

STUDY THE REACTION AND REACTIONS COMMON TO THE CURRENCY DEVALUATION

MahnazHojjati*

Dr.AliFaghiehHabibi**

Abstract

currency devaluation of money on current economic issues over the past three decades has been to continue And the intensity of the Iranian economy and unjust adverse effects on monetary relations, especially in the long run is set. This study examines the response and reaction to the devaluation has been the norm. Money is one of the key pillars of the economy and public policy, is after subsequent decrease in the value of the losses in many sectors of economic and political pose. The results revealed that this theory can be found in the following modes: a) depreciation of the currency with the common reactions. B) Depreciation of the currency without common reaction c) Devaluation where the common reaction or lack thereof is unknown, examine.

Keywords: money, value, reduce, Custom

***Department of Law, Meymeh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Meymeh, Iran**

****Faculty Member, Department of Law, Meymeh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Meymeh, Iran**

Introduction:

Customs associated with it is that the principles of value for money of the main arguments to prove the necessity of compensation for the value of money and how to prove lack of necessity for it, According to the behavior and attitude of " custom" of credit money and most of the arguments in principle to accept the judgment of common sense, reason is nothing but this, concepts such as, "Credit money", "devaluation", "tribute", "getting high" all have common definitions and diagnostic concept and applies it is the responsibility of the customs Why not in the language of the legislator reference to these terms. So the issue of devaluation with respect to the type of behavior the norm with credit money is very important and it will be considerable legal and economic benefits. The overall verdict on compensation practices devaluation

"Tribute" is very common and legislator, on the "tribute" to what can be achieved and by what means, and not through the provision is silent. Therefore, inflation in the atmosphere and when the real purchasing power of money decreases, should be "norm" See and be seen to practice what one "tribute" knows? If the value of money decreases, is certainly the "norm" when it counts innocence, the real value and real exchange value is to be counted money and pay it to the creditor; otherwise means that if you owe "value nominal "to pay him common sense knows. This "common world" on bank deposits and other monetary payments – money is also raised.

(1)Norm, "purchasing power" of money in the upheavals, the main features of the bill that would create more interest it gets, knows: in this case, common sense and rational practice to repay, Such as currency borrowed (in terms of numbers and figures carved on them), the value and purchasing power is lower than it is not enough. So in terms of customs, "Compensated

devaluation" is not only permissible but necessary. Two points on this topic be discussed: According to the explanation defining the "norm" in setting examples and comparative examples and concepts, to identify examples of "devaluation" and also by implementing concepts As "compensation for the value of money" and "tribute" in some instances, must come back to the kind of behavior the norm, the norm for all scenarios if applicable inflation "devaluation" take into account, Compensation theory should absolutely and in all cases we would have to appropriate the current norms of behavior and attitudes, for different scenarios, we issued a separate ruling. In the face of common sense and rational behavior and reactions to different types of inflation and devaluation, is different, so the theory of compensation is absolutely not acceptable.

A common reaction or reaction, innocence about whether or not the person is owed from the norm: usually low inflation, devaluation is enough common sense, owes money by paying face value, innocence knows and does not respond. But in the case of inflation, due to self-abandonment and severity of inflation, common sense, are not sufficient to pay the nominal value and self-reacts, if the amount of money borrowed and repaid money to two different values They see, and what will be the first opportunity to call to mind the famous words of the folk that: "The Where and Where" Therefore, common sense, common ground and similarities He could not imagine them under a form and amount, albeit with slight differences from one another will not. It is also necessary to note that commonsense judgment diverse environments on a certain rate of inflation, may be different (either in terms of when or how to spatially) Criteria of judgment, common sense is the environment and society. It is possible in a society at a certain time in front of reduction of ten percent of the value of money, not to react and repayments Face

value Innocence money to their account in this case, compensate the depreciation in the common good, "and forbidden usury", but if over time, The norm for any reason of their tolerance limit and after several years, the financial relations in the inflation rate ten percent, Self-react, and their behavior is discovered that offset decreased by ten percent inflation, Self-react, and their behavior is discovered that offset decreased by ten percent inflation, "getting high" is not, But the lack of compensation for money defects to know, in this case it was necessary to compensate for inflation and interest will not. The same may occur at a time and in two different places in one country in this way, "common sense" Ten percent of your not react against inflation and compensate for their decline are many. But in another country at the same time, many unknowingly compensate ten percent inflation, but it deem necessary.

Ayatollah Nasser MakaremShirazi says

:"The severity and extent of the problems of inflation in our era of paper money is born, when the common sense to be recognized, it will not be in the interest of the question. (As quoted from some foreign countries, which it compared to bank deposits, inflation rates are calculated and interest) rate of inflation in such circumstances is not usury But it is superfluous to the profit interest, but in our environment, and so the common sense, the inflation rate is not calculated among the people, in general, is usury. For those who lend money to each other, after Months or more, the same money they charge and the inflation differenceAnd that inflation is not taken into account in scientific circles, is not enough because it is based on common sense.

(2) Response and reaction to the devaluation convention

When inflation and devaluation is so intense and tangible common sense and rational long-term deals, exhibit no obvious response. In this case, compensate the depreciation was necessary and the magnets are not instances, it may be worth noting that the sharp decline in the value of money over long periods of time (eg 30 years) can occur. "Tribute" is very common. If devaluation is severe, owing to certain conventions when Barry paced innocence counts as "real exchange value." And 'real purchasing power "is to be counted money and pay it to the creditor; otherwise, if the debt" face value "pay, common sense, he does not know Barry paced innocence. This world convention on bank deposits and other monetary payments - interest is financial.

(3) Lack of reaction and reaction norm

The second case is that of inflation and currency devaluation, to the extent that common sense and rational and intangible long-term deals, Show a clear reaction against it sensible and do not compensate the depreciation in this case, the "illegal usury" is

So, in this case, the judgment tradition Contrary to the previous mode, Innocent disclosure a nominal amount of money, thanks to Barry paced knows innocence; And the common belief that religion fully and uttered not have any doubt in this judgment. The institution, between 'real purchasing power "and" real exchange value "of money in the exercise of religion and in tribute, or sees no difference so small it knows which prevents the same sentence does not see them.

(4) In this situation, concepts like "waste", "deficit" and "devaluation" money does not apply.

Does not specify response or lack thereof convention

The amount of devaluations in such a way that the reaction having or not having the "norm" in general face of it, cannot be determined and the logical question arises Whether by paying a nominal amount "tribute" completely done or not?

This question arises from the fact whether the creditor in this case, more than a nominal sum or not? In other words, in this case we doubt whether commonsense between the nominal amount, the repayment of religion and the true purchasing power at the time of its realization, sees no difference or not? Doubt in the realization of the right more than the nominal value, the task is certainly and naturally in such positions, the presumption of innocence and the failure to achieve the current task. In other words, in the case of the "least and most independence" is the certainty that the debtor owes Face value money, but about the debt of more than nominal value, there are doubts, the third case, a certain task (debt to nominal amount) and basic doubt(Debts of more than nominal value) is dissolved in rudimentary form, the presumption of innocence failing to meet debt flows, so in this case, the decision in principle to repay more than nominal value, and interest will be high. Of course, as a matter of caution, in order to satisfy both sides, especially in cases where religion for the good tradition of the "loan" has emerged and Plain vanilla that even the arrival of harm and extortion to the lender or the borrower should be avoided and if it is harmful, Does not find the one hand, it seems to compromise verdict in such a situation the best solution.

Discussion and conclusion

Looking at the behavior common to see that commonsense changes in the value of credit money in small change Mild Value for money credit, the person paying the money borrowed as a time to

take account of the changes to the ignored and getting too little as an example of extravagance and usury knows. Thus, a devaluation, debt and pay tribute to the true proverb will go. But given the different reactions towards the different customs and currency devaluation various arbitration practices lead to liability to pay tribute as (if not the same) in different modes, to the conclusion that should be acceptable theory in three modes:

- A) Depreciation of the currency with the reaction norm
- B) Depreciation of the currency without common reaction
- C) Depreciation where the common reaction or lack thereof is unknown, our evaluated.

In the first case, changes in the real value of credit money in the same account to the extent that the norm for this Two of the reaction and the reaction product shows in this case that very little actually happens in cases Such as severe swelling unrestrained and generous long time but it cannot be achieved tribute should be the person borrowing. Taking into account the real exchange value and the real purchasing power of money will pay on borrowed time their religion.

In the second case: vast majority of those in our community about the devaluation of money loaned to happen the same type-a person practices Fred borrowed time and borrowed the same time pay tribute knows so as to absolve knows and sees usury getting the most out of it.

But in the third case the revaluation of the species that kind of reaction in the face of common sense cannot detect it.

References

- (1) Nasser MakaremShirazi, 1997, Islamic banking and usury (a), (b) set a new Esteftaat [response to a] School Imam Ali ibn AbiTalib (PBUH), vol. 2, Qom, A. Page 148, Page 161 (b).
- (2) NaserMakaremShirazi, 1997, set new Esteftaat-B, School of Imam Ali Ibn AbiTalib, peace be upon him, Qom, No 2, p. 161.
- (3) Nasser MakaremShirazi, 1997, interest and Islamic banking a School Imam Ali Ibn AbiTalib, peace be upon him, Qom, p. 148; NaserMakaremShirazi, 1996, responding to a number 5/619/56, Justice and Legal Affairs Commission of the Parliament Iran, Nasser MakaremShirazi, 1995, responding to a 2076 number, Institute of Islamic thought and culture.
- (4) Ahmad Ali, Yosefi, 2002, interest and inflation compensation comparative study of devaluation and interest (b), Islamic Culture and Thought Research Center, Tehran, pp. 289-288.