

The Cancellation Of The Conversion Of Lpg Gas Stoves To Electricity In The Framework Of The Role Of The Market And Government In The Islamic Economy

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Abstract. *The energy requirements for cooking have evolved in the process, namely initially using firewood, then evolving to using kerosene as fuel, and finally using clean technology using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). From the 2019 APBN, LPG subsidies for 3 KG (Kilo Gram) cylinders are estimated to cost more than \$4.9 billion in 2019. The implementation of the Electrification program for various sectors is a demand driven effort to absorb excess capacity of electricity which is underutilized, the current condition of PLN's reserve margin is 15.6%. Apart from that, one of the commitments to achieve NZE in 2060 regarding demand in the 2021-2025 program is a strategy to reduce imports of LPG with electric stoves for 8.2 million households. This research uses a qualitative approach, with problem studies because this method is considered to be the perfect reality methodology for conducting research related to using community participation, as well as interview data collection techniques, observation and secondary data collection. The research results show that the canceled LPG Gas Stove Conversion to Electricity program could not function properly due to lack of political outreach, weak regulations, the strength of the target people and the poor quality of human resources.*

Keywords: *Gas Conversion, Market Analysis, Role of Government in Islamic Economy*

Abstrak. *Kebutuhan energi buat memasak sudah berevolusi dalam prosesnya, yaitu pada awal memakai kayu bakar, kemudian berevolusi menggunakan bahan bakar minyak tanah, dan yang terakhir dengan teknologi bersih menggunakan bahan Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). dari APBN 2019, subsidi LPG buat tabung 3 KG (Kilo Gram) diperkirakan menelan biaya lebih asal \$ 4,9 miliar di 2019. Implementasi acara Elektrifikasi berbagai Sektor menjadi upaya demand driven buat penyerapan syarat over capacity tenaga listrik yg kurangnya dimanfaatkan, kondisi ketika ini reserve margin PLN sebanyak 15,6%. Selain itu, komitmen dalam mencapai NZE Tahun 2060 terkait demand pada acara tahun 2021-2025 salah satunya merupakan taktik pada penurunan impor LPG dengan kompor listrik buat 8,dua juta tempat tinggal tangga. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan studi masalah karena metode ini dianggap menjadi metodologi realitas yang sempurna buat melakukan penelitian yg berkaitan menggunakan partisipasi masyarakat, lalu teknik pengumpulan data wawancara, observasi dan pengumpulan data sekunder. hasil Penelitian membagikan bahwa Batalnya Konversi Kompor Gas LPG ke Listrik program tidak dapat berfungsi dengan baik karena kurangnya sosialisasi politik, regulasi yg lemah, kekuatan rakyat target dan kualitas asal daya insan yang buruk.*

Kata kunci: *Konversi Gas, Analisis pasar, Peran Pemerintah Ekonomi Islam*

BACKGROUND

With the times, cooking tools have also evolved and there are many different designs for various types of placement which essentially have the same use, namely for cooking (Faisal, 2019). One of the daily necessities that is increasingly practical to use is a stove according to the power used. In the current era, stoves can be divided into several types, namely oil stoves, gas stoves and electric stoves (Hasanah, A. W., & Handayani, 2016). With the growth of gas stove users increasing every year, this will have an impact on various aspects (Rossa, 2022).

According to West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil, the use of gas among the people still causes many problems. Apart from that, the availability of natural gas is also becoming less and less, so efforts are needed so that people are able to switch to using other sources of energy (Solehudin, 2018). Based on the data above, electricity users in Indonesia are still small, namely around five.79%. with only a small number of electric fuel users, the State Electricity Company (PLN) plans to convert gas stoves to induction stoves or electric stoves (Pratiwi, I., & Rezkisari, 2020).

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources also urges PLN to collaborate with local governments in marketing this induction stove. Apart from encouraging more environmentally friendly energy, the use of electric stoves is believed to be able to reduce imports and subsidies for 3 Kilo Gram LPG which have been burdening the State's finances (Utami, 2020). In the government's plan to convert gas fuel to electric fuel, price is one of the most crucial factors. in the article (Rossa, 2022) states that electric stoves are economical for Porto, meaning that electric stoves are more economical in Porto compared to gas stoves in the long term. The costs that can be saved when processing with an electric stove can be as much as 18%.

Perception of ease of use is the level of a person's belief that using a proprietary system does not require much effort (Dewi, 2016). The article (Rossa, 2022) explains that by converting gas fuel to electric fuel, the advantages or benefits that will be obtained are that it is easy to clean, simple and safe, and the temperature is easy to regulate. However, literature reviews regarding conversion events in the Indonesian electricity market are still limited. This is the first comprehensive analysis of the LPG gas to electricity conversion program on the Indonesian electricity market. This research can serve as an academic certificate for energy sector stakeholders in Indonesia to implement clean energy policies to transfer processing technology from LPG gas stoves to electricity.

Therefore, this research contributes to the study of academic literature on clean energy policy in Indonesia. and the cancellation of the implementation of the policy to develop electric stoves in Indonesia using induction stoves for the people of Indonesia (Rossa, 2022). There is a research gap regarding the consequences of converting induction stoves for 450 VA and 900 VA households using the transfer of energy subsidies from three kilo gram LPG gas subsidies to electricity subsidies. in research conducted by (Yundi, 2023) explained that the induction stove conversion event was focused on the residences of poor and underprivileged households who mostly used 3kg LPG. In line with this, the conversion is applied to subsidized household customers, namely households with 450 VA and 900 VA power.

This research's calculations use the NZE target, namely reducing LPG imports using induction stoves for 8.2 million households in 2025 (Yundi, 2023). This is supported by research (Dwi Nur Aisyah, 2015) that the product image and price variables have a significant effect on interest in using electric stoves in Kartasura District. Meanwhile, the convenience and risk variables do not have a significant effect on interest in using electric stoves in Kartasura District. However, this is not in line with research conducted by (Kumolo, 2017), his research explains that induction stoves have better energy efficiency values than 600 Watt electric stoves. In an induction stove with a temperature of 50oC, it has the greatest energy efficiency, namely 84.8%, while a 600 Watt electric stove has the greatest energy efficiency, using a value of 30.2% (Kumolo, 2017).

THEORETICAL STUDY

1. LPG Gas Conversion

According to Pertamina, one of the parties appointed by the government in the application of the kerosene to LPG conversion program, said that: the kerosene to LPG gas conversion program is a government program aimed at reducing fuel subsidies, by switching kerosene to LPG. This program is implemented by distributing packages of LPG cylinders with their contents, gas stoves and accessories to households and micro businesses that use kerosene (Dwi Nur Aisyah, 2015). The policy of converting kerosene to LPG gas is a policy related to the program to reduce energy subsidies, both electricity and fuel oil (BBM). and to reduce the burden on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), which is burdened every year by the large subsidies that must be borne, especially for fuel oil (BBM) subsidies.

In accordance with Presidential Regulation number 5 of 2006, the discourse on national energy policy aims to direct efforts to achieve security of energy supply in the country, reduce

dependence on the use of energy originating from petroleum, one of which is by diverting or converting it to other energy, so that the main energy mix can be realized. optimal in 2025, namely the role of petroleum becomes less than 20% and the role of natural gas becomes more than 30% of national energy consumption (Arianty, 2013). Based on the presidential regulation above, the government agreed to change the old habit of using 3kg LPG as fuel. Presidential Regulation number 9 of 2006 concerning the conversion of kerosene to 3kg LPG gas is the basis for the oil conversion regulations.

It is said that Law number 41 of 2008 contains the State Revenue and Expenditure budget, which includes a budget for LPG subsidies. Next, Presidential Regulation number 104 of 2007 which regulates the supply, distribution of 3kg LPG and determining the price of 3kg LPG as the legal basis for the conversion of oil to 3kg LPG gas is then followed by the conversion of LPG gas to electricity. However, in reality, the policy that has been implemented in various regions in Indonesia has not achieved the policy objectives. because even though the people in Indonesia have received this assistance, they prefer to use oil stoves and firewood rather than having to use the three kilo gram LPG cylinders provided by the government (Pradina, 2022). They put forward various reasons as reasons for their unwillingness to use three kilo gram LPG even though they had received a donation of three kilo gram LPG, ranging from ignorance of its use to fear of information about fires due to 3 kilo gram LPG being a scary threat for them in using LPG. 3KG.

The fear of citizens in Indonesia to use 3 Kilo Gram LPG is not without reason, the lack of recognition from the government means that citizens do not want to use the aid cylinders. because the lack of public understanding due to lack of socialization over time has resulted in the public not caring about the policy of converting kerosene to 3 Kilo Gram LPG (Fadila, 2010). Only then did the government carry out a reform from previously converting kerosene to LPG gas to now LPG gas to electricity. One of them is an electric stove using the induction method or what is better known as an induction stove. Remember that gas stoves can often cause accidents when used. Starting from the origin of the fire to the gas cylinder exploding. It is hoped that a stove can minimize these incidents. An electric stove can be used as an alternative. Apart from the safety impact, electric stoves also use electricity as their energy source, unlike gas stoves which use LPG (fossil fuel) (Fadila, 2010).

2. Market Analysis

Information regarding the electric stove conversion program in 2022 has become a hot topic. This started when the State Electricity Company (PT PLN) stated that the conversion of three kilogram LPG gas cylinders to induction stoves could save the APBN at lower economic prices. However, people think that this program can charge electricity costs. Based on existing data, the increase in the subsidy quota for 3 kilogram LPG cylinders in the last 5 years has always increased. In the last five years there has been an increase of 1.55 million metric tons, from 6.45 to 8 million metric tons this year. in other words, subsidies for 3 kilogram LPG gas cylinders in 2022 will reach IDR 66.3

trillion. LPG gas is in the top 2 largest energy uses in Indonesia, in 2021 LPG gas consumption will reach 69,928 Barrels of Oil Equivalent (BOE) (Hasnani, 2017).

This is a strong reason for the government to convert gas stoves to induction stoves. The government's plan to replace gas stoves with electric stoves is in the spotlight. The government claims that the transition was made to regulate the use of three kilo gram subsidized gas which is considered unsuitable for users. However, the government has not yet determined whether the da'wah issue will take the form of a resolution. BUMN Minister Erick Thohir said that Indonesia is burdened with LPG imports of IDR 70 trillion per year. Eric said switching from gas stoves to electric could ease the import burden. Erick also emphasized that there was no connection between the conversion from a gas stove to electricity and the information on saving 450 watts of power (Hasnani, 2017). Data from the Indonesian Economic and Energy Statistics Manual for 2021 shows that LPG imports have increased over the last three years. However, this amount has remained quite stagnant at 6.3 million tons over the last two years.

Meanwhile, based on BPS data, LPG imports are worth IDR 58.2 trillion or USD 4.09 billion in 2021. The electricity that supports the use of electric stoves is a record, including people's electricity bills. However, on the other hand, a number of people are still considering the conversion of 43 gas stoves to induction (electric) stoves (Hasnani, 2017). The people hope that the government can reconsider the conversion because until now the distribution of electricity has not been evenly distributed, especially in rural areas. The government is considering this electric stove conversion program because of the many adjustments that must be implemented by several regions, especially the community. All these considerations are then made into news that is packaged through print and online media. Using an explanation from the government, it states that this program will be postponed until a time that has not yet been affected (Nasution, 2020).

3. The Role of Government in Islamic Economics

The Government's role in the conversion process from gas stoves to induction, this was carried out by PT. PLN (Persero) because induction stoves are evaluated as safer, simpler and more environmentally friendly. Induction stoves are considered not to be similar to gas stoves, which can cause gas leaks and can cause fires. Induction stoves have many advantages, namely, induction stoves are safe, the temperature is easy to regulate and consistent, environmentally friendly and practical. Safety induction stoves are used because they do not emit heat and do not have a flame. The induction stove induces the cooking utensils used so that the heating process becomes faster. Induction stoves are environmentally friendly because they do not emit emissions such as CO₂, as a result they are more environmentally friendly (Abd.Ghafur, 2020).

The government is concerned about the negative impacts of non-renewable natural resources. If they are not managed properly, they can have negative consequences for the public. The public doesn't care about environmental conditions in their daily activities, so the government has created

programs to use tools that are more environmentally friendly. Electricity is more environmentally friendly because it is emission free so it does not emit CO₂ and electricity is simpler to produce and the resources can be renewed, such as using solar power plants (PLTS), geothermal power plants (PLTP), hydro energy power plants (PLTA), and wind power plant (PLTB) (Asmadia, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is the case study method proposed by Creswell in 1998 with a narrative qualitative approach to analyze the cancellation of the LPG gas to electricity conversion program. The reason researchers use this method is because case studies are considered to be an appropriate reality methodology for conducting research related to citizen participation because it uses various data collection techniques starting from interviews, observation and secondary data collection.

Then the researcher will use the theory by (Syamsi, 2004) to see the reasons for the cancellation of the LPG gas to electricity program using a comparison of two aspects, namely: a. Struggle activity can be said to be efficient, if an exclusive result is achieved with minimum effort, including five elements, namely: thoughts, physical energy, time, space, and objects (including money). b. Consequences An activity can be called efficient, if an effort produces maximum results. The maximum comes from the type of quality or number of units of the product. Researchers explored news from print media, annual reports and journals from the internet, and made personal observations by combining interview results.

Data Collection Techniques: 1. Interview (Interview) to receive data, the researcher asks directly to the informant. Interviews were conducted face-to-face using a list of questions related to the use of this research. The interview application was carried out in sync with the informant, 2. Observation (Observation) The researcher made direct observations in the field as a participant, because the researcher participated in the work unit at the research location. However, researchers remain consistent with the objectivity of the data obtained so that the observation results still have high data validity and accuracy. It is necessary that by observing in the field, researchers can see exclusively and more clearly the problems that exist in the field, three.

Documentation techniques to complete the data, researchers carry out documentation studies by collecting data through documents and files related to the conflict being researched (Rachmawati, 2017). Then the goal is to get 30 as many perspectives on an organization, situation, event or process at any one time. So this research is qualitative research that describes or describes a phenomenon or event according to the coverage or data available.

Then, from this data, researchers will investigate the cancellation of the LPG gas to electricity conversion program within the framework of the role of the market and government in the economy from an Islamic economic perspective (Syamsi, 2004).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Then, policy implementation is one of the stages of public policy, between policy formation and the policy consequences for the people it influences. If a policy is not appropriate or cannot reduce the problem that is the original target of the policy, then the policy may be canceled and even fail, even though a well-planned policy may also fail if the implementation of the policy cannot be implemented properly in Policy Implementation Conversion of Gas (LPG) stoves into electric stoves (Sayid, 2015) In 2021, it is estimated that there will be approximately 75.6 million household residences in Indonesia.

Of that number, only 0.76% or around 574,000 households use electric stoves for daily processing. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in general, households that use electric stoves are in Gorontalo, DKI Jakarta, Banten, Bali, West Java, West Sumatra and North Maluku, with a share ranging from 1% in 2021 to 1, 5%. at the same time, the proportion of households using electric stoves is still less than 1% in other provinces, as can be seen in the following graph:

No	Nama	Nilai/ Persen
1	Gorontalo	1,59
2	DKI Jakarta	1,28
3	Banten	1,21
4	Bali	1,21
5	Jawa Barat	1,17
6	Sumatra Barat	1,11
7	Maluku Utara	1,03
8	DI Yogyakarta	0,97
9	Aceh	0,93
10	Papua Barat	0,89
11	Nusa Tenggara Barat	0,87
12	Sulawesi Utara	0,86
13	Jambi	0,77
14	Maluku	0,73
15	Kep. Bangka Belitung	0,72
16	Jawa Timur	0,72
17	Kepulauan Riau	0,71
18	Kalimantan Utara	0,69
19	Bengkulu	0,62
20	Sumatra Selatan	0,51
21	Sulawesi Selatan	0,5
22	Riau	0,49
23	Nusa Tenggara Timur	0,47
24	Kalimantan Barat	0,47

25	Jawa Tengah	0,45
26	Papua	0,43
27	Sulawesi Tengah	0,42
28	Kalimantan Tengah	0,4
29	Lampung	0,38
30	Kalimantan Selatan	0,37
31	Sulawesi Barat	0,37
32	Kalimantan Timur	0,35
33	Sumatra Utara	0,2
34	Sulawesi Tenggara	0,06

Table of Percentage of Households Using Electric Stoves for Cooking (2021)

Because there are still few electricity fuel users, the State Electricity Company (PLN) plans to replace gas stoves with induction or electric stoves (Pratiwi, I., & Rezkisari, 2020). Zulkifli Zaini, President Director of PLN, said that changing from gas stoves to electric stoves encourages the use of environmentally friendly and clean energy. Hendra Iswahyudi, Director of Electricity Business Development at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, said that the deployment of electric stoves will be concentrated in areas that are not covered by the gas network (jargat).

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources also encourages PLN to collaborate with local governments in marketing this induction stove. Apart from promoting more environmentally friendly energy, the use of electric stoves is believed to reduce imports and support the 3 kilogram LPG which burdens the national economy (Utami, 2020). The advantages of using electric fuel include the following (Rossa, 2022), such as: reducing the risk of gas leaks, environmentally friendly, economical electric stoves, more even heat distribution, higher energy efficiency of electric stoves and easy cleaning of electric stoves. The following is Indonesia's electricity consumption data from 2015 to 2021:

No	Nama	Nilai / kWh/Kapita
1	2015	910
2	2016	956
3	2017	1.021
4	2018	1.064
5	2019	1.084
6	2020	1.089
7	2021*	1.109

Tabel konsumsi listrik di Indonesia

Meanwhile, on the one hand, the Government wants to undertake an induction event to support the Government's Green Energy program towards the goal of the Net Zero Emission target in 2060, apart from that, it is also to declare the Government Policy regarding National Energy Security

at the event of converting imported-based energy into domestic-based energy through LPG stove conversion. to Electric Stoves, as well as the Implementation of the Electrification program for various sectors as a demand driven effort to absorb excess capacity requirements for electrical energy which is underutilized (currently PLN's reserve margin is 15.6% as of 31 October 2022).

On the strategic achievement timeline of achieving Net Zero Emissions (NZE) in the power sector, and resulting in the timeline of the commitment of the Government and stakeholders to achieve NZE in 2060 regarding demand in the 2021-2025 event, one of which means the strategy to reduce LPG imports using electric stoves for 8, two million households with a target of reducing emissions of 198 million tons of CO₂ (Keppler, J. H., Quemin, S. & M, 2022).

In 2022, Indonesia is targeting net electricity production of 300.45 TWh with the energy mix still being dominated by coal, as is the realization in 2015-2021 as seen in Figure 1. If this is related to the price of PT's main power PLN (Perseo) received a Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) price of US\$ 70/ton, apart from that, in the 2021 BPK RI audit, if it is linked to the cost of generating coal energy (PLTU), it only requires the main cost of providing (BPP) electrical energy of IDR 608 /kWh is cheaper when compared to using fuel oil (PLTD of IDR 5,200.56/kWh or gas (PLTG) of IDR 1,438.24/kWh.

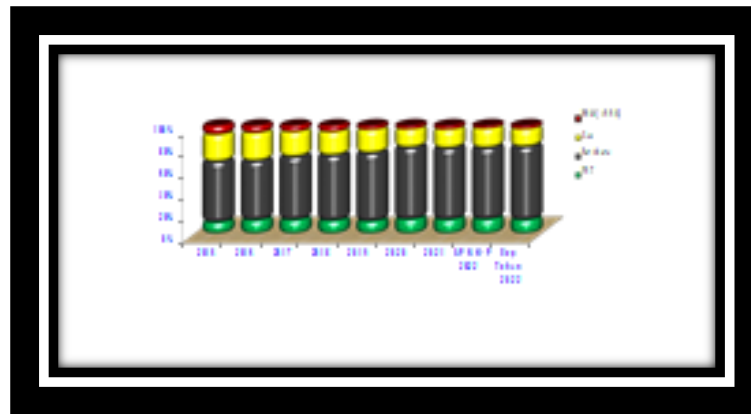


Table 1. Energy Mix Development and Targets for 2015 – 2022

The unit price of an electric stove is cheaper than LPG. A study by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources stated that an electric stove with 80 percent efficiency (compared to LPG's 40%) when boiling 10 liters of water costs only 1,426 rubles, compared to 2,055 rubles for LPG. The PLN study adds that 1 Kilo Gram of LPG is equivalent to using 7.19 kWh of electricity, which costs IDR 4,000, while the price of subsidized LPG means IDR 4,250 (El-Saghir Selim, 2016). According to this data, if the target of 15.3 million electric stoves is achieved, it will save support costs of up to IDR 8.13 trillion in 2025, and growth will continue to reach IDR 17.13 trillion per year. (Arifin Zainal, 2022).

However, in the end the program was canceled to implement the conversion of gas stoves (LPG) to electricity due to lack of communication in realizing the conversion policy. In principle, the communication process carried out through socialization involves a flow of information between the communicator and the communication agent, as a result of which the message conveyed can be received even though the message is short and concise.

Interviews with several informants from elements of society showed that sporadically, or perhaps in the past, in the previous policy regarding the conversion of kerosene to LPG, there was no intense socialization regarding the use of these donations. The public knows about aid and all the laws related to aid only through word of mouth and on television. There has never been any news or formal notification from the relevant agencies. The following is an error statement from a mother who received aid from converting kerosene to LPG gas using the initials RL of the people of Tanjung Binkung Village: "Previously, we only knew about the existence of gas stove assistance from other mothers who said they watched it on television. Even though we don't know what the aid is for, we still use firewood. It's safer and won't explode like the news on television. As long as we have a gas stove, we can help too

never invited to know how to use or handle it if something undesirable happens. "Since there was news that kerosene was going to be replaced with gas, until now, many people, especially women in Patiwunga, don't understand what LPG actually is, what the benefits are, why kerosene has to be replaced with gas, people don't know" (Interview, 2023). The policy for converting LPG gas stoves to electricity should be socialized before the conversion policy is proposed to the new Parliament, especially the lower middle class who will be the targets for the gift of electric stoves to be converted from LPG gas. because the success of a policy really depends on the knowledge of the people as the target of the policy.

The above statement was also confirmed by Mr. Usman as the Mayor of Nagari Tanjung Binkung who said: "Regarding LPG gas being replaced with electric stoves, there has been no notification from the region regarding this conversion, it's just that in the past there have been conversions such as kerosene to LPG gas. From the start, we were never involved in informing residents so many residents just entered what was requirements for obtaining assistance from the policy. However, they prefer to still use LPG gas or firewood. Because people don't know for sure what the benefits are, what's more, people are afraid of the news that appears on television about fires that occur due to induction or electric stoves.

"Many people who receive LPG assistance prefer to sell the aid cylinders rather than having to use them, especially electric stoves, which seem very confusing because most of

them are only used by the upper middle class," (Interview, 2023). Based on the results of the author's interviews with several residents, the author also knows that since the beginning of the news regarding the donation of electric stoves, there has been no socialization from the local government regarding this policy. People know that donations of electric stoves have only been given to a few places, such as Denpasar, Solo and several cities in North Sumatra.

It's just that the public is receiving information through television and other media that there will be a switch from LPG gas stoves to electric stoves. From the author, well-developed communication between the government as the provider of aid and the community as the recipient of donations should run well so that the objectives of the policy can be achieved or not.

there was a cancellation of the policy. According to the Secretary of the Mayor of Nagari Tanjung Binkung, the donation of electric stoves is still limited and has not yet been realized in all regions in Indonesia. The following is an excerpt from the interview: "Since there was news about the assistance of electric stoves, we as village officials have conveyed to the residents that this policy is still just a discourse and has not been realized and if there is further information we will inform the residents. Many residents also still prefer firewood and LPG gas even though the price of LPG gas has soared.

As far as we know, residents are afraid to use electric stoves, perhaps due to residents' lack of knowledge regarding the benefits or impacts of this policy. Since there was a notification regarding assistance in converting LPG gas to electric stoves, there has been no socialization or special notification or regional government people who have come to inform about what the actual policy for converting LPG gas to electric stoves is. "As the village head, I also often ask why residents prefer firewood or LPG gas rather than using electric stoves. The answers from all residents are almost the same, namely that they are afraid" (Interview, 2023).

According to the results of interviews and the author's analysis, people's fear of using electric stoves is not without reason. Since the beginning of the news about the implementation of this policy, there has been no specific introduction or education from the local government regarding this policy. since there was information about the implementation of this policy. The communication that occurred previously was assistance in converting kerosene to LPG and now LPG gas as an electric stove from the Mayor of Nagari, Mr. Mardanus, that only once they conveyed to the residents that there would be donations of LPG stoves and electricity, there was no notification yet. Even at the beginning of the

donation, they stated the requirements to be able to get this assistance.

Based on observations and interview results, the author draws the conclusion that the communication factor in the implementation of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Conversion Policy to electric stoves has not gone well, as a result, it has been canceled for the time being due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so it has had a major impact on economic factors which have not yet been implemented. adequate. So, in order to maintain balance in the people's economy and remain safe, the policy of converting LPG gas to electricity has been cancelled.

Based on interviews with informants from electric stove distribution agents in Slipi Village, West Jakarta, they said: "Regarding our knowledge as a distributor, it is no more than just selling and demonstrating how to install electric stove equipment. We don't know any other rules related to this policy. Usually, when the electric stoves we sell run out, we buy them from the city because there are rarely dealer cars that deliver them directly here, even if they run out in the city, we are forced not to sell. For example, if we buy it in the city, we automatically increase the price here to compensate for transportation costs.

PLN as the implementer of the conversion program stated that it had worked as hard as possible in order to implement and complete the LPG gas stove conversion program to electricity, in conveying knowledge, awareness and self-religion to the people to want to love and use better energy. Take part in caring for and supervising the implementation of the conversion of LPG gas to electricity in the area, especially to provide understanding to the people regarding who is and is not entitled to receive a conversion donation package so that this event runs on target. for the education and socialization process, data collection and enumeration, distribution and verification processes are handed over personally to the appointed consultant.

Lack of understanding of the aims and objectives of the event as well as regarding the main duties and functions and authority of each is felt to be one of the things that is invalid and becomes an obstacle to carrying out his duties as a member and policy implementer, as a result of which his implementation is less consistent in carrying out his duties. The lack of competent human resources who understand the challenges involved in administering government results in a lack of participation or initiative from members of the citizenry in the application of policies so that they are not in line with existing policy objectives. In fact, it is not uncommon for those who are claimed to be in conflict with values and norms that are considered deviant from the view of their field of work or contrary to applicable regulations.

Based on interviews using informants from Wali Nagari officials or the community regarding the behavior of implementers or the similarities in the attitude of the sub-district/Wali Nagari government in implementing the LPG gas to electricity conversion policy which is related to members' understanding of the policy, in general they are positive or support the existence of the policy but there is still a lack of understanding by implementers regarding it. the aims and objectives of several activity programs that must be carried out especially in terms of carrying out introductions related to the aims and objectives of the policy Sub-district officials who coordinate with the villages under the auspices of their area.

Coordination carried out by PLN only takes place at the beginning of the data request or data collection carried out by the sub-district/village. In the remainder of the distribution stage, PLN is only a companion or witness that the people who are recipients of aid have received assistance from the LPG gas conversion policy to electric stoves. The following is an excerpt from the interview: "In implementing the LPG gas stove to electricity policy, especially in Solok Regency, there is no special organization or team provided by PLN as the person responsible for the policy.

From the time of data collection to the distribution of aid in the sub-district, we were assisted by Wali Nagari officials who are under the auspices of the Kubung Sub-district area, working alone from data collection to distribution of electric stove aid provided by the government, even at the final stage, namely the distribution, PLN was only a witness. that residents who are entitled to receive it have received their rights" (Interview, 2023) In implementing government programs, various things can hinder the success of the program. The following are the results of the author's research regarding the cancellation of the program which affected the implementation of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Conversion Policy to stoves:

Minimal Extension Education In fact, in Indonesia the policy of converting LPG gas to electric stoves, there is no good education, this is proven by the author's interview with informants from the community or in this case residents of Nagari Tanjung Bingkung who said that: "They found out about the policy of converting LPG gas to electric stoves only from the mouths of residents to residents and also news on television media" (Interview, 2023). The outreach on the policy program for converting gas to electric stoves, aims to equalize perceptions regarding the program application, procedures and objectives of the aid program. Lack of socialization by the Government and PLN in carrying out the conversion

event,

It also results in people who are the target of the conversion program still feeling afraid and hesitant. As a result, at the start of the conversion program it went poorly and was canceled, LPG gas became stuck on the market with prices soaring and even spread to areas that had not been touched by the conversion program, while the availability of supplies of 3 Kilo Gram LPG gas was also stagnant. causing the price to also soar. because the stock was empty, the price of 3 Kilo Gram LPG had touched Rp. 30,000 per tube, which then remained at Rp. 20,000,- Likewise 12 kilograms of LPG gas. The price per tube is generally only Rp. 150,000,- as Rp. 200,000,- more.

Apathy of the Indonesian People The policy was canceled if its implementation in Indonesia did not achieve the policy objectives. because even though people in Indonesia have received assistance, they prefer to use LPG gas and firewood rather than having to use electric stoves provided by the government. They put forward various reasons as reasons for not wanting to use an electric stove even if they later get help from an electric stove, ranging from ignorance of its use to fear of fires caused by electric stoves as a scary threat for them when using electric stoves.

The fear of the Indonesian people in using electric stoves is not without reason, the lack of recognition from the government has resulted in residents not wanting to use the electric stoves provided in the future. because the lack of understanding among residents due to lack of socialization as time goes by results in people not caring about the policy of converting LPG gas to electric stoves. Lack of Participation in Utilization of Results The author also looked for an opportunity to interview the local government of Solok district about the LPG gas to electricity conversion program.

From this opportunity the author was unable to meet directly with Mr. Wali Nagari of Tanjung Bingkung Village because he had other activities so as his representative, I was given time to interview the Secretary. Wali Nagari of Tanjung Bingkung Village. In this interview, the Secretary of the Wali Nagari of Tanjung Bingkung Village said: "In Tanjung Bingkung, the people are not too concerned about fuel, both for the kitchen and for transportation, considering that the people understand the simple conditions on the island of Sumatra.

In terms of The government's LPG gas to electricity conversion program has been facilitated by distributing electric stoves to be allowed to be sold on the market with registered electric stove sellers for safety. But maybe the people here have a different culture

from our brothers on the island of Java, yes, we have never heard reports about people complaining about this program because some people seem to use more LPG gas and even firewood. "The availability of kerosene is also scarce here and LPG gas is still very sufficient and affordable for people to use, so the government is more flexible with people in choosing fuel for their household needs."

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In research on the Cancellation of the Conversion of LPG Gas Stoves to Electric Stoves in the Frame of the Role of the Market and Government in the Islamic Economy, the researcher draws the following conclusions: The LPG Gas Stove Conversion Program to Electric Stoves is a program that can bring about good changes for the future. However, in its implementation in Indonesia, this program is not yet efficient in the Indonesian community considering that electricity prices in Indonesia are more expensive than LPG gas prices and electricity supplies are also less affordable in interior or remote areas in Indonesia.

Then there are obstacles in research on the cancellation of the conversion of LPG gas stoves to electric stoves in the frame of the role of the market and government in the economy from an Islamic economic perspective. Lack of attention to the implementation of the program in Indonesia, resulting in the program being cancelled, lack of public interest in implementing the program to convert LPG gas stoves to electric stoves due to obstruction by the situation in the field which is not in accordance with the program design, the characteristics of the Regional & Central Government which is less responsive in implementing the Program Conversion of LPG gas stoves to electric stoves, the efforts made by the government in the program to convert LPG gas stoves to electric stoves are still in the program design evaluation stage, several things that were made from the beginning of this program were to provide facilities to provide electric stove packages for use. by the community, especially in the three cities of Denpasar, Solo and one city in North Sumatra.

Apart from that, the cancellation was due to the lack of extension education, the apathy of the Indonesian people, weak regulations, the fear of the target community and the weak quality of human resources as well as the lack of community participation in utilizing the results.

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