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Implementation Of The Subsidized Fertilizer Pricing Policy For Farmers And Retail Outlets In Probolinggo: An Analysis From The Perspective Of Maqasid Syariah

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy for farmers and retail outlets in Probolinggo Regency and to evaluate it from the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia. This study employs a qualitative case study approach through interviews, observations at fertilizer retail outlets, and analysis of sales documents. The research findings indicate that the implementation of the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy still faces uncertainty regarding pricing practices at the retail level, creating a dilemma between compliance with the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and the sustainability of retail operations. Nevertheless, adjustments have been made to enable farmers to purchase fertilizer at prices that are relatively in line with the MRP, accompanied by transparency regarding retail operating costs. The novelty of this study lies in its integration of the analysis of subsidized fertilizer pricing policies involving farmers and retail outlets within the framework of Maqasid al-Sharia, a topic rarely addressed in previous literature, which generally focuses only on either distribution or agricultural productivity separately. The findings of this study contribute to the development of Islamic economic studies, particularly in the area of public policy in the agricultural sector. The implications of this study suggest that fertilizer subsidy policies need to strengthen mechanisms for price transparency, distribution oversight, and the balance of interests between farmers and retail outlets to align with the principles of justice (ʿadl) and public interest (maslahah) in the Maqasid al-Sharia. It is hoped that these findings will serve as a basis for policymakers to improve the fertilizer subsidy system, making it more equitable, effective, and sustainable.

Introduction

Fertilizers are used to enrich the soil in order to produce stable, high-quality food crops. The use of fertilizers is believed to have begun when humans first discovered agriculture more than 5,000 years ago. The earliest forms of fertilization to improve soil fertility can be found in ancient human civilizations in regions surrounding the Nile, Euphrates, and Indus rivers, as well as in China, Latin America, and elsewhere (Firmansyah et al., 2023). Subsidized fertilizers are those for which the government

provides assistance with the purchase and distribution to benefit farmers. (Raharjo, 2025) Fertilizer is one of the key agricultural inputs that plays a significant role in improving crop yields in Indonesia. In line with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia's strategy to increase agricultural production to support food security and sovereignty, this has led to an increase in the use of compound fertilizers nationwide. (Erwin Indra Prasetyo, 2023) Fertilizer is a crucial element in supporting agricultural production, and selecting the appropriate type of fertilizer will have a positive impact on improving the quality of agricultural yields. To implement balanced fertilization, there must be access to affordable fertilizer. (Lestari & Wijayanto, 2022) Government-subsidized fertilizer distributed to the public is a form of government assistance. The government strives to provide subsidized fertilizer so that farmers are not burdened by extremely high fertilizer prices. It is hoped that the availability of this subsidized fertilizer will encourage farmers to manage their agricultural businesses more effectively. (Painneon et al., 2022) In addition to land, labor, and capital, fertilizer also plays a role as a factor that increases agricultural yields. (Amanda & Sasmita, 2024) Subsidized fertilizer serves as an important tool for the government to improve agricultural yields, maintain food price stability, and reduce production costs for smallholder farmers. Natural or organic fertilizers are often referred to as compost, manure, and guano. In addition, there are synthetic (inorganic) fertilizers made by mixing chemical components rich in nutrients. These fertilizers serve a similar purpose to organic fertilizers, namely to improve soil fertility and support optimal plant growth to increase crop yields. Inorganic fertilizers are generally mass-produced by PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) and include various types such as TPS, urea, Rustika, Nitriphonska, ZA, Ponska, KCI, TSP, SP36, NPK BASF, Pupuk Cantik, NPK Mutiara 16-16-16, potassium nitrate, potassium sulfate, foliar fertilizer, calcium nitrate, calcium boron compound, and dolomite. (Wahyu Priandanata, Danni Andreas, 2024).

The fertilizer subsidy policy is a government initiative to provide sufficient agricultural inputs at prices that are affordable to farmers. Subsidized fertilizers are regulated commodities, and their procurement and distribution receive financial support from the government to meet farmers' needs. The objective of this fertilizer subsidy policy is to alleviate the financial burden on farmers in procuring and using fertilizers for their agricultural operations. This is a government effort to ensure the availability of fertilizer for farmers at a predetermined price, namely the Maximum Retail Price (MRP). (Naiborhu & Tarigan, 2023) The fertilizer subsidy policy aims to improve farmers' financial capacity to acquire fertilizer. The use of fertilizer is crucial in efforts to improve rice quality and increase total rice yields. Therefore, fertilizer serves as a vital tool for farmers. Fertilizer application must be adjusted to the recommended rates based on the size of the farmland owned by the farmer. However, in practice, it is evident that farmers' ability to purchase fertilizer is declining, causing them to pay less attention to the recommended fertilization rates. Non-compliance with these recommended fertilizer application rates results in a decline in both the quantity and quality of rice yields. (Sriwulandari et al., 2024) The Fiscal Policy Agency (2017) also identified a number of problems arising from the presence of two types of fertilizer on the market (subsidized and non-subsidized), including: the mixing of subsidized and non-subsidized fertilizers; the spread of information about the scarcity of subsidizedfertilizers, which causes prices to spike; hoarding; and the repackaging of

subsidized fertilizers into non-subsidized ones, among others. (Prasaktiyoga Adiraputra, 2021)

Agriculture is a strong and promising sector. The agricultural sector plays a vital role in the national economy as a food supplier. The role of the agricultural sector can be viewed comprehensively: first, as a food supplier for the public, it plays a vital role in ensuring national food security; second, the agricultural sector produces raw materials that can be used to boost the industrial and service sectors; third, the agricultural sector generates foreign exchange through exports and imports; and fourth, the agricultural sector provides capital for the development of other sectors. (Rozci, 2024) Agriculture plays a crucial role in providing food for the public and supporting other sectors. Agriculture plays a significant role in the domestic economy and is a key contributor to GDP in a number of developing countries (FAO, 2021); it produces raw materials to enhance industrial and service products, reduces foreign exchange outflows from exports or import substitutes, offers market opportunities for industrial sector products, and can provide capital for the development of other sectors. (Ieke Wulan Ayu et al., 2022) The agricultural sector is a development area that plays a crucial role; its existence is vital for ensuring food availability to meet the basic needs of the population. (Fahrudin et al., 2023) Within the framework of sustainable development, agriculture is a comprehensive system that utilizes human resources, natural resources, and technology to improve the well-being of society. (Sidharta et al., 2024) The agricultural sector plays a strategic role in contributing to the supply of food and industrial raw materials, as a contributor to GDP, a generator of foreign exchange, an employer of labor, a primary source of income for rural households, and a provider of animal feed and bioenergy. (Maman et al., 2021) Agricultural development to support the nation's food security is a top priority for the government. In this context, the government has implemented policies to strengthen food security and mitigate the effects of extreme weather conditions that could disrupt national agricultural yields, specifically by providing direct assistance in the form of high-quality seeds and subsidized fertilizers distributed through farmers' groups. (Pranowo, 2024).

The agricultural sector is a vital source of food for the public and plays a crucial role in the economy. Therefore, government involvement is essential to advance the agricultural sector and improve farmers' well-being. A common problem in the agricultural sector is the vulnerability of crops to pests and diseases, compounded by natural disasters that occur almost every year, leading to a high risk of crop failure. In addition, there are also issues related to food production inputs, such as subsidized fertilizers. (Amanda & Sasmita, 2024) The food crop sector has always played a vital role in people's lives and is quite significant in national development efforts overall. Indonesians rely on rice as their staple food; therefore, the basic need for rice must be met to ensure the stability of the national food supply, as the demand for rice among the Indonesian population is relatively high. Consequently, farmers are considered vital in maintaining a stable national rice supply for the Indonesian people. (Harianto & Ak, n.d.) Food security is a crucial element, as it pertains to food crops that produce food as a source of energy to ensure human survival. Currently, Indonesia is focusing on four crop types that are top priorities in the development of the food crop sector: rice, corn, soybeans, and cassava (Iswarini, 2024). Food security is a global issue that continues to receive attention, particularly in relation to climate change, land degradation, and rising population growth. Research shows that climate change can alter rainfall patterns and temperatures, which in turn affect agricultural productivity. Therefore, it is important

to evaluate the impact of sustainable agriculture on food security in rural areas to ensure a stable and sustainable food supply. Food security encompasses the aspects of food availability, access, utilization, and stability that must be met in a given region. (Bahari et al., 2024)

The implementation of the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy in Probolinggo is analyzed from the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia by evaluating the extent to which this policy fulfills its primary objective—namely, creating maslahah (Sharia objectives)—while taking into account the five fundamental aspects of protection: hifz al-nafs (protecting life), hifz al-mal (protection of property), hifz al-`aql (protection of the mind), hifz al-nasl (protection of the next generation), and hifz al-din (protection of religion). This policy is viewed positively in safeguarding hifz al-mal by stabilizing prices and reducing farmers' production costs, as well as supporting the sustainability of farming operations. However, its implementation sometimes faces challenges, such as distribution irregularities that result in unequal allocation, which in turn can hinder the achievement of the greater public good, especially if the selling price at retail outlets exceeds the Maximum Retail Price (HET). From the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia, the implementation of policies related to subsidized fertilizer prices in Probolinggo shows significant potential for achieving the public interest, but its performance still requires improvement. Based on the principles of Maqasid al-Sharia, this policy should be effective in protecting farmers' wealth and the sustainability of their agricultural businesses, as well as meeting their livelihood needs and those of their descendants.

To achieve the desired goals, a comprehensive evaluation of the distribution system, oversight of selling prices, and improvements to the regulations governing the distribution of subsidized fertilizer at the local level are required. This fertilizer support policy will protect farmers, increase their crop yields, and improve their economic conditions. However, fertilizer issues have always been a challenge in Indonesia, directly affecting farmers' ability to meet their needs and sustain their land or rice fields. As a result, farmers suffer when fertilizer becomes difficult to obtain and prices spike. Price subsidies, or indirect subsidies, are one form of fertilizer support currently in place. This type of subsidy is established by the central government and distributed by producers to distributors, retailers, farmer groups, and individual farmers. (Mardawati, Alwi, 2024) However, there are a number of procedures for implementing the policy at Pupuk. The first is the Setting of the Maximum Retail Price (HET): The government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, sets a maximum retail price (HET) for subsidized fertilizers, such as urea and NPK, which is applied throughout the country. Second, Farmer Registration: Farmers receiving subsidies are required to register in digital systems such as Simlutan and submit their fertilizer needs through the RDKK compiled by farmer groups. Third, Distribution and Redemption: Farmers use the Farmer Card to redeem subsidized fertilizer at registered retail stores. Fourth, Verification and Allocation: RDKK data that has undergone a multi-tiered verification process serves as the basis for local governments to determine the allocation of subsidized fertilizer. Fifth, Outreach: The government continuously conducts outreach activities regarding the use of the Farmer Card and the procedures for redeeming subsidized fertilizer to improve farmers' understanding.

In practical terms, the novelty of this study lies in its geographical context and the complexity of its subject matter: the implementation of the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy in Probolinggo Regency, which involves two key parties—farmers as the

ultimate beneficiaries and retail outlets (authorized retailers) as the frontline of distribution. This region has unique dynamics, such as pressure from land-use conversion, climate vulnerability, and challenges in distribution logistics that can affect the effectiveness and fairness of the policy at the village level. Thus, this study is expected to provide concrete and actionable operational policy recommendations for local governments, fertilizer kiosk associations, and farmer groups in Probolinggo Regency as well as other agricultural areas with similar characteristics. The objective is to ensure that subsidy policies are not only technically effective but also fair, transparent, and contribute to the public good while preventing harm, in accordance with Sharia principles.

Based on this, the researchers found a significant gap—both theoretically and practically—which constitutes a new contribution to this study. Theoretically, previous research has tended to be limited. Most studies have focused solely on analyzing the effectiveness of the distribution and technical oversight of subsidized fertilizer policies in increasing agricultural productivity. Meanwhile, other studies have examined the application of economic principles or Islamic business ethics in different sectors, such as banking or general trade, without specifically integrating the maqasid al-sharia framework to analyze public policies in strategic sectors such as agricultural subsidies. This study aims to fill this gap by combining an analysis of the implementation of subsidized fertilizer pricing policies through the lens of maqasid al-sharia, specifically hifdz al-mal (preservation of wealth), hifdz al-nafs (preservation of life), and hifdz al-nasl (preservation of lineage/continuity), thereby providing a more comprehensive contribution to the evaluation of fiscal policies in the agricultural sector through the lens of universal Islamic values.

Based on the above discussion, the researcher will examine how the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy is implemented at retail outlets and among farmers, then analyze the impact of the policy's implementation and assess the extent to which it aligns with the principles of maqasid syariah in Probolinggo Regency.

Previous studies have largely focused on the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution, its impact on agricultural productivity, and the technical aspects of subsidy policy. However, these studies have been limited in their integration of an analysis of fertilizer pricing policy that involves two key actors simultaneously: farmers as beneficiaries and retail outlets as the distributors at the grassroots level. Furthermore, most studies have not yet thoroughly applied the Maqasid al-Sharia approach in evaluating public policies in the agricultural sector.

Therefore, there is a research gap in the study of fertilizer subsidy policies, particularly regarding how the balance of economic interests between farmers and retail outlets can be analyzed within the framework of Islamic values. This study offers a novel approach by integrating an analysis of the implementation of the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy among farmers and retail outlets using the Maqasid al-Sharia

perspective, particularly in terms of hifz al-mal (protection of property), hifz al-nafs (protection of life), and hifz al-nasl (sustainability of life).

Thus, this study not only contributes to public policy research in the agricultural sector but also expands the literature on Islamic economics in the context of implementing fiscal policies based on the public interest.

Method

This study employs a qualitative approach using the case study method to examine the implementation of the subsidized fertilizer pricing policy for farmers and retail outlets in Probolinggo. Additionally, this study analyzes the application of the maqasid al-sharia perspective as it pertains to farmers and retail outlets in Probolinggo. The qualitative method was chosen because it allows for a detailed exploration of phenomena in their actual context, including the relationships between merchants and customers, the methods used, and the difficulties that arise. In other words, case analysis is utilized to obtain detailed, meaningful information.

The data collection technique employed was face-to-face interviews with business owners and farmers. The purpose of these interviews was to gather data on how to sell fertilizer at fair prices and ensure its quality, while complying with regulations from the government and distributors, as well as to investigate the views and experiences of other kiosk business operators in applying the maqasid syariah perspective. In addition, participatory observation was conducted to obtain the necessary information through direct observation, with an emphasis on farmers making purchases. Data collection also included an analysis of documents obtained from sales records, both monthly and annual.

Data analysis was conducted using a descriptive qualitative approach, which consisted of four stages. First, data reduction was performed to identify relevant information. Second, the data were presented narratively, in tables, or as diagrams. Third, validation was performed using triangulation by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documents. Fourth, conclusions were drawn based on the identified patterns. This study aims to provide in-depth insights into the implementation of subsidized fertilizer pricing policies for retail outlets and farmers in Probolinggo through analysis from the perspective of maqasid syariah. The data sources for this study include several business owners (fertilizer kiosks) and farmers in the Kotaanyar subdistrict. The first is UD Harapan Jaya, owned by Muhammad Akmalor Riski, with distribution points in the villages of Sukorjo and Sampirakpaklor, The farmers I will interview are Saifullah and Ummi Hanik. Their annual fertilizer purchases in 2026 from UD Harapan Jaya consist of 15 metric tons of urea and 80 metric tons of NPK. Second, UD Sidomakmur, owned by Muhammad Hosen, with allocations in the villages of Sidomulyo, The farmers I will interview are Husnul Khotimah and Su'a. Their annual fertilizer allocation at UD Sidomakmur for 2026 is 140 metric tons of urea and 80 metric tons of NPK. Third, UD Botani, owned by Nurul Imamah, with an allocation in the village of Pasembun. The farmers I will interview are Arwati and Mutmainah, with annual fertilizer usage in 2026 at UD Botani of 102 metric tons of urea and 59 metric tons of NPK. Fourth, UD Sumber Rejeki J, owned by Sukardi, with an allocation in the village of Sidorejo. The farmers I will interview are Mustahar and Hawali, with annual

fertilizer use in 2026 at UD Sumber Rejeki J totaling 83 metric tons of urea and 49 metric tons of NPK.

Results and Discussion

1. Policy on Setting Prices for Subsidized Fertilizer at Retail Outlets for Farmers

The success rate of fertilizer subsidies in Probolinggo Regency was measured based on the price of fertilizer received by farmers relative to the maximum retail price. The government provides subsidies for five types of fertilizer, including urea, NPK (Phonska), SP-36, ZA, and organic fertilizer (Petroganik). However, research findings indicate that farmers in Probolinggo Regency use only two types of fertilizer in their farming practices—namely, urea and NPK—which are considered suitable for the soil's nutritional needs in Probolinggo Regency. In fact, there are still some farmers who need ZA and SP-36, but only about 5% of them require these types of subsidized fertilizers for the crops they cultivate.

Based on the results of this study, by 2025 the maximum retail price for subsidized fertilizers will be reduced by 20% in accordance with government policy, specifically: urea at Rp. 1,800/kg, NPK at Rp. 1,840/kg, SP-36 at Rp. 2,640/kg, ZA at Rp. 1,360/kg, and organic fertilizer at Rp. 640/kg. Retail outlets are required to sell at these maximum retail prices to eligible farmers who possess a national ID card (KTP) and have land registered in the RDKK. (Rahmani et al. n.d.) Authorized retailers or kiosks must distribute subsidized fertilizer in accordance with the Maximum Retail Price (HET) as stipulated in Decisions of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1359/Kpts./HK.150/M/12/2025 and No. 1396/Kpts. SR.310/M/12/2025, which stipulate the Types and Maximum Retail Prices (HET) of Subsidized Fertilizers for 2026, as follows:

Table 1. Maximum Retail Prices for Subsidized Fertilizers in 2026

Types of fertilizer	package size	maximum retail price	Price Per Sack
Urea	50 kg	Rp. 1.800/kg	Rp. 90.000
NPK Phonska	50 kg	Rp. 1.840/kg	Rp. 92.000
NPK Kakao	50 kg	Rp. 2.640/kg	Rp. 132.000
SP-36	50kg	Rp. 2.400/kg	Rp. 120.000
ZA	50 kg	Rp. 1.360/kg	Rp. 68.000
Organic Petroganic	50 kg	Rp. 640/kg	Rp. 25.600

Table 1 shows the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of subsidized fertilizer distributed after the policy to reduce subsidized prices was implemented.

The current policy governing fertilizer subsidies in Probolinggo Regency involves setting a maximum retail price (HET) at retail outlets for farmers to purchase each type of fertilizer, ensuring that farmers in Probolinggo Regency can buy fertilizer at a reasonable price. It is hoped that this policy will help reduce the high cost of purchasing fertilizer, thereby supporting farmers' needs and optimally increasing agricultural yields. The Maximum Retail Price (HET) is a pricing regulation that must be followed by official retail outlets in the Pupuk Indonesia network. This HET is set by the government for farmers who make cash purchases of specific package sizes directly at retail outlets, rather than having the fertilizer delivered to their locations.

2. Analysis of the Impact of Implementing the Subsidized Fertilizer Pricing Policy

The subsidized fertilizer pricing policy aims to increase farmers' yields and incomes by reducing their production costs. These subsidies help keep national food prices stable, but they can lead to inefficient (wasteful) fertilizer use and gradually degrade soil quality. This policy also triggers shortages in the field. (Dipokusumo et al., 2022) Analysis of the impact of the subsidized fertilizer policy in Probolinggo Regency: Positive impacts (benefits)—increased income for farmers in Probolinggo Regency. The subsidies significantly reduce production costs, thereby increasing agricultural profits, particularly for smallholder farmers in Probolinggo Regency. Productivity & Food Stability: Subsidies encourage the use of sufficient fertilizer to meet national food production targets. Affordable Food Prices: The availability of fertilizer at more affordable prices lowers production costs, thereby stabilizing the market prices of staple foods. Negative Impacts: Shortages & Distribution: Long-standing issues such as delays in delivery or insufficient quantities lead to shortages among farmers. Inefficient Use: Low prices encourage waste or the use of fertilizer in excess of the recommended dosage. Environmental Damage: Excessive use of subsidized chemical fertilizers without balancing them with organic fertilizers can damage soil structure, lower pH levels, and reduce soil quality in the long term. Burden on the State Budget: Fertilizer subsidies require significant expenditures from the state budget. Misdirected Targeting: Often, subsidized fertilizers do not reach eligible farmers (such as smallholders) but are instead misused by other parties. To mitigate these adverse effects, the government must focus on the effective application of fertilizers based on the Definitive Group Needs Plan (RDKK), encourage the adoption of organic fertilizers for sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance guidance from agricultural extension workers.

3. Analysis of the Alignment of the Implementation of the Subsidized Fertilizer Pricing Policy in Probolinggo Regency with the Values of Maqasid al-Sharia.

The implementation of policies regarding subsidized fertilizer prices in Probolinggo Regency generally aims to achieve the public good in accordance with the principles of Maqasid al-Sharia, particularly in terms of protecting life and property. The Definitive Group Needs Plan (RDKK) serves as the primary reference for determining which farmers will receive subsidized fertilizer, based on proposals submitted by farmer groups and facilitated by the government through field agricultural extension officers (PPL). The role of the Trade and Industry Office here is limited to oversight. (Harianto & Ak, n.d.) The Probolinggo Regency Government implements the "6 Tepat" principle,

which encompasses Type, Quality, Quantity, Location, Time, Price, and Target to ensure that fertilizer is accessible to farmers. An analysis of the implementation of this policy based on the Maqasid Syariah principles—Hifz an-Nafs (Protection of Life/Basic Needs)—shows that the fertilizer subsidy policy, including the planned price reductions for 2025/2026 (Urea at Rp1,800/kg, NPK Rp1,840/kg), aims to ensure food security. Smallholder farmers are able to cultivate crops at an affordable cost, ensuring the continuity of food production for the community (including essential commodities such as rice, corn, and onions). Hifz al-Mal (Protection of Wealth/Economy), Distribution Based on NIK/Farmer's Card: The use of National Identity Number (NIK) and Farmer's Card data aims to ensure that the distribution of subsidized fertilizer reaches the intended recipients. In the context of the Maqasid al-Sharia, this is a manifestation of ta'awun (mutual assistance) and justice in the allocation of wealth so that it does not solely benefit the wealthy (thereby preventing hoarding by unauthorized parties). HET Oversight: Pupuk Indonesia emphasizes that the maximum retail price (HET) must be adhered to in order to protect farmers from middlemen's practices. In the interest of Mashlahah Mursalah (the public good), the Probolinggo Regency Government routinely adjusts the allocation of subsidized fertilizer to align with the land area and needs in each region, to ensure that no farmer experiences a shortage of fertilizer during the planting season.

Challenges from a Sharia Perspective: Although the program is well-intentioned, a number of on-the-ground issues—such as a shortage of fertilizer supplies and retailers' noncompliance with pricing regulations—can undermine the program's public welfare benefits. Therefore, fair oversight by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Supervisory Commission is essential to ensure the achievement of the Maqasid al-Sharia objectives. In general, the fertilizer subsidy policy in Probolinggo Regency is viewed as the government's fulfillment of its obligation to promote the economic well-being of farmers.

Conclusion

The policy on setting prices for subsidized fertilizer at retail outlets for farmers in Probolinggo Regency aims to improve farmers' welfare by reducing production costs, ensuring food stability, and providing access to fertilizer at the Maximum Retail Price (HET). However, its implementation still faces challenges in the form of mismatches in fertilizer demand, distribution constraints, and operational dilemmas faced by retail outlets in maintaining business sustainability.

In general, fertilizer subsidy policies have positive effects, such as increased farmer income, more efficient production costs, and stable food prices. However, negative effects such as fertilizer shortages, misallocation of subsidies, and potential environmental damage still require serious attention.

From the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia, this policy has reflected the values of hifz al-nafs and hifz al-mal through efforts to maintain food security and ensure equitable

distribution. However, optimizing the public interest still requires improvements in oversight, price transparency, and distribution management.

The practical implications of this study suggest that the government needs to strengthen the price monitoring system at the retail level, increase transparency regarding distribution operational costs, and improve the RDKK-based distribution mechanism to make it more accurate and fair for all parties.

For future research, it is recommended that studies be conducted in several regions with different characteristics and involve more stakeholders (farmers, retail outlets, distributors, and local governments) to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the implementation of fertilizer subsidy policies from the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia.

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