

ABSTRAK

Harga masker yang tinggi saat terjadinya pandemi *Covid-19* disebabkan karena adanya *panic buying* masyarakat yang memborong masker dan diperparah dengan adanya oknum-oknum tidak bertanggung jawab yang memanfaatkan hal ini untuk memperoleh keuntungan pribadi dengan menimbunan masker (ihtikar) sehingga harga masker menjadi tidak wajar. Penelitian ini berusaha untuk menjawab pertanyaan: 1) Bagaimana perlindungan konsumen terhadap kenaikan harga masker tidak wajar selama pandemi *Covid-19* berdasarkan UUPK? 2) Bagaimana pandangan Hukum Islam terhadap kenaikan harga masker tidak wajar selama pandemi *Covid-19*?

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kepustakaan (*library research*), dengan sumber data primer berupa UU, buku, dan media online, dan sumber data sekunder berupa jurnal dan artikel dan wawancara yang sesuai dan berkaitan dengan topik yang diangkat oleh penulis. Data yang diperoleh penulis kemudian dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normative. Penelitian ini bertitik berat pada bahan hukum berupa aturan atau norma sebagai bahan acuan dalam penelitian.

Hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa kenaikan harga masker yang tidak wajar sangat merugikan konsumen dan tidak mencerminkan adanya perlindungan konsumen di Indonesia. Hal tersebut telah menyalahi hak-hak konsumen yang diatur dalam pasal 4 UUPK No. 8 Tahun 1999. Dalam Hukum Islam Harga yang adil adalah harga yang tidak terlalu tinggi dan juga tidak terlalu rendah. Adanya praktik penimbunan masker (ihtikar) yang merupakan salah penyebab kenaikan harga yang tinggi saat pandemic dan termasuk dalam transaksi yang dilarang dalam Islam dan tidak sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip dalam muamalah.

Kata Kunci: Pandemi Covid-19, Perlindungan Konsumen, Hukum Islam.

ABSTRACT

The high price of masks during the Covid-19 pandemic was caused by panic. Price is an exchange rate that is equated with money or other goods for the benefit of certain goods and/or services. Changes in the price of goods up and down are influenced by the level of demand and rising production costs. The high price of masks during the Covid-19 pandemic was caused by panic buying by people who bought masks and it was exacerbated by the presence of irresponsible people who took advantage of this to gain personal gain by hoarding masks (ihtikar) so that the price of masks became unreasonable. This study seeks to answer the questions: 1) How is consumer protection against an unreasonable increase in mask prices during the Covid-19 pandemic based on UUPK? 2) What is the view of Islamic Law on the unreasonable increase in the price of masks during the Covid-19 pandemic?

This research is included in library research, with primary data sources in the form of laws, books, and online media, and secondary data sources in the form of journals, articles and Interview that are appropriate and related to the topic raised by the author. The data obtained by the authors were then analyzed using a normative juridical approach. This research focuses on legal materials in the form of rules or norms as reference material in research.

The results of the study concluded that an unreasonable increase in the price of masks is very detrimental to consumers and does not reflect the existence of consumer protection in Indonesia. This has violated the rights of consumers as regulated in Article 4 UUPK No. 8 of 1999. In Islamic Law, a fair price is a price that is neither too high nor too low. The practice of hoarding masks (ihtikar) which is one of the causes of high price increases during the pandemic is included in transactions that are prohibited in Islam and are not in accordance with the principles of muamalah.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Consumer Protection, Islamic Law.