

BAHAN AJAR



MATA KULIAH : EKONOMI MONETER ISLAM

KODE MK : EI 8460

**PROGRAM STUDI EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH
YOGYAKARTA
2019**

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Yogyakarta, 29 Mei 2019

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A. UANG DALAM PERSPEKTIF EKONOMI ISLAM

1. Uang dalam Islam

Nature and Functions of Money

- a. At the very early stage of Islamic tradition Umar bin Khattab, he had stated his intention to make money from camel leather but not be implemented because of fear of the extinction of these camels.
- b. The money according to Ahmad Hanbal is something that all quite and acceptable.
- c. According to Qudamah bin Jafar, money has been created out of human need to exchange goods with each other. He was thought that barter exchange so difficult to be applied because the absence of a common measure of value.
- d. Muslim philosopher always tried to synthesize between Aristotle's views and Islamic teachings on ethics, money measures value of various goods and services. He considers gold in its capacity of money, as 'the standard for all and everything'.
- e. Ibn Taymiyyah mentioned the two important functions of money: measurement of value and medium of exchange.

2. Uang dalam Ekonomi Konvensional

1. Debasement, Inflation and Quantity Theory of Money.

Muslim scholars have been very cautious about the preservation of standard money.

- a.) Al-Ghazali dealt with the problems of counterfeiting and currency debasement which generally took the form of mixing of inferior metals with gold or silver coins, or mutilation of the metallic content or simply 'shaving' or 'shedding' of some of the metals. Circulation of one bad dirham is worse than stealing a thousand dirhams, for the act of stealing is one sin and it finishes once committed but circulating bad money is bad 'innovation' which affects many who use it in transactions. But coins of mixed metals are acceptable if the