeting the needs of his life with the aim of obtaining fahlah (world-afterlife peace & prosperity). Demand is the desire for something or the amount of goods demanded (raghbah fil al-syai). No different from demand, in Islamic economics the offer has a definition that the amount of goods or services offered must be transparent and detailed specifications, how the condition of the goods, what are the advantages and disadvantages of these goods, do not let the offer we do can harm other parties in this sense the party who submits the request for goods and services. Microeconomic theory can be defined as a field of economics that analyzes small parts of overall economic activity. The profit-sharing system is a system in which agreements or ties are made together in carrying out business activities.

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