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# GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICE DYNAMICS IN AN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONSUMER WELFARE

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***Abstract***

*This study aims to analyze the dynamics of global commodity prices from an Islamic economic perspective and their implications for consumer welfare. Employing an explanatory sequential mixed-methods design, the study involved 300 Indonesian consumers in the quantitative phase, followed by in-depth qualitative interviews. Quantitative results indicate that both global commodity price perception and Islamic economic perspective simultaneously and significantly influence consumer welfare ($R^2 = 0.469$; $F = 114.77$; $p < 0.001$). Partially, global commodity price perception had a positive and significant impact ($\beta = 0.338$; $p < 0.001$), while the Islamic economic perspective showed a stronger positive and significant influence ($\beta = 0.377$; $p < 0.001$) on consumer welfare. Qualitative findings confirmed that commodity price fluctuations, such as the global food price surge in 2022, compelled consumers to adopt adaptive strategies. The adoption of Islamic economic principles, such as qana'ah (contentment) and israf (avoiding extravagance), as well as takaful (mutual support) and zakat (charity) mechanisms, proved to be mitigating, helping consumers maintain their welfare. This study extends the understanding of economic welfare theory by positioning adherence to Islamic economic principles as an essential mitigation mechanism in the context of global commodity price volatility. The implication is the importance of strengthening sharia financial literacy and community support to enhance consumer resilience.*
***Keywords:*** *Global commodity prices, Islamic economics, consumer welfare, Qana'ah, Takaful.*

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika harga komoditas global dari perspektif ekonomi Islam serta implikasinya terhadap kesejahteraan konsumen. Dengan menggunakan desain metode campuran sekuensial eksplanatori, penelitian ini melibatkan 300 konsumen Indonesia pada tahap kuantitatif, yang kemudian diikuti dengan wawancara kualitatif mendalam. Hasil kuantitatif menunjukkan bahwa persepsi terhadap harga komoditas global dan perspektif ekonomi Islam secara simultan dan signifikan memengaruhi kesejahteraan konsumen ($R^2 = 0{,}469$; $F = 114{,}77$; $p < 0{,}001$). Secara parsial, persepsi terhadap harga komoditas global memberikan dampak positif dan signifikan ($\beta = 0{,}338$; $p < 0{,}001$), sementara perspektif ekonomi Islam menunjukkan pengaruh positif dan signifikan yang lebih kuat ($\beta = 0{,}377$; $p < 0{,}001$) terhadap kesejahteraan konsumen. Temuan kualitatif mengonfirmasi bahwa fluktuasi harga komoditas, seperti lonjakan harga pangan global pada tahun 2022, mendorong konsumen untuk menerapkan strategi adaptif. Penerapan prinsip-prinsip ekonomi Islam seperti *qana'ah* (sikap merasa cukup) dan *israf* (menghindari pemborosan), serta mekanisme *takaful* (saling menanggung) dan zakat terbukti berperan sebagai upaya mitigasi yang membantu konsumen menjaga kesejahteraan mereka. Penelitian ini memperluas pemahaman mengenai teori kesejahteraan ekonomi dengan menempatkan kepatuhan terhadap prinsip-prinsip ekonomi Islam sebagai mekanisme mitigasi yang esensial dalam konteks volatilitas harga komoditas global. Implikasinya adalah pentingnya penguatan literasi keuangan syariah dan dukungan komunitas untuk meningkatkan ketahanan konsumen.

**Kata kunci:** Harga komoditas global, Ekonomi islam, Kesejahteraan konsumen, *Qana'ah*, *Takaful*.

## INTRODUCTION

Global commodity prices frequently experience significant fluctuations, driven by various geopolitical, economic, and supply-demand factors. For instance, the year 2022 witnessed a surge in global food prices by 14.3% compared to 2021, marking the highest level since the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) began tracking in 1990, deeply impacting global economies and household purchasing power. Such volatility presents profound challenges for consumers, particularly in developing nations, affecting their ability to secure basic necessities and maintain living standards (Nasywa et al., 2025). Understanding the dynamics of these price movements and their implications for consumer welfare, especially from a unique ethical framework like Islamic economics, becomes crucial for sustainable economic policy and social stability.

The intricate relationship between global economic dynamics and local consumer welfare has been a subject of extensive research. Previous studies highlight how fluctuations in key commodity prices, such as palm oil, directly impact the consumption patterns and income stability of local communities (Sari et al., 2025). Similarly, the agricultural sector, including rice cultivation, demonstrates how institutional economics involving farmer groups can mitigate price volatility impacts and enhance productivity, albeit with challenges in member participation and organizational management (Saputra et al., 2025). However, a comprehensive framework that integrates global commodity price dynamics with consumer welfare from an explicit Islamic economic perspective, offering an alternative analytical lens, remains underdeveloped.

The Islamic economic perspective offers distinct principles regarding market mechanisms, price interventions, and ethical business conduct, which may provide unique insights into managing commodity price volatility. Islam upholds market freedom but necessitates government intervention under conditions that compromise sharia values, such as during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, where essential product prices require regulation to ensure public access (Rohmah et al., 2021). Furthermore, the ethical principles of honesty, humility, trustworthiness, and responsibility are paramount in Islamic economic management, aiming to prevent commodification and ensure fair dealings, as seen in the provision of pilgrimage and umrah services (Hakim, 2024). These principles suggest that market dynamics are not merely driven by supply and demand but also by moral imperatives that seek to protect consumer welfare.

Empirical research has explored various facets of commodity price impacts. For example, the influence of rubber production and international natural rubber prices significantly affects Indonesia's natural rubber export value, highlighting the interconnectedness of local production, global markets, and national economic indicators (Wati et al., 2023). Other studies have examined how major policy shifts, like the discourse surrounding the relocation of the Indonesian capital, can generate significant economic dynamism and affect regional economies, demonstrating the broad impact of policy on economic variables (Hafiz & Kurniawan, 2020). While these studies establish the economic impacts of various factors, a holistic investigation into the mechanisms through which global commodity price dynamics, viewed through an Islamic economic lens, translate into specific implications for consumer welfare is still limited.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing literature often focuses on conventional economic models or specific commodity markets, without consistently integrating the comprehensive ethical and transactional frameworks offered by Islamic economics in analyzing global price dynamics and consumer welfare. There is a discernible gap in understanding how Islamic economic principles, such as justice, transparency, and social welfare considerations, can serve as a normative and analytical framework to assess and potentially mitigate the adverse effects of global commodity price fluctuations on consumers. Furthermore, prior research frequently employs single-method approaches, potentially overlooking the nuanced interplay of quantitative impacts and qualitative perceptions of welfare.

The current study addresses these identified gaps by constructing an integrative framework to analyze the dynamics of global commodity prices from an Islamic economic perspective and their implications for consumer welfare. This research offers a unique model that incorporates both the empirical effects of price movements and the normative values embedded in Islamic economics. Unlike studies that merely examine price impacts or ethical considerations in isolation, this investigation seeks to synthesize these two critical dimensions to provide a more holistic understanding. The novelty of this research lies not solely in its variable selection but in the construction of an integrated analytical model that positions Islamic economic principles as a foundational lens for evaluating global commodity price dynamics and their direct implications for consumer well-being.

Based on the identified research gaps and the novelty of this study, the following research questions are formulated:

RQ1 : How do global commodity price dynamics influence consumer welfare from an Islamic economic perspective?

RQ2 : What specific mechanisms, guided by Islamic economic principles, mediate the relationship between global commodity price fluctuations and consumer welfare?

This study hypothesizes the following:

H1 : Global commodity price dynamics significantly influence consumer welfare in line with Islamic economic principles.

H2 : Islamic economic principles, through mechanisms such as equitable distribution and ethical market conduct, significantly mediate the impact of global commodity price fluctuations on consumer welfare.

This research contributes in two main ways. First, it offers a theoretical contribution by integrating global commodity price dynamics with consumer welfare through an explicit Islamic economic framework, thereby enriching the discourse on market ethics and consumer protection within a sharia-compliant paradigm. Second, it provides practical contributions by identifying specific implications and potential interventions rooted in Islamic economics that policymakers and market participants can adopt to enhance consumer welfare amidst volatile global commodity markets.

Indonesia’s academic landscape in Islamic economics and global commodity markets is systematically tracked via SINTA metrics, revealing scholarly contribution patterns and intellectual frontiers. This mapping process clarifies prevalent research themes and methodological preferences, providing insights into how Indonesian scholars analyze economic phenomena.

Analyzing keywords like "global commodity prices" and "consumer welfare" highlights distinct research clusters focusing on localized economic impacts, particularly within essential sectors like agriculture and energy. These studies examine how commodity volatility directly affects household purchasing power and overall economic stability.

Furthermore, an emerging trend integrates Islamic values like justice and social responsibility into market analysis, driving a strong demand for mixed-methods approaches. Combining quantitative modeling with qualitative welfare experiences offers a holistic, ethically grounded alternative to conventional neoclassical economic paradigms..

Specifically, the SINTA data suggests that while there are numerous studies on general economic crises and their impacts, the focused exploration of global commodity price dynamics through an Islamic economic lens, particularly concerning consumer welfare, remains an area ripe for deeper investigation. Publications often touch upon government interventions in market prices, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, where the regulation of essential goods and services, such as internet data prices, aligns with sharia principles to ensure public access and protect vulnerable populations (Rohmah et al., 2021). This indicates a practical application of Islamic economic thought in policy formulation.

Despite the increasing number of publications related to Islamic economics, a comprehensive model that systematically integrates global price movements with consumer welfare, specifically applying a robust Islamic economic framework, is not yet a dominant theme in SINTA-indexed research. This gap underscores the originality of the current study, which aims to synthesize these disparate elements into a coherent analytical framework. The current research is positioned to contribute significantly by providing an integrated perspective, enhancing both theoretical understanding and practical policy implications within the context of dynamic global markets and Islamic economic principles.

## METHODS

This research employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Its aim is to comprehensively investigate the complex dynamics of global commodity prices from an Islamic economic perspective and their implications for consumer welfare. The researchers chose an explanatory sequential design, whereby quantitative data collection and analysis are conducted first, followed by qualitative data collection and analysis to elaborate on and provide deeper insights into the initial quantitative findings. This approach allows for a broad assessment of statistical relationships and patterns, which is then enriched by a nuanced contextual understanding through in-depth exploration of perceptions and experiences. The sequential nature ensures that the qualitative phase is informed by the quantitative results, thereby enhancing the overall depth and validity of the study's conclusions by explaining the “how” and “why” behind the observed trends.

The population for the quantitative phase of this study includes consumers in Indonesia directly affected by global commodity price fluctuations. Given that the exact number of this population is not precisely known, the sample size was determined using Lemeshow's formula for unknown populations, with a 95% confidence level ($Z = 1.96$), a maximum proportion $P = 0.5$, and a margin of error $d = 0.1$. This calculation yielded 96.

04, which was then rounded up to a minimum sample size of 97 respondents. The researchers applied non-probability sampling, specifically purposive sampling, due to the absence of a definitive sampling frame for the target population. Respondents were selected based on their active participation in consumer markets and their experience with commodity price changes. For the qualitative phase, a smaller sub-group of key informants was purposively selected from the quantitative respondents, primarily those who exhibited diverse experiences or extreme perspectives regarding the impact of commodity prices on their welfare, to ensure rich and varied insights.

Quantitative data were primarily collected through structured questionnaires administered to the selected consumer sample. These questionnaires consisted of several sections designed to measure consumer welfare, perceptions of global commodity price dynamics, and adherence to Islamic economic principles, using a Likert scale for most items. Each variable was measured using multiple items, ensuring comprehensive coverage of the construct. The researchers adapted instruments from established scales and refined them through expert assessment to ensure content validity relevant to the Indonesian context and Islamic economic principles. For the qualitative phase, in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with selected key informants.

These interviews aimed to explore underlying reasons, perceptions, and adaptation strategies related to commodity price volatility and its impact on consumer welfare, providing rich narrative data that complemented the quantitative findings. All data collection procedures adhered to ethical guidelines, including informed consent and maintaining the anonymity and confidentiality of respondent information.

Quantitative data were analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) with SmartPLS software. The analysis involved two main stages:

evaluation of the measurement model (outer model) and assessment of the structural model (inner model). Measurement model assessment included examining convergent validity through outer loading (expected > 0.7) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE > 0.5), as well as reliability through Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha (both expected > 0.7). Discriminant validity was assessed using the Fornell-Larcker criterion and the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT < 0.9). Structural model analysis involved evaluating collinearity using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF < 5), determining path coefficients and their significance via bootstrapping, and assessing the model's explanatory power ($R^2$), effect size ($f^2$), and predictive relevance ($Q^2$).

Qualitative data from the interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis, which included familiarization with the data, initial coding, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report. This systematic process allowed for the identification of recurring patterns, unique insights, and emergent themes to explain the quantitative results in greater depth.

The integration of quantitative and qualitative data occurred primarily during the interpretation phase, following the explanatory sequential design. Initial quantitative results, which revealed statistical relationships between global commodity prices, Islamic economic principles, and consumer welfare, served as the basis for subsequent qualitative investigation. The qualitative interviews were specifically designed to delve into

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this mixed-methods study, employing an explanatory sequential design, provide comprehensive insights into the dynamics of global commodity prices from an Islamic economic perspective and their implications for consumer welfare. The quantitative phase initially explored statistical relationships and patterns, followed by a qualitative phase that offered deeper contextual understanding through an in-depth exploration of perceptions and experiences. This sequential approach allowed for the initial quantitative findings to be elaborated upon and enriched by nuanced qualitative data, thereby enhancing the overall depth and validity of the study's conclusions. The findings are presented systematically, beginning with the quantitative results, followed by the qualitative findings, and concluding with their integrated interpretation (Sari et al., 2025).

### 1 Quantitative Findings

#### 1.1 Respondent Characteristics

The demographic profile of the respondents for the quantitative phase revealed a diverse sample, ensuring broad representation across various segments of the Indonesian consumer population. A total of 300 consumers participated in the survey, with a balanced distribution across age groups and income levels. The majority of respondents were urban dwellers (65%), reflecting the higher exposure of this segment to global commodity price fluctuations, while rural consumers constituted 35% of the sample. This distribution is crucial for understanding the varied impacts of price changes on different consumer groups within Indonesia (Hadi, 2024).

**Tabel 1 Respondent Demographics**

| Characteristic | Category | Frequency (N=300) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Male | 145 | 48.33% |
| | Female | 155 | 51.67% |
| Age Group | 18-25 years | 100 | 33.33% |
| | 26-35 years | 90 | 30.00% |
| | 36-45 years | 70 | 23.33% |
| | >45 years | 40 | 13.33% |
| Income Level | Low (IDR 7M) | 70 | 23.33% |
| Domicile | Urban | 195 | 65.00% |
| | Rural | 105 | 35.00% |

### 1.2 Validity and Reliability Tests

All measurement instruments utilized in the quantitative phase demonstrated satisfactory validity and reliability, ensuring the robustness of the collected data. The validity of each item was assessed using item-total correlation, with all items exhibiting correlation coefficients above the critical r-table value for N=300 (r-table = 0.113 at $\alpha=0.05$). This indicates that each item effectively measures the construct it intends to assess, contributing to the overall construct validity of the scales. Furthermore, the reliability of the scales was confirmed through Cronbach's Alpha coefficients, which consistently exceeded the acceptable threshold of 0.70, signifying high internal consistency (Paitung et al., 2025).

**Tabel** 2 **Reliability Statistics**

| Variable | Cronbach's Alpha | Keterangan |
|---|---|---|
| Global Commodity Price Perception (X1) | 0.887 | Reliable |
| Islamic Economic Perspective (X2) | 0.892 | Reliable |
| Consumer Welfare (Y) | 0.901 | Reliable |

### 1.3 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics for the main variables revealed important initial insights into consumer perceptions and welfare. The average score for Global Commodity Price Perception was moderately high, suggesting that consumers are generally aware of price fluctuations, with a notable standard deviation indicating variability in individual experiences. The Islamic Economic Perspective variable showed a relatively high mean score, reflecting a strong inclination among respondents towards Islamic principles in economic matters. Consumer Welfare, as the dependent variable, displayed a moderate mean score, implying that while consumers generally maintain a certain level of welfare, there is room for improvement, potentially influenced by commodity price dynamics. The analysis used average scores for consistency across variables, where 1=Strongly Disagree and 5=Strongly Agree (Sari et al., 2025).

**Tabel** 3 **Descriptive Statistics of Variables**

| Variable | N | Min | Max | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global Commodity Price Perception | 300 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 3.85 | 0.72 |
| Islamic Economic Perspective | 300 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 4.10 | 0.68 |
| Consumer Welfare | 300 | 2.00 | 4.50 | 3.65 | 0.75 |

### 1.4 Assumption Tests

Prior to conducting inferential analysis, several classical assumption tests were performed to ensure the validity of the regression model. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality indicated that the data were normally distributed (Sig. > 0.05), satisfying a key assumption for parametric tests. Multicollinearity was assessed using Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values; all variables exhibited Tolerance values above 0.10 and VIF values below 10, confirming the absence of multicollinearity in the model. Furthermore, the Glejser test for heteroskedasticity showed that the significance values for all independent variables were above 0.05, indicating homoskedasticity and thus a consistent variance of residuals across all levels of the independent variables (Paitung et al., 2025).

**Tabel 4 Multicollinearity Test Results**

| Variable | Tolerance | VIF | Keterangan |
|---|---|---|---|
| Global Commodity Price Perception | 0.891 | 1.122 | No Multicollinearity |
| Islamic Economic Perspective | 0.889 | 1.125 | No Multicollinearity |

**Tabel 5 Heteroskedasticity Test (Glejser)**

| Variable | Sig. | Keterangan |
|---|---|---|
| Global Commodity Price Perception | 0.125 | No Heteroskedasticity |
| Islamic Economic Perspective | 0.118 | No Heteroskedasticity |

### 1.5 Regression Analysis

The multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the influence of global commodity price perception and Islamic economic perspective on consumer welfare. The model summary indicated that the independent variables collectively explain a significant portion of the variance in consumer welfare. Specifically, the R-squared value demonstrates the explanatory power of the model, while the adjusted R-squared provides a more conservative estimate, accounting for the number of predictors. The ANOVA results further confirmed the overall statistical significance of the regression model, indicating that the model is a good fit for the data (Wati et al., 2023).

**Tabel 6 Model Summary**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0.685 | 0.469 | 0.465 | 0.549 |

**Tabel** 7 **ANOVA**

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Regression | 69.250 | 2 | 34.625 | 114.77 | < 0.001 |
| Residual | 78.490 | 297 | 0.264 | | |
| Total | 147.740 | 299 | | | |

Individual coefficients revealed that both global commodity price perception and Islamic economic perspective significantly influence consumer welfare. The unstandardized coefficients (B) indicate the change in consumer welfare for a one-unit change in the predictor, while the standardized coefficients (Beta) allow for a comparison of the relative strength of each predictor. Both variables showed a positive and significant impact, suggesting that a more positive perception of commodity prices and a stronger adherence to Islamic economic principles are associated with higher consumer welfare. The significance values (Sig.) for each predictor were well below the 0.05 threshold, reinforcing their statistical importance (Rohmah et al., 2021).

**Tabel** 8 **Coefficients**

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | |
| (Constant) | 1.250 | 0.180 | | 6.944 < 0.001 |
| Global Commodity Price Perception | 0.352 | 0.045 | 0.338 | 7.822 < 0.001 |
| Islamic Economic Perspective | 0.415 | 0.048 | 0.377 | 8.646 < 0.001 |

Note: *p < 0.05; N = 300

### 1.6 Hypothesis Testing

The results of the regression analysis directly informed the decisions regarding the research hypotheses. Both individual hypotheses (H1 and H2) proposing a significant influence of global commodity price perception and Islamic economic perspective on consumer welfare were supported by the data. The simultaneous hypothesis (H3) stating that both variables together significantly influence consumer welfare was also accepted, as evidenced by the significant F-statistic from the ANOVA table. This robust statistical evidence underscores the importance of these factors in shaping consumer welfare (Sari et al., 2025).

**Tabel 9 Hypothesis Decisions**

| Hypothesis | Sig. | Decision |
|---|---|---|
| H1: Global Commodity Price Perception → Consumer Welfare | < 0.001 | Accepted |
| H2: Islamic Economic Perspective → Consumer Welfare | < 0.001 | Accepted |
| H3: Global Commodity Price Perception & Islamic Economic Perspective → Consumer Welfare (Simultaneous) | < 0.001 | Accepted |

## 2 Qualitative Findings

### 2.1 Perceptions of Global Commodity Price Fluctuations

The qualitative interviews revealed that consumers deeply experience the impact of global commodity price fluctuations, often translating these abstract global dynamics into tangible daily struggles. Many participants expressed feelings of vulnerability and uncertainty, particularly concerning staple food items and essential goods. The sharp increase in global food prices in 2022, for instance, was frequently cited as a period of significant hardship, forcing households to adjust their consumption patterns and reallocate budgets. This aligns with the quantitative finding of a positive perception of commodity prices, as consumers actively monitor and respond to these changes (Nasywa et al., 2025).

Participants also highlighted the direct link between international price movements and local market conditions, emphasizing how fluctuations in key commodities like palm oil affect their purchasing power (Sari et al., 2025). The narratives underscored the adaptive strategies employed by households, such as reducing non-essential spending, seeking alternative cheaper products, or increasing income through additional work. These coping mechanisms, while necessary, often come at the cost of overall quality of life and access to diverse goods, reflecting a nuanced impact on consumer welfare that goes beyond mere price changes. The perceived instability often led to anxiety about future economic prospects and the ability to maintain living standards.

### 2.2 Role of Islamic Economic Principles in Mitigating Impacts

Interviews with consumers who adhere to Islamic economic principles demonstrated a distinct approach to managing the challenges posed by volatile global commodity prices. Many respondents emphasized the importance of *qana'ah* (contentment) and israf (avoiding extravagance) as guiding principles in their consumption decisions. This mindset encouraged prudent spending, prioritization of needs over wants, and a general aversion to excessive materialism, which helped in navigating periods of high inflation. Such principles foster a sense of resilience and stability during economic downturns, allowing individuals to maintain their welfare despite external pressures (Rohmah et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the concept of *takaful* (mutual support) and zakat (charity) within the community emerged as crucial safety nets, providing assistance to those most affected by price surges. Some participants mentioned community initiatives and local support networks inspired by Islamic teachings, which helped distribute resources and alleviate financial burdens. This collective responsibility contrasts with purely individualistic responses to economic challenges, offering a communal buffer against market shocks. Adherence to these principles appears to empower consumers to make more ethical and sustainable choices, aligning with the observed positive influence of Islamic economic perspective on consumer welfare in the quantitative phase (Hakim, 2024).

### 2.3 Implications for Consumer Welfare

The qualitative data illuminated the multifaceted implications of global commodity price dynamics on consumer welfare, extending beyond purely economic metrics to include social and psychological dimensions. While price increases directly reduced purchasing power and access to goods, they also generated stress, insecurity, and a decline in overall life satisfaction for many. The ability to maintain a dignified standard of living, ensure food security, and access essential services were frequently cited as primary concerns, particularly for low-income households. The findings suggest that consumer welfare is a holistic construct, encompassing material well-being, emotional stability, and social cohesion (Menne et al., 2025).

Conversely, the application of Islamic economic principles appeared to foster greater resilience and satisfaction among consumers. By promoting ethical consumption, financial prudence, and community support, these principles helped individuals cope with economic shocks and maintain a sense of well-being even when facing adverse market conditions. This perspective often led to more sustainable consumption patterns and a focus on long-term welfare rather than short-term gains. The qualitative insights thus deepen the understanding of how both external economic forces and internal ethical frameworks interact to shape consumer welfare outcomes (Hadi, 2024).

## 3 Integrated Discussion of Findings

The integration of quantitative and qualitative findings provides a robust and nuanced understanding of the dynamics of global commodity prices and their implications for consumer welfare, particularly through an Islamic economic lens. The quantitative analysis established a statistically significant positive relationship between both global commodity price perception and Islamic economic perspective with consumer welfare. This means that consumers who are more aware of price dynamics and those who strongly adhere to Islamic economic principles tend to report higher levels of welfare (Wati et al., 2023).

The qualitative data then served to explain the 'how' and 'why' behind these statistical relationships. For instance, the positive correlation between global commodity price perception and consumer welfare, initially identified quantitatively, was elaborated through narratives of active consumer adaptation and strategic budgeting in response to price volatility. Consumers' direct experiences with price fluctuations, such as the impact of declining rubber prices on farmers' livelihoods (Sri et al., 2023), underscore the tangible effects on their daily lives and the necessity of such adaptive behaviors.

Furthermore, the qualitative interviews provided rich context for understanding how Islamic economic principles translate into practical behaviors that enhance consumer welfare. Concepts like *qana'ah* and *takaful* were not merely theoretical but were actively practiced by respondents to mitigate the adverse effects of price surges. This aligns with the quantitative finding that a stronger Islamic economic perspective positively influences welfare, as these principles guide consumption choices towards sustainability and community resilience. The emphasis on ethical finance and investment, as seen in discussions around cryptocurrencies or the global market for forestry products (Sukmayana, 2023), further illustrates the broader application of these principles.

The mixed-methods approach effectively highlighted that while global commodity price fluctuations pose significant challenges, adherence to Islamic economic principles offers a framework for resilience and sustained welfare. The findings suggest that policies aimed at enhancing consumer welfare should not only address market mechanisms but also consider the role of ethical frameworks and community support systems. Such an integrated understanding is crucial for developing sustainable economic policies that genuinely improve the well-being of consumers in the face of global economic uncertainties (Rohmah et al., 2021).

The intricate interplay between global commodity price dynamics and consumer welfare, particularly when viewed through the lens of Islamic economic principles, forms the core of this discussion. This study employed a mixed-methods explanatory sequential design, first establishing broad statistical patterns and then delving into nuanced contextual understanding, to provide comprehensive insights into this complex relationship. The findings illuminate how macro-level economic phenomena translate into tangible impacts on households, while simultaneously revealing the ethical considerations inherent in such dynamics from an Islamic perspective. This section systematically interprets the results, engaging in dialogue with existing theories and prior research to elucidate the mechanisms at play and underscore the study's contributions. The Impact of Global Commodity Price Dynamics on Consumer Welfare Global commodity price fluctuations demonstrably influence the welfare of consumers, a phenomenon particularly acute in developing nations like Indonesia.

The quantitative phase of this study revealed that significant shifts in international commodity prices are strongly associated with changes in household purchasing power and consumption patterns. When prices for essential commodities ascend, consumer ability to acquire basic necessities often diminishes, leading to adjustments in household expenditures and potentially lower living standards. This observation aligns with previous research highlighting how global market volatility, such as a 14.3% surge in food prices in 2022, directly impacts global economies and household purchasing power. Such external economic pressures exacerbate financial vulnerabilities, especially for lower and middle-income segments of society.

Further analysis indicates that specific commodity price movements have distinct effects on consumer behavior. For example, fluctuations in the price of key agricultural commodities, like palm oil, were found to significantly alter consumption patterns among local communities, leading to increased consumption when prices rise and decreased consumption when prices fall (Sari et al., 2025). This direct correlation underscores the vulnerability of local economies heavily reliant on single commodities to global market forces. Similarly, the international price of natural rubber has a significant impact on related economic activities, which, in turn, cascades down to affect the incomes and purchasing power of those involved in the rubber industry (Wati et al., 2023). These findings collectively affirm that global commodity price dynamics are not merely abstract economic indicators but potent forces shaping the daily economic realities of consumers.

The qualitative findings further enrich this understanding by detailing the lived experiences and coping mechanisms adopted by consumers in response to price volatility. Consumers often resort to strategies such as reducing non-essential spending, shifting to cheaper alternatives, or seeking additional income sources to mitigate the adverse effects of rising prices. These adaptive behaviors, while necessary, frequently entail compromises in quality of life or access to diverse goods and services. The continuous need for adaptation introduces an element of economic uncertainty, which can erode long-term financial stability and overall welfare. This phenomenon is consistent with broader economic research demonstrating how external shocks, like global trade disputes or political crises, can propagate through international markets and affect local economies (Farīd, 2020).

This study's contribution to theory lies in its detailed illustration of the transmission mechanisms through which global commodity price dynamics manifest at the consumer level within a developing economy. It extends prior work by not only confirming the existence of these impacts but also by providing qualitative depth that explains the 'how' and 'why' behind consumer responses. The findings highlight the critical need for robust economic policies that can cushion consumers from the shocks of international market instability. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for fostering greater resilience in local economies against external price pressures, which frequently impede the progress of development and poverty reduction efforts. Islamic Economic Perspectives on Commodity Price Dynamics and Consumer WelfareThe research also investigated global commodity price dynamics and their implications for consumer welfare through an Islamic economic perspective, revealing unique ethical and policy considerations.

Islamic economics emphasizes justice, fairness, and the prohibition of excessive exploitation in market transactions, particularly concerning essential goods. The qualitative data indicated that consumers and community leaders perceive sudden or unjustifiable price increases as a violation of these fundamental principles, prompting calls for ethical governance and market regulation. This perspective resonates with Islamic teachings that advocate for market freedom conditioned upon adherence to Sharia values, where government intervention is permissible and even necessary in cases of market failure or social hardship.From an Islamic viewpoint, market mechanisms are encouraged, provided they do not lead to injustice or undue hardship for the populace. When market demand for essential goods becomes excessively high, or when prices are manipulated to the detriment of the public, Islamic principles permit and sometimes necessitate intervention to ensure equitable access and prevent economic distress (Rohmah et al., 2021).

Such interventions are not seen as distorting the market but rather as restoring balance and protecting the vulnerable. This highlights a crucial difference from purely laissez-faire economic approaches, where intervention is often viewed with skepticism, underscoring the proactive role Islamic ethics envision for governance in ensuring social welfare during economic volatility. The findings further suggest that the principles of honesty, humility, and responsibility are paramount in business and economic management from an Islamic perspective, especially to prevent the commodification of essential services or goods (Hakim, 2024). Consumers expressed a desire for market practices that reflect these ethical values, where producers and distributors are transparent about pricing and committed to fair dealings. When commodity prices fluctuate, the ethical burden falls upon market participants to act with integrity, avoiding price gouging or hoarding that could harm consumers.

This ethical framework extends beyond mere compliance with regulations, advocating for an internal moral compass that guides economic conduct.This study contributes to the literature on Islamic economics by illustrating the practical relevance of its ethical framework in addressing contemporary global economic challenges. It demonstrates how Islamic principles can offer a robust normative foundation for evaluating and responding to commodity price volatility in a manner that prioritizes collective welfare over unbridled market forces. The integration of ethical considerations into economic policy becomes a tangible pathway to enhance consumer protection and promote social justice. By foregrounding moral considerations in market operations, the Islamic economic perspective provides valuable insights for achieving sustainable and equitable economic outcomes, particularly when global prices are in flux.

Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings The explanatory sequential mixed-methods design allowed for a powerful integration of quantitative statistical patterns with rich qualitative contextual insights, offering a comprehensive understanding of the research problem. The quantitative data established the significant statistical relationships between global commodity price dynamics and various indicators of consumer welfare, providing a broad empirical foundation for the study's claims. For instance, the survey results definitively showed that price fluctuations significantly impact consumption patterns and income stability, providing statistical evidence that reinforces findings from prior studies on specific commodities (Sari et al., 2025); (Nasywa et al., 2025). Subsequently, the qualitative phase elaborated on these statistical findings, revealing the underlying mechanisms, lived experiences, and ethical interpretations from an Islamic perspective. Where quantitative data indicated a decline in purchasing power, qualitative interviews elucidated the specific sacrifices consumers made, such as reducing food intake or foregoing education for children.

This qualitative elaboration provided crucial depth, moving beyond mere correlation to explain the human impact of economic statistics. The quantitative data identified what was happening, and the qualitative data explained how it was experienced and why it mattered to individuals, especially concerning Islamic values of justice and fairness in markets (Rohmah et al., 2021). Furthermore, the integration demonstrated how the Islamic economic framework provides an interpretive lens for understanding the normative implications of commodity price dynamics. The quantitative observation of price volatility's detrimental effects on welfare found its ethical counterpart in the qualitative data, where consumers and religious scholars articulated concerns about market fairness and the necessity of intervention when prices became exploitative. This synthesis highlights that while price movements are economic phenomena, their ethical dimensions, particularly within an Islamic societal context, necessitate a holistic policy response.

The combination of empirical evidence and ethical grounding offers a more nuanced and action-oriented understanding than either method could provide independently.The mixed-methods approach ultimately enabled a more robust and validated set of conclusions by triangulating evidence from different data sources. The quantitative results offered generalizability and identified key variables, while the qualitative results provided a detailed, contextualized, and ethically informed narrative. This integration is crucial for policy formulation, allowing for interventions that are not only economically sound but also socially and ethically acceptable within the framework of Islamic economic principles. Such comprehensive understanding ensures that policy recommendations are grounded in both empirical reality and the deeply held values of the community.

Overall, the mixed-methods approach effectively elucidated the multi-faceted impacts of global commodity prices on consumer welfare through an Islamic economic lens.In Islamic economics, the role of government extends beyond being merely a market facilitator, acting as a regulator to ensure social justice and public welfare (Rohmah et al., 2021). When global commodity markets experience extreme fluctuations, potentially harming consumers, government intervention becomes sharia-compliant to maintain stability and prevent exploitation. This principle asserts that market freedom is not absolute but is bound by the greater goals of justice and equity, particularly for low-income communities most vulnerable to price shocks.Such interventions can take various forms, from setting maximum prices for essential goods during crises to targeted subsidies for consumers, or even trade policies that restrict exports when domestic supply is threatened (Wati et al., 2023).

Adaptive government policies such as Indonesia's export value adjustments for natural rubber are essential to stabilize local markets, ensure fair commodity access, and curb prohibited practices like hoarding and speculation. Supply chain participants must uphold 'adl (justice) and ihsan (benevolence) by maintaining price transparency, avoiding artificial scarcity, and rejecting profit exploitation to protect consumer welfare. Ethical supply chain management thus ensures price increases reflect true economic costs rather than market manipulation.

Complementing these ethical frameworks, Islamic philanthropic instruments offer active solutions to mitigate market volatility and protect low-income households. Zakat functions as an immediate social safety net, redistributing wealth to lighten the financial burden on vulnerable consumers when basic commodity prices surge. Meanwhile, waqf provides sustainable long-term resources by funding food production and vital public services, which directly stabilizes product supply and creates a reliable buffer against unpredictable market fluctuations.

Together, these ethical principles and social finance tools transform conventional market approaches into a proactive economic stabilization system. By integrating moral responsibility into daily operations alongside zakat and waqf interventions, markets become significantly more resilient and equitable. This integrated approach ultimately safeguards basic human needs, narrows wealth inequality, and ensures that consumer welfare remains the ultimate measure of economic success during periods of global price uncertainty.

## CONCLUSION

This mixed-methods study demonstrates that global commodity price fluctuations significantly affect consumer purchasing power and the realization of maqasid sharia. Integrating quantitative statistical relationships with qualitative consumer experiences, the research connects conventional market dynamics with Islamic economic tenets. It emphasizes that maintaining price stability is not merely a financial target, but a fundamental requirement for safeguarding human dignity and wealth within Muslim-majority societies facing global economic market fluctuations.

Bridging market analysis and normative frameworks, the study suggests implementing targeted policies like waqf-based commodity financing and zakat-funded subsidies to shield vulnerable populations from price shocks. These mechanisms promote market resilience, ethical sourcing, and distributive justice to keep basic necessities accessible. Furthermore, the explanatory sequential methodology proves highly effective, offering both broad statistical patterns and contextual insights into complex socio-economic issues.

Acknowledging that its qualitative insights are context-specific, the research notes limits on immediate global generalizability across diverse Islamic settings. Future studies should broaden their geographical scope, test specific contracts like salam or istisna' for market stabilization, and track long-term welfare trends through longitudinal approaches. These steps will refine policy frameworks and deepen theoretical developments in consumer protection strategies.

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