

Conceptualizing a Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah -Based Pricing Model for Commercial Chicken Eggs in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Andi Sawe Ri Eso^{1*}, Muslimin Kara², Irwan Misbach², Nasrullah Bin Sapa², Mukhtar Lutfi², Amiruddin², and Sumarlin²

¹Universitas Negeri Makassar, 90222, Indonesia

²Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, 92113, Makassar

*Corresponding Author

Jl. AP. Pettarani, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, 90222, Indonesia

e-mail: andi.saweriesso@unm.ac.id

Received: August 10, 2026; **Revised:** September 20, 2026; **Accepted:** October 20, 2026

Abstract: This study aims to construct a concept for pricing commercial chicken eggs based on Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah (the objectives of Islamic law) in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. It employs a qualitative approach oriented towards concept building. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation, involving poultry farmers, traders/collectors, government officials, religious scholars, academics, and the general public/consumers. Data analysis was conducted thematically using NVivo software, proceeding through stages of open coding, category grouping, axial coding, selective coding, theme formation, triangulation, and concept integration. The results indicate that commercial chicken egg pricing is an economic and institutional process influenced by production and market conditions, price ranges serving as reference and coordination instruments, the role of government, information access, participation, bargaining power, and negotiations among marketing actors. The findings also reveal disparities in bargaining power and participation levels among actors, particularly the limited direct involvement of small-scale farmers in price discussions. From the perspective of Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah, the constructed pricing concept is guided by the principles of al-'adl (justice), ḥifz al-māl (protection of wealth), and al-maṣlaḥah (public interest/welfare). The resulting concept emphasizes a pricing process that is participatory, transparent, balanced, and non-detrimental, while supporting the protection of wealth and the business sustainability of all parties involved. These findings offer a conceptual contribution to the development of more inclusive and welfare-oriented pricing mechanisms for livestock commodities.

Keywords: pricing, purebred chicken eggs, maqāṣid asy-syarī'ah, al-'adl, al-maṣlaḥah

How to Cite: Eso, A. S. R., Kara, M., Misbach, I., Sapa, N. B., Lutfi, M., Amiruddin, A., & Sumarlin, S. (2026). Conceptualizing a Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah -Based Pricing Model for Commercial Chicken Eggs in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. *Journal of Economic Education and Entrepreneurship Studies*, 7(5), 303–316. <https://doi.org/10.62794/je3s.v7i5.518>

Copyright 2026 © The Author(s)

The work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)



INTRODUCTION

Price determination is one of the critical factors influencing the sustainability of layer poultry farming because egg selling prices are directly associated with farmers' income, capital protection, production continuity, and consumer affordability. In agricultural markets, prices are

shaped by interactions between supply and demand, production costs, market conditions, distribution systems, and spatial differences between production and consumption areas. Recent research on Indonesian egg markets demonstrates that layer egg prices exhibit spatial dynamics and structural changes across regions, indicating that price formation cannot be understood solely from conditions in a single local market (Zhen, et al., 2026). Similarly, research on poultry price volatility shows that price movements are associated with previous-period price dynamics and market risk, highlighting the uncertainty faced by producers in making production and marketing decisions (Mutia et al., 2024). These conditions indicate that price determination should be understood not merely as the establishment of a nominal price but as a multidimensional process involving economic, institutional, and market relationships.

Sidenreng Rappang Regency is one of the important centers of layer poultry production in South Sulawesi. Data from the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Sidenreng Rappang Regency indicate that there were 746 layer poultry farming households (RTP) with a total population of 3,794,705 birds in 2024, distributed across eleven subdistricts. The farming structure is dominated by farmers managing between 1,000 and 5,000 birds, making the economic sustainability of small- and medium-scale farmers an important component of the regional poultry agribusiness system. The scale of production has generated an extensive marketing network involving farmers, collectors, distributors, retailers, and consumers. Furthermore, the entry of eggs from outside the region, differences in interregional prices, logistics costs, and supply volumes create competitive pressures that influence the position of locally produced eggs in regional markets.

The importance of production costs in price determination is particularly evident in layer poultry farming. Feed constitutes a major component of production expenditure, while farmers must continue maintaining their laying hens even when market prices decline. Previous research on poultry farming has demonstrated the importance of production-cost calculation in determining economically viable selling prices. In the Indonesian context, recent studies have also emphasized that fluctuations in feed and other production inputs can influence farmers' profitability and price-setting decisions. These conditions create a potential mismatch between production costs and selling prices, particularly for small-scale farmers who have limited capacity to absorb market shocks. Thus, an appropriate pricing mechanism needs to consider not only market equilibrium but also the economic capacity of producers to maintain their businesses.

Within the existing pricing mechanism in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, the local government facilitates coordination among market actors and provides a price range as a reference for responding to changing market conditions. The Range Harga functions as a reference and coordination instrument, whereas actual transaction prices remain influenced by market interactions. Consequently, the price received by farmers is shaped not only by the reference-price mechanism but also by access to market information, relationships with traders, negotiation capacity, supply and demand conditions, and the bargaining position of each actor. This situation becomes more complex because market actors do not have equal access to price-setting forums or equal bargaining power. The empirical findings indicate that large- and medium-scale farmers have relatively greater access to price-related discussions, while small-scale farmers tend to have more limited direct participation and are more frequently positioned as price recipients.

This asymmetry has important economic implications.(Mubarok et al., 2024) When feed prices and other production costs increase, small-scale farmers cannot always adjust their selling prices accordingly. Under certain conditions, prolonged price pressure may reduce income, weaken working capital, reduce flock size, or encourage farmers to discontinue their businesses.

Consequently, participation in price formation should not be understood simply as the presence of farmers in a pricing forum. It also concerns their ability to communicate actual production conditions, access relevant market information, and influence negotiations concerning prices. This perspective shifts the analysis of price determination from a purely market-based approach toward a broader understanding of institutional relationships, bargaining power, and distribution of economic benefits.

The perspective of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* provides a broader normative framework for addressing these issues. Islamic economic activity is not directed solely toward efficiency and profit maximization but also toward justice, protection of economic rights, and collective welfare. The principle of *al-'adl* emphasizes justice and balance among parties, *ḥifẓ al-māl* emphasizes the protection of assets, capital, income, and economic rights, while *al-maṣlaḥah* directs economic activity toward the realization of benefits and the prevention of harm. Recent scholarship has emphasized the relevance of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* as a framework for integrating ethical, social, and sustainability considerations into contemporary economic practices (Marwah et al., 2025). In the context of agricultural commodity pricing, these principles provide a basis for examining whether price formation protects the economic interests of producers while maintaining reasonable returns for traders and affordability for consumers.

Previous studies have addressed several dimensions of poultry and agricultural pricing. Research on poultry price volatility has primarily examined price risk, market fluctuations, and statistical relationships between price movements (Mutia et al., 2024). Other studies have focused on production costs and the determination of economically appropriate selling prices. For example, research on layer poultry farming has demonstrated the relevance of full-costing approaches for determining production costs and supporting more accurate selling-price decisions. However, these approaches primarily address the economic calculation of price and do not comprehensively explain how institutional actors, participation, information access, bargaining positions, and negotiation processes interact in actual price formation. Meanwhile, the recent study of spatial egg price dynamics in Indonesia highlights regional price differences but does not integrate these market dynamics with the ethical and normative dimensions of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah*.

A further gap concerns the application of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* in the real agricultural sector. Much of the existing literature has focused on Islamic finance, governance, halal industries, and other normative economic contexts, while its application to layer poultry price formation remains limited. Moreover, studies that apply *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* to agricultural activities tend to emphasize normative assessment rather than constructing an empirically grounded conceptual model of commodity price determination. Therefore, there is a research gap concerning the integration of market dynamics, institutional mechanisms, actor relationships, participation, bargaining power, and *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* within a single conceptual framework for layer egg price determination.

Based on this gap, the present study offers a distinct contribution by positioning *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* not merely as an evaluative framework for assessing prices that have already been established, but as a conceptual foundation for constructing a layer egg price determination concept. The construction integrates empirical findings concerning the *Range Harga* mechanism, production and market conditions, actors and authority, participation, information access, bargaining positions, negotiation, and the economic consequences of prices with the principles of *al-'adl*, *ḥifẓ al-māl*, and *al-maṣlaḥah*. The use of a qualitative *concept-building* approach enables

the resulting concept to be grounded in the experiences of stakeholders while remaining normatively anchored in Islamic economic principles.

Accordingly, this study aims to construct a concept of layer egg price determination based on *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* in Sidenreng Rappang Regency by examining the mechanisms of price formation, relationships among market actors, participation and bargaining positions, and their relationship with justice, asset protection, and collective welfare. The resulting conceptual construction is expected to contribute to the development of Islamic economics in the agribusiness sector and provide a conceptual basis for strengthening price determination mechanisms that are more participatory, transparent, balanced, non-harmful, and oriented toward the sustainability and welfare of stakeholders.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research approach with a concept-building orientation to construct a concept of layer egg price determination based on *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. A qualitative approach was considered appropriate because the study sought to explore the experiences, perceptions, interactions, and meanings underlying the process of layer egg price determination among different stakeholders. Qualitative research enables researchers to understand social and economic phenomena from the perspectives of the actors involved and to develop interpretations grounded in empirical data (Creswell & Poth, 2024). The *concept-building* orientation was employed to identify empirical categories and relationships and subsequently integrate them into a conceptual construction based on the patterns emerging from the field data.

The study was conducted in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, one of the important layer poultry-producing areas in South Sulawesi. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, in which participants are intentionally selected based on their knowledge, experience, position, and relevance to the phenomenon under investigation. A total of 12 informants participated in the study, representing different positions within the layer egg marketing system. The informants consisted of three small-scale layer farmers, one medium-scale farmer, two large-scale farmers, two egg traders/collectors, two local government representatives, one religious scholar or religious leader, one academic, and one community member/consumer. The composition was designed to capture diverse perspectives because price determination involves actors with different economic interests, levels of market access, bargaining positions, institutional roles, and interpretations of justice and welfare. The inclusion of farmers with different scales of operation was particularly important for examining differences in production capacity, capital, market access, information, and bargaining capacity.

Data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews, field observations, and documentation. Semi-structured interviews were used to explore informants' experiences and perceptions regarding the mechanism of price determination, actors involved in determining prices, participation in the *Range Harga* mechanism, access to market information, bargaining positions, negotiation processes, and the economic consequences of prevailing prices. The interviews also explored perceptions of justice, protection of wealth (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), and collective welfare (*al-maṣlahah*) in relation to layer egg price determination. The semi-structured format provided a balance between consistency across interviews and flexibility to explore issues emerging from individual informants (Kallio et al., 2016). Field observations were conducted to understand production activities, marketing practices, transactions, distribution processes, and interactions among actors in the layer egg marketing chain. Documentary data, including

production data, price information, government documents, regulations, and other relevant records, were used to complement and verify information obtained from interviews and observations.

The researcher served as the primary research instrument (human instrument). The researcher was directly involved in determining the research focus, establishing communication with informants, conducting interviews and observations, interpreting the data, and developing the emerging concept. A semi-structured interview guide, observation guidelines, documentation instruments, interview transcripts, and analytical memos were used as supporting instruments. The researcher maintained an iterative process throughout data collection and analysis, allowing emerging information to be further explored, clarified, and compared across informants. This position is consistent with the characteristics of qualitative inquiry, in which the researcher plays a central role in interpreting meanings and constructing understanding from participants' experiences (Creswell & Poth, 2018)

Data analysis was conducted using NVivo 12 as a Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS). NVivo was used to organize interview transcripts and other qualitative materials, facilitate systematic coding, identify relationships among categories, and support the development of themes. The analytical process involved data familiarization, open coding, categorization, axial coding, selective coding, theme development, identification of relationships among themes, and conceptual integration. The analysis began with empirical statements obtained from informants and progressively developed into categories and themes related to production and market conditions, *Range Harga*, actors and authority, participation, information access, bargaining power, negotiation, price justice, *hifz al-māl*, and *al-maṣlahah*. These themes were subsequently integrated to construct the proposed concept of layer egg price determination based on *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah*. The systematic use of qualitative coding and thematic development is consistent with established procedures for qualitative data analysis (Walker et al., 2023) The use of NVivo further supported systematic data management and traceability between raw data, codes, categories, themes, and the resulting conceptual construction.

To ensure the trustworthiness and credibility of the findings, the study employed source triangulation, method triangulation, theory triangulation, and member checking. Source triangulation was conducted by comparing information from farmers, traders/collectors, local government representatives, academics or Islamic economics experts, religious scholars, and consumers/community members. Method triangulation was performed by comparing interview data with field observations and documentary evidence. Such triangulation strengthens the credibility of qualitative findings by allowing researchers to examine a phenomenon from multiple sources and methods (Creswell & Poth, 2018) Member checking was conducted by confirming interpretations and important findings with informants and clarifying information when differences in meaning or incomplete explanations were identified.

Finally, the empirical findings were interpreted through the framework of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah*, particularly the principles of *al-'adl* (justice), *hifz al-māl* (protection of wealth/assets), and *al-maṣlahah* (collective welfare). This analytical integration enabled the study to move beyond describing the existing pricing mechanism toward constructing a concept of price determination that emphasizes participation, transparency, balance among stakeholders, protection of economic interests, prevention of harm, and sustainability. Thus, the methodological process connected empirical evidence, qualitative coding, thematic interpretation, and *Maqāṣid*-based conceptual integration to produce the proposed conceptual construction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Existing Mechanism of Layer Egg Price Determination

The findings reveal that layer egg price determination in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is a multidimensional process involving economic, institutional, and market considerations. Based on interviews with 13 informants representing small-, medium-, and large-scale farmers, traders/collectors, local government, a religious scholar, an academic, and a community member/consumer, the price of layer eggs is not determined by a single actor or a single variable. Instead, price formation emerges from the interaction between production costs, supply and demand, distribution conditions, the *Range Harga*, institutional coordination, market information, bargaining position, and negotiation among actors.

Table 1. Group of Informants

Group of Informants	Amount
Small-scale livestock farmers	3
Medium-scale livestock farmer	1
Large-scale livestock farmer	2
Trader/collector	2
Local government	2
Islamic scholars/religious figures	1
Academic	1
The public/consumers	1
Total	13

The empirical analysis shows that the *Range Harga* functions primarily as a reference and coordination mechanism, while the actual transaction price remains responsive to market conditions and negotiations between farmers and traders. The findings therefore indicate that the existence of a reference price does not automatically determine the price received by farmers.

This finding is consistent with recent research showing that layer egg prices in Indonesia are characterized by fluctuations and market dynamics. Mubarok et al. (2024), for example, found that egg price volatility is associated with oversupply, production decisions, feed and DOC price increases, seasonal demand, and supply-chain disruptions. More recent research also demonstrates that egg markets are characterized by regional price dynamics, market integration, and price transmission, indicating that price formation cannot be understood independently from interregional market relationships.

The present study extends this market-oriented explanation by demonstrating that the operation of a reference-price mechanism is also influenced by who participates in price discussions, who has access to information, and how bargaining takes place at the transaction level. Thus, the price-setting mechanism identified in this study can be represented as:

Production and Market Conditions → *Range Harga* and Institutional Coordination → Stakeholder Participation and Information → Bargaining and Negotiation → Actual Transaction Price.

This finding is also relevant to the Indonesian policy context. Regulation of the National Food Agency No. 6 of 2024 revised reference purchase and selling prices for maize, layer eggs, and broiler meat by considering changes in production and distribution costs. This indicates that

reference-price policy itself recognizes the importance of changing cost structures. However, the present findings suggest that an effective reference-price mechanism requires not only an appropriate numerical reference but also an institutional process that enables relevant stakeholders to access information and communicate their economic interests.

Accordingly, the *Range Harga* identified in this study should not be interpreted as a rigid price-control instrument. Rather, it operates as an institutional reference point within a broader market process.

Actors, Authority, and Participation in Price Formation

The analysis of the 13 informants reveals a layered and asymmetric structure of actors and authority. Local government plays an institutional role as facilitator, mediator, coordinator, and provider of information. Large- and medium-scale farmers have relatively greater access to communication and price discussions, while small-scale farmers tend to have more limited direct involvement in formal price discussions. Traders and collectors occupy an important position in transactions and distribution, while consumers influence price formation primarily through demand.

This finding is important because the concept of “price authority” cannot be reduced to formal government authority. The empirical evidence indicates that formal authority, participation in price forums, and bargaining power in transactions are different dimensions of influence. Government may facilitate coordination without directly determining the final transaction price, whereas farmers and traders may exercise greater influence through negotiation and market transactions.

The three small-scale farmer informants consistently described limitations in their direct participation in price discussions and indicated greater dependence on prices prevailing in the market. In contrast, the large- and medium-scale farmers described greater access to communication and coordination concerning prices. This does not necessarily mean that small-scale farmers are completely excluded from the pricing system. Rather, the findings indicate a difference in the degree of participation and capacity to influence price outcomes.

This distinction is theoretically important. Participation should not be assessed merely by asking whether an actor is formally present in a forum. Meaningful participation also requires access to relevant information and sufficient bargaining capacity to communicate economic interests. The findings therefore identify participation, information access, and bargaining position as interconnected dimensions of price formation.

Recent research on agricultural pricing supports the importance of transparent and accessible pricing mechanisms. A 2025 qualitative study of agricultural seed pricing in Aceh, for example, found that limited dissemination of pricing information contributed to non-transparent pricing that was difficult for farmers to access, and recommended pricing mechanisms that are transparent and adaptive to market conditions. Although the commodity and institutional context differ, this supports the present finding that information accessibility is not merely an administrative issue but part of the fairness of a pricing mechanism.

Production Costs, Market Conditions, and Bargaining Position

The findings demonstrate that actual layer egg prices are influenced by several interrelated factors, including feed costs, production volume, supply availability, demand, egg quality, distribution costs, and interregional competition. These factors explain why the actual transaction price may differ from the reference price.

Among these factors, production costs are particularly important from the farmers' perspective. (Fatmah et al., 2023),(Anzani et al, 2026)The informants reported that increases in

feed costs place pressure on production economics, particularly when selling prices do not adjust proportionally. The dissertation findings further indicate that prolonged pressure between production costs and selling prices can reduce income and erode productive capital, with greater implications for small-scale farmers whose financial and bargaining capacities are more limited.

This finding is consistent with recent evidence from Indonesia. (Mubarok et al., 2024) identified increases in feed and DOC prices, supply constraints, demand fluctuations, and distribution disruptions as important factors associated with chicken and egg price volatility. Similarly, (Mutia et al., 2024) demonstrated that price dynamics in livestock commodities involve volatility and market risk, reinforcing the importance of price information and reference mechanisms for producers.

However, the present study adds another dimension: the economic consequences of price dynamics depend not only on the market conditions themselves but also on the actor's bargaining position. Two farmers facing the same market price may experience different economic consequences if their production costs, market access, information, and negotiating capacity differ.

The findings therefore suggest the following relationship:

Production Costs + Market Conditions → Information Access → Negotiation Capacity →
Bargaining Position → Price Outcome → Income and Business Sustainability.

This relationship is important for understanding the position of small-scale farmers. Their vulnerability should not be attributed solely to production scale. Rather, it emerges from the interaction between relatively limited production capacity, financial resources, information access, participation, and bargaining power.

Information Transparency and Negotiation as Mechanisms of Price Formation

The findings further show that information is an important component of bargaining. Informants indicated that information about market prices, demand, and prevailing prices is obtained through interactions among farmers, traders, government channels, and other communication networks. Consequently, access to timely information affects an actor's ability to evaluate whether a proposed price is reasonable.

This finding indicates that information functions not merely as an input for decision-making but as a component of economic bargaining capacity. An actor who possesses better information regarding market conditions is better positioned to negotiate, while limited information may increase dependence on prices communicated by other actors.

The role of information is particularly relevant in a commodity market characterized by price fluctuations. Recent research on layer eggs in Indonesia has demonstrated persistent price dynamics and regional differences, while the latest studies emphasize the importance of market integration and price transmission in explaining how prices move between market levels and regions. (Mubarok et al., 2024),(Ida et al., 2024)

Therefore, the results of this study suggest that improving the pricing mechanism cannot be limited to establishing a reference price. It should also include transparent dissemination of production-cost information, market prices, supply-demand conditions, and relevant distribution costs.

This finding strengthens the conceptual position that:

Price transparency is a prerequisite for meaningful negotiation, while meaningful negotiation is an important condition for balanced bargaining.

In the context of the present study, this becomes one of the empirical foundations for constructing a Maqāṣid-based price-setting concept.

Table 2. Group of Informants

Group of informants	Key findings
Small-scale livestock farmers	limited participation, feed cost pressures, weaker bargaining position
Mid-scale livestock farmer	have greater access to communication/negotiation
Large-scale livestock farmer	more involved in price communication
Trader/collector	plays a role in transactions, distribution, and demand information
Government	facilitator, mediator, coordinator
Islamic scholar	<i>al-'adl, trust, honesty, prevention of mafsadah</i>
Academic	producer–consumer–market mechanism balance
Consumer	affordability and market needs

Price Determination from the Perspective of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah*

The integration of empirical findings with *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* indicates that the quality of price determination should not be assessed solely from the final price. It should also be assessed through the process of price formation, stakeholder participation, information transparency, balance of interests, economic consequences, and prevention of excessive harm. The analysis identifies three central principles: *al-'adl*, *ḥifẓ al-māl*, and *al-maṣlaḥah*.

Recent literature reinforces the relevance of this approach. (Marwah et al., 2025) argue that *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* has increasing relevance as a foundational paradigm for ethical and inclusive Islamic economic practices, although its practical implementation requires institutional adaptation rather than merely formal interpretation.

***Al-'Adl*: Justice in the Price-Setting Process**

The principle of *al-'adl* constitutes the primary normative foundation for evaluating price justice. In this study, justice is understood as a combination of a reasonable price, balanced interests, proportional participation, transparency, and the absence of excessive harm to any party.

The findings show that justice cannot be understood merely as equality of prices among actors. Instead, justice also concerns whether stakeholders have an adequate opportunity to participate, obtain information, and negotiate. The different positions of small-, medium-, and large-scale farmers therefore become relevant to understanding the procedural dimension of price justice.

This interpretation is supported by recent qualitative research applying *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* to agricultural economic practices. (Arifin et al., 2025) for example, found that agricultural trading practices involving economically vulnerable actors can raise questions concerning economic justice and *ḥifẓ al-māl*. Other recent research on agricultural transactions has similarly linked transparency, fair pricing, and economic sustainability with the objectives of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah*.

The present study therefore conceptualizes *al-'adl* as having two interconnected dimensions:

Procedural justice → participation, information, transparency, negotiation

Distributive justice → reasonable price, balanced interests, and non-excessive harm.

***Ḥifẓ al-Māl*: Protection of Productive Assets and Income**

The second principle is *ḥifẓ al-māl*, which in the context of layer poultry farming relates to the protection of productive capital, income, legitimate economic interests, and business continuity.

The empirical findings indicate that when feed and production costs increase without adequate adjustment in selling prices, farmers may experience reduced income and pressure on productive capital. This issue is particularly relevant to small-scale farmers. Importantly, *ḥifẓ al-māl* does not mean that farmers must always receive a guaranteed profit. Rather, it implies that the pricing mechanism should avoid conditions that produce excessive economic harm and threaten the continuity of legitimate productive activity.

This interpretation is consistent with recent Maqāṣid-based research emphasizing wealth protection as an important dimension of economic justice. (Arifin et al., 2025) for example, found that economic practices that place vulnerable agricultural actors in financially disadvantageous positions may undermine *ḥifẓ al-māl*.

Accordingly, consideration of production costs becomes an important component of a Maqāṣid-based price-setting mechanism. The price should remain market-responsive but should also be sufficiently informed by the economic realities of production.

***Al-Maṣlaḥah*: Balancing Producer, Trader, and Consumer Interests**

The third principle is *al-maṣlaḥah*. The findings indicate that the objective of price determination should not be limited to maximizing the interests of producers or consumers. Instead, it should seek a reasonable balance among farmers, traders, and consumers.

A price that is excessively low may threaten the continuity of farmers' businesses, whereas an excessively high price may reduce consumer affordability. Therefore, *al-maṣlaḥah* requires consideration of the broader consequences of pricing decisions.

The empirical findings emphasize that changes in production costs, supply, demand, distribution, and interregional competition should be incorporated into the evaluation of price reasonableness.

Recent research similarly emphasizes that *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* can provide an ethical and inclusive framework for economic governance rather than merely a normative test of formal compliance. Thus, the present study extends the application of *al-maṣlaḥah* into the operational process of agricultural commodity price formation.

Integration of Empirical Findings into the Concept-Building Process

The NVivo-based analysis produced several interrelated themes: price-setting mechanisms; actors and authority; participation and information access; bargaining position and negotiation; production and market factors; economic impacts; price justice; and Maqāṣid values. The integration of these themes constitutes the central *concept-building* stage of the study.

The first relationship identified is between production and market conditions and the *Range Harga*. Production costs, supply, demand, distribution, quality, and interregional competition create the economic context in which the reference price is discussed.

The second relationship concerns institutional coordination and actor structure. The government provides facilitation and coordination, while farmers and traders interact within the market. However, the degree of participation and bargaining capacity differs among actors.

The third relationship involves information and negotiation. Information transparency affects the ability of actors to assess market conditions and negotiate the price.

The fourth relationship concerns price outcomes and economic sustainability. Prices affect farmers' income, productive capital, and business continuity.

The final relationship integrates these empirical dimensions with *al-'adl*, *ḥifẓ al-māl*, and *al-maṣlaḥah*. The resulting conceptual sequence is.

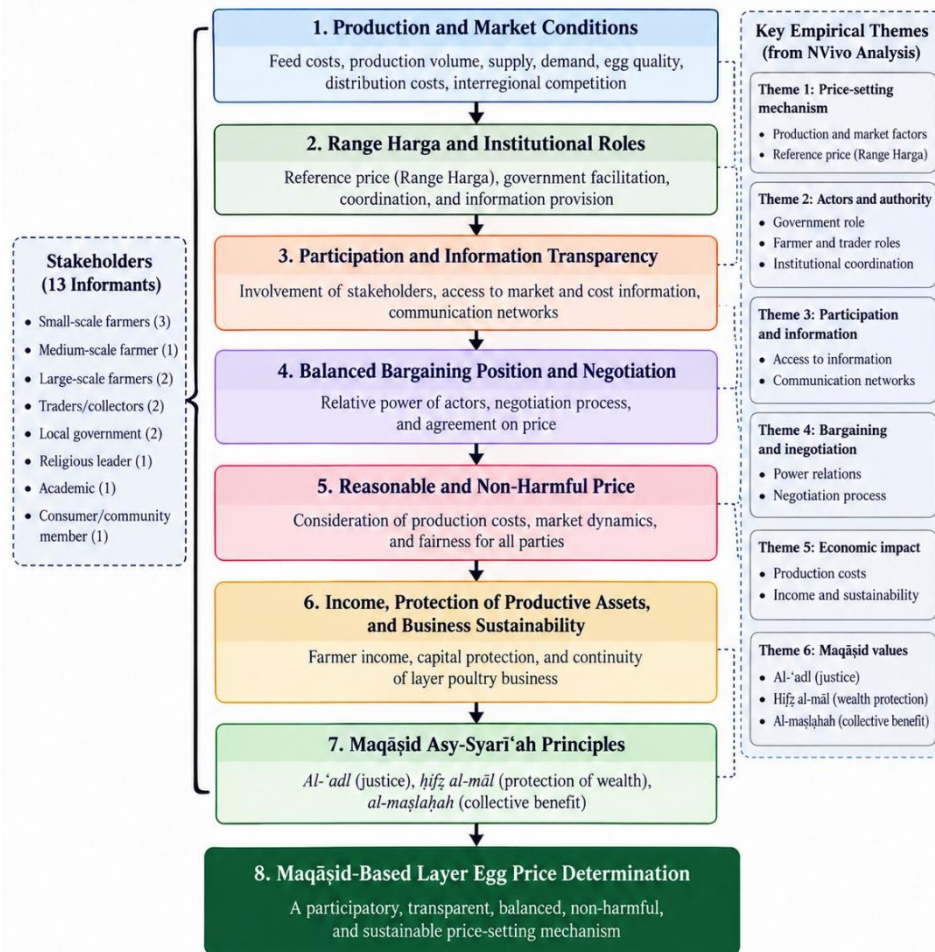


Figure 1. Conceptual Sequence of Maqasid-Based Layer Egg Price Determination

The Concept of Maqāṣid-Based Layer Egg Price Determination

Based on the integration of the empirical findings and the *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* framework, this study proposes that layer egg price determination should be understood as a process rather than merely a price outcome.

The concept developed in this study can be formulated as follows:

Maqāṣid-based layer egg price determination is a participatory, transparent, balanced, and non-harmful process of price formation that considers production and market conditions, stakeholder participation, information transparency, bargaining balance, and negotiation in order to realize justice (*al-'adl*), protect productive wealth and legitimate economic interests (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), and achieve collective benefit (*al-maṣlaḥah*) sustainably.

This formulation represents an important conceptual extension. The study does not propose replacing the market mechanism with administrative price determination. Instead, it proposes strengthening the institutional and ethical conditions under which the market mechanism operates.

Thus, *Range Harga* remains important, but its effectiveness should be supported by:

1. inclusive stakeholder participation;
2. transparent and accessible price information;
3. consideration of relevant production costs;
4. recognition of differences in bargaining positions;
5. negotiation that allows proportional representation of interests;

6. protection of productive assets and business continuity; and
7. balance between producer welfare and consumer affordability.

This is consistent with recent evidence that reference-price policy can influence price transmission, while the effectiveness of such policy remains connected to market-level implementation and adjustment. (Rezki et al., 2026)

Novelty and Theoretical Contribution

The main novelty of this study lies in positioning *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* not merely as an evaluative framework but as a foundation for constructing an empirical concept of agricultural commodity price determination.

Existing research on layer egg prices has predominantly examined volatility, market integration, price transmission, price risk, and market mechanisms. Recent Indonesian studies demonstrate the importance of these dimensions in understanding egg-price dynamics. (Khairunnisa & Andani, 2026), (Kusuma & Gebrial, 2025)

Meanwhile, recent *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* studies have emphasized justice, wealth protection, inclusiveness, and ethical economic governance.

The present study connects these two bodies of knowledge by constructing a conceptual pathway: Market and Production Reality → Institutional Price Reference → Participation and Information → Bargaining and Negotiation → Price Justice → *Ḥifẓ al-Māl* → *Al-Maṣlaḥah*.

“How should the price be formed so that the process is participatory and transparent, bargaining positions are balanced, productive assets are protected, and the resulting price generates broader benefit?”

This provides the theoretical contribution of the study: price justice is conceptualized as the integration of procedural justice, economic protection, and collective benefit within an empirically grounded price-setting mechanism.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that the determination of layer egg prices in Sidenreng Rappang is a multidimensional process shaped by production and market conditions, the use of *Range Harga* as a reference and coordination mechanism, institutional roles, stakeholder participation, information access, bargaining positions, and negotiation processes. The findings indicate that *Range Harga* does not function as the sole determinant of actual prices, because price formation remains influenced by market conditions and interactions among farmers, traders, government, and consumers. Differences in participation and bargaining positions were also identified, particularly in the relatively limited direct involvement of small-scale farmers in price discussions. These findings demonstrate that price determination cannot be adequately understood solely through supply–demand mechanisms, but must also consider institutional and relational dimensions.

From the perspective of *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah*, the empirical findings were integrated into three principal dimensions: *al-'adl*, *ḥifẓ al-māl*, and *al-maṣlaḥah*. *Al-'adl* emerges as the basis for ensuring reasonable prices, balanced interests, transparency, and the avoidance of excessive harm. *Ḥifẓ al-māl* is reflected in the protection of farmers' income, productive capital, and business continuity, while *al-maṣlaḥah* represents the broader orientation toward benefits for farmers, traders, consumers, and the sustainability of the market system. This interpretation is consistent with recent studies that position *Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī'ah* as an ethical and contextual framework for protecting economic assets, supporting sustainable livelihoods, and promoting collective welfare in agricultural and economic practices (Anwar & Mawadah, 2026)

Accordingly, the study constructs the concept of Maqāṣid-Based Layer Egg Price Determination as a pricing process that integrates production and market conditions, institutional coordination, inclusive participation, information transparency, balanced bargaining positions, and negotiation to produce prices that are reasonable and non-harmful. The concept is empirically derived through NVivo-assisted *open coding*, *axial coding*, and *selective coding*, followed by the integration of categories and themes into a conceptual structure. The resulting concept positions *Maqāṣid Asy-Syari'ah* not merely as an evaluative framework, but as a conceptual foundation for constructing a more participatory, transparent, balanced, and sustainable mechanism of layer egg price determination. This finding extends recent Maqāṣid-oriented agricultural research that emphasizes justice, wealth protection, market access, and community welfare as interconnected dimensions of sustainable economic practice. (Dwi et al., 2025).

REFERENCES

- Anwar, K., & Mawadah, S. (2026). Mosque-Based Economic Empowerment Through Agricultural Buyouts At Nurul ' Ashri Mosque : A Hifz Al-Mal Perspective. *Ekonomika Syariah*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30983/es.v10i1.11158>
- Anzani, Y. J. N. (2026). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang mempengaruhi Pendapatan Peternak Ayam Ras Petelur di Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota. *Of Sustainable Agriculture Extension*, 3(1), 22–41. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47687/JoSAE.v3i1.1251>
- Arifin, R., Syaputra, A. D., Triyanto, A., Samawi, M. W., Toni, A., & Candra, R. (2025). Wage sale and purchase practices among agricultural workers in Curup , Bengkulu : A Maqashid Shariah perspective on economic justice and wealth protection. *Of Islamic Economic Lariba*, 11(1), 357–380.
- Creswell;Poth. (2024). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design* (5th ed.). Sage.
- Dwi, K., Rahayu, A., Adawiyyah, R. Al, & Malang-indonesia, U. I. (2025). Reforming The Ijon Contract Through A Maqassid Al - Ahari'ah. *El Aswaq*, 6(1), 34–47.
- Fatmah,;Nurmala,; Marhayani, P. (2023). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Produksi Usaha Peternakan Ayam Ras Petelur Di Desa Tende Kabupaten Tolitoli. *Jago Tulis*, 3(1), 29–35. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56630/jago.v3i1.264>
- Ida, Z. nur Z. J. E. S. D. M. (2024). Dinamika Pasar Komoditas Pangan Strategis: Analisis Fluktuasi Harga Dan Produksi. *Ilmiah Pertanian*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35138/paspalum.v12i1.700>
- Khairunnisa, N. P., & Andani, A. (2026). Volatilitas, integrasi, dan transmisi harga telur ayam ras di wilayah Sumatera. *APK*, 24(1), 73–91. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21082/akp.v24n1.2026.73-91>
- KusumaTriyandita, V. A. kusuma A. ivo G. H. (2025). Analisis volatilitis harga dan integrasivertikal pasar Bebas di Indonesia. *Of Agribusinessand Sustainable Agriculture*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52655/2hv8k179>
- M, K. & J. pietila H. K. (2016). Systematic methodological review: Developing a framework for a qualitative semi-structured interview guide. In *American Psychological Association*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.13031>
- Marwah, A., Sapa, N., & Syatar, A. (2025). Integrating Maqashid al-Shariah into Islamic Economic Practices : A Contemporary Analytical Framework and Its Applications. *El- Kahfi Journal Of Islamic Economic*, 6(1), 36–44. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.58958/elkahfi.v6i01.456>
- Mubarok, A. F., Setiadi, A., Wulandari, S., Yusuf, E. S., Diponegoro, U., Tengah, J., Koperasi, R., Selatan, J., & Jakarta, D. K. (2024). Volatilitas harga daging dan telur ayam ras di Indonesia. *AKP Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian*, 22(2), 151–167. <https://doi.org/10.21082/akp.v22n1.2024.151-167>
- Mutia, I. S. A. A. (2024). Unraveling the Dynamics Price Volatility and Risk of Live Broiler Chicken

- in Jawa Tengah Province. *Management of Agribisnis*, 21(3), 348–359.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17358/jma.21.3.348>
- Poth, C. &. (2018). *Qualitative Inquiry Research Design* (published by SAGE in 2018 (ed.); 4th editio). Business Science Daily.
- Rezki, F. N., Feryanto, & Burhani, A.-M. A. I. (2026). *Analisis Transmisi Vertikal dan Kebijakan Harga Telur Ayam Ras di Indonesia*. IPB University.
- Walker, K., Griffiths, C., & Jiang, H. (2023). Understanding the Underlying Mechanisms of Action for Successful Implementation of Social Prescribing. *Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 13(2), 41–56. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ojpm.2023.132004>
- Zhena, S. R. A. R. Z. ofhatiaz. (2026). DINAMIKA SPASIAL HARGA TELUR AYAM RAS DI INDONESIA : *Agribisnis Indonesia*, 14(1), 220–235.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.29244/jai.2026.14.1.220-235>