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Abstract The research aims to determine online sales transaction of dropshipping in within sharia economic. Therefore, the sales transaction performed are based on the sharia economic principles, share satisfaction while bringing advantage within contracting parties. This study is library research in which the documentation technique for data collection was employed. Content analysis was also used to analyze the data.

The findings revealed that the implementation of sharia economic principles in online dropshipping sales transaction was performed in several ways, including not only focus on profit-oriented purposes, but also ta'bud ila Allah (devotion to Allah), particularly. Consequently, the sales transaction should be in accordance to sharia, avoiding transaction that violates Allah's orders.

The transactions are also must be free from usury, maysir, and gharar elements. The parties should be careful during the transaction otherwise, they will bring mudharat and avoid maslahat. The supplier or dropshipper are not allowed to hoard the goods (ihtikar) that are highly needed for society. Keywords: dropshipping; sharia economic.

Introduction Sale and purchase are essential economic activities for human beings. This occurs due to none of them is being able to meet their own needs without others' help. The only way that is permitted by sharia is sales transaction,

in order to fulfill daily needs.

Towards this transaction, an individual could freely achieve their own needs without harming others. Considered followed arguments, Imam Ibn Hajar al-Asqolani in his popular multi-volume commentary books, Fath al-Bari, argues ??????? ??????? ??? ????? ??????? ??????? ??? ?? ?? ??????? ??????? ?? ??????? ??????? ??? The wisdom behind sale and purchase is that humans cannot meet their own needs.

Human needs depend on what others have, while another individual sometimes does not merely give the worth away without any reward. In a while, sale and purchase activities develop in recent years due to the growth of shopping trends in society. This condition becomes higher and higher especially during pandemic Covid-19 while people should away from the crowd.

The rapid growth of online shopping trends is presented in the diagram below. / Figure 1. The e-commerce transaction in 2021 Source: Tempo.co The diagram above shows that the e-commerce transaction trend is significantly increasing year by year. This also occurs in dropshipping sales transactions because it becomes more convenient in dropshipping. Dropshipping has many benefits, such as flexibility, wide product offerings, low-risk, and investment.

This opportunity brings a new alternative for the young entrepreneur who wants to start running a small business without having a startup cost and inventory. The dropshipping system provides sellers to perform sales transactions only with their gadgets and internet. Nevertheless, despite the conveniences provided, problems may occur that lead to detrimental for consumers and the dropshippers.

The problems are the consumer unable to directly identify, see, or touch the ordered items. Therefore, wrong orders and items purchased are not as ordered are commonly occur. In terms of Islamic law, it has been debatable arguments among ulemas who question the validity of dropshipping sales transactions.

Some of them argue that the products offered by the dropshipper are not their inventory. Moreover, the physical condition of the products offered is unknown and only as displayed in e-commerce merchant photos (seen with the help of the technology). The aforementioned problems can be prevented by implementing the principles of sharia economic in dropshipping practice.

Regarding of these facts, it is interesting to explore how to implement the sharia

economic principles in an online sales transaction with dropshipping. It is also expected that the results would highlight the necessary and unnecessary that should be avoided in dropshipping transaction, so that negative impacts could be reduced based on sharia compliance. Methods Library research was employed along with documentation for data collection.

The primary data was collected from the books as followed, "Step by Step Bisnis Dropshipping dan Reseller" by Achmad Syafii, "Dropshipping: Cara Mudah Bisnis Online" by Beranda Agency, "Jualan Online Tanpa Repot dengan Dropshipping" by Purnomo Hadi Catur. Selected journal articles were also collected, entitled "Keabsahan Akad Transaksi Jual Beli dengan Sistem Dropshipping dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam" conducted by Mohammad Jauharul Arifin, "Transaksi Jual Beli Dropshipping Dalam Perspektif Fiqh Muamalah" by Muflihatul Bariroh, "Akad wakalah dan samsarah sebagai solusi atas klaim keharaman dropship dalam jual beli online" by Ika Yunia Fauziya, "Dropshipping Dalam Perspektif Konsep Jual Beli Islam" by Elpina Fitriani dan Deni Purnama, "Analisis Praktek Jual Beli Dropshipping" by Risvan Hadi, "Implementasi Prinsip-Prinsip Ekonomi Syariah: Alternatif Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Berkeadilan" Mursal, and the last research by Putra Kalbuadi entitled "Jual Beli Online Dengan Menggunakan Sistem Dropshipping Menurut Sudut Pandang Akad Jual Beli Islam".

The secondary data was obtained from books, journal articles, and the internet which do not directly relate to the research object but support the collected data. The data were analyzed by employing content analysis. Discussion The dropshipping transaction system In particular, the dropshipping system is similar to a common sales transaction which involves seller, buyer, and the goods offered, as well as dropshipping agreement (akad). The only difference is the transaction process.

Dropshipping is a form of sales transaction wherein the seller does not sell the goods in stock, because the goods are still belonging to supplier. Sellers only provide photos of product samples and market the products straight to the consumers. In contrast, conventional sales transaction does not require third-party seller and consumers to directly bargain the products to the seller without intermediaries.

The sales transaction occurs when both parties are concurred with the price. Following the explanations above, it is assumed that dropshipping transactions involve at least three actors, they are seller, supplier (own the inventory), and dropshipper (sell the products).

The process of selling products through dropshipping system appears once the customer purchases the selected item in the dropshipper's merchant. Then, the dropshipper continues the order to the supplier by enclosing the customer sales invoice. The supplier ships the selected product straight to the customer with the dropshipper's merchant name.

Dropshipping transaction flow chart Dropshipping is a supply chain management system of goods distribution wherein the dropshipper does not manage the stock inventory. Instead, the seller displays the photo products and market them online. The product manufacturer or wholesaler ship straight to the customer. The profit earned is obtained from a product profit margin added of a total price. The mechanism of dropshipping system is presented as follow, / Figure 2.

Dropship system flow Source: Primaberita.com_ Figure 2 above show that the flow of dropshipping sales transactions includes: Consumers purchase the selected items from the website or marketplace in dropshipper merchant, then the consumers transfer the total price to the dropshipper.

After dropshippers receive the transaction of the bank account, they purchase the products to the supplier as ordered by the consumers. If the products are available in stock, the dropshipper will transfer the money to the supplier. The dropshipper already marked the price up to get the profit of the products. Moreover, they request to the supplier to ship items to customers.

Suppliers reassure the money have been being transferred and confirm the shipped quantity to be shipped to the customer address. Purchased items ship to the customer with custom label of the dropshipper, not the supplier. Generally, the cooperation process between dropshipper and supplier is described as follows.

First, supplier brings the price to the dropshipper and market to the consumers by adding profit margins to the dropshipper's products; second, supplier has decided the price beforehand, including fee for dropshipper, so the dropshipper does not need to increase the existing price to their products. In first model, supplier gives choices for dropshipper to market the goods and calculate the price by their own.

It is commonly no registration fee and no minimum purchase. This first model is the easiest and most favored by the individuals who run the dropshipping

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Meaning: **But if you repent, you may have your principal** –neither **wronging, nor being** wronged.

The verse above shows that usury contains Zulm elements that do not implement the justice principle. Similarly, the maysir prohibition leads to mudhorot, including wasting wealth and has great influence inflict hostility. _ In addition, maysir includes gambling that **is strictly prohibited by sharia** _.

On **the other hand, the** transaction band that include ghahar is caused by the **uncertainty about the** akad outcome._ **According to the** terms of fiqh experts, ghahar defines sales transaction that has no clear end. Some ulemas argue that **it is a** sales transaction whether it has consequences or not. For instance, the seller says "I sell this item on the box to you for Rp10.000,00".

Afterward, **the seller does not** make any explanation as the buyer does not know the physical condition of the item._To sum up, if the elements of usury, maysir, and ghohor are involved in muamalah transaction, **it is assumed that the transaction is** unfair and benefit only for one party. Maslahat principle Muamalah purpose is to realize the maslahat (benefit)and reject mudharat (harm) from both seller and buyer.

The mudharat can be lost due to goods defects or when paying for the goods. Sharia also strictly prohibits the haram goods, such as alcohol, drugs, and others. This prohibition **is based on the** fact that these items have no benefit, and even contain long-term harm risks for health._ Taawunprinciple (cooperation) The muamalah transaction is basically made for halal profit gain. However, it does not mean **that there is no** taawun element at all.

The sharia of cooperation is quoted in Qur'an, **Surah al-Maidah verse 2** as follow, ?????????????????? ?????? ?????????? ?????????????????? ?????? ?????????????????? ?????? ?????????????? ?????????????????? Meaning: **And cooperate with one another in virtuous conduct and conscience, and do not cooperate with one another in sin and hostility** The example of cooperation in muamalah is mudhorobah akad which the capital owner helps people who do not have business capital, and reversely.

Another example is in akad which are tabaru',_such as shadaqa (charity), zakat (obligatory almsgiving), infaq (pious spending), waqf (donated asset of property), **and so on.** Equilibrium principle In sharia economic, this principle comprises of several aspects; financial and real sector balance, risks and benefits, businessand

humanity, as well as natural resources use and conservation._

An example of equilibrium principle implementation in muamalah is the prohibition of hoarding goods (ihtikar) which are goods in highest demand. Ihtikar is kind of world trade issue. This issue is crucial for market stability, violates the consumer rights to get standard pricing as applied. In short, the impact of ihtikar will damage market balance._

The Implementation of Sharia Economic Principles on Dropshipping Sales Transaction The sharia economic principles are necessary to be implemented in every muamalah transaction in order to gain an-tarhodin (willingness/satisfaction) in every individual involved in the transactions. The an-tarhodin element represents the aqada or agreement that occurs in any kind of transactions pursuant to the sharia, where sharia only allows to take the other's wealth if the an-tarhodin element (willingness/satisfaction) had been achieved by both parties in the transactional agreement.

The an-tarhodin element can be found in the word of Allah, Surah An-Nisa [4:29]
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???? ??????? ?????????? Meaning: Do not consume one another's wealth in a wrongful way, except it be dealing by mutual agreement (An-tarodhin). The tijarotan word in the verse refers to isim nakiroh that also covers the dropshipping system in online transactions.

In this case, the implementations of sharia economic principles are necessary in order to embody the an-tarhodin in all involved parties: the drop-shippers, the consumers, and the suppliers. The implementation of tawhid on Dropshipping System in Online Transactions. The implementation of tawhid principles is represented in sales transaction manners that are not only oriented in profit but is oriented in more necessary aspects: ta'abud-ila Allah (the obedience to Allah).

Therefore, the muamalah transactions should follow the shariah principles that do not allow any kind of sales transaction by violating Allah. The implementation of tawhid in dropshipping sales transaction should follow the general sharia principles in Islam wherein every aqada or agreement in muamalah transaction have different requirements and conditions.

If the dropshipping uses the sales transaction agreement, the main point that should be fulfilled is the ownership of the products. The products should belong

to the drop-shippers, not the suppliers. This requirement is absolute and should be fulfilled. Moreover, the agreement is legally canceled if the requirement is not fulfilled.

If the dropshipping uses the salam (shipment) akad, the validity of the sales transaction should be fulfilled where the price should be paid before the products are delivered and cash-on-delivery payment is not allowed. In salam, the specification of the products should be clearly defined. If the dropshipping uses the simsarah (use mediator) akad, the identity of the person who owns the products (supplier) should be added and can not use the dropshipper's identity to deliver the product.

A mediator should be sincere in doing the sales transaction by stating that the individual is only a mediator and is not the owner of the products. The simsarah akad occurs between the drop-shippers and suppliers where drop-shippers become the mediator that does the sales transaction of the suppliers' product with a certain work fee agreement.

If the dropshipping uses wakalah akad, the sales transaction should follow the wakalah akad and can not use the sales transaction akad. By using the wakalah contract, the dropshippers become the representation of the suppliers that should sell the products or the dropshippers may become the representations of the consumers before buying the products from the suppliers. Furthermore, the consumers will give a certain amount of fee to the dropshippers as a service fee.

The transaction that occurs between the dropshippers and the suppliers is considered a general sales transaction. The difference in this sales transaction is the drop-shippers become the representation of the suppliers or the consumers, therefore the drop-shippers do not sell or buy the items on behalf of the dropshippers.

The implementation of tawhid principles in dropshipping sales transactions is also represented in the transacted product that should be in a form of halal product, or have halal advantages. A Muslim who has good tawhid, will not sell or buy a product that is considered as haram by Allah. The embodiment of this tawhid concept will develop an entrepreneurship character that is sincere, credible, trustful, and have a high work ethics. The implementation of the justice principle in Dropshipping Sales Transaction.

The implementation of justice principles in a dropshipping sales transaction is

represented in the transaction that is free from riba, masyir, and gharar. When the three aspects are found in the dropshipping sales transaction, the sales transaction is confirmed as unfair and only beneficial to one party. Meanwhile, the other parties, such as the consumers, drop-shippers, and even the suppliers, may be harmed.

The riba that may appear in the online transaction is riba nasi'ah. Riba nasi'ah occurs in the temporal payment of sales transaction that has two different selling prices. The two selling prices generally occur in the sales transaction that the payment is conducted on the following date (temporal payment) and applied several amounts of additional prices from the initial prices (more expensive). To protect the interest of the involved parties and to create a fair transaction so none is harmed in the process, the products that are being sold in the sales transaction should be clearly identified.

The payment should only use a single price and provide a khiyar right if a defect is found in the products. The Implementation of Maslahat Principle in Dropshipping Sales Transaction The implementation of maslahat principle in a dropshipping online transaction can be examined in the awareness of the person, to avoid the transaction of a particular product that may not contain maslahat and even contain mudharat, such as selling drugs and alcohols. The maslahat refers to the benefit that is authorized by sharia, such as the alcohols.

In some cases, several groups of people may argue that alcohols have advantages, even only a few. For instance, to warm the body temperature in cold weather. However, regarding to sharia, this kind of benefit is not allowed. Drugs and alcohols are products that may cause harm to the human body if the products are not used in a proper way.

Therefore, it becomes reasonable if sharia prohibits the use of the product. In the case of drugs and alcohol, the merchant may gain large amount of money however, the health of the customers may be extremely harmed once the customers consume the products. In this case, any kind of products that may contain harm (mudharat) will be prohibited by sharia islamic law.

The maslahah principle is critical to be implemented in all economical transactions in order to protect the rights of all transacted parties. The maslahah principle is done by manifesting the maslahat and avoiding mudharat in both the merchants and the customers. The Implementation of Taawun (Cooperation) Principle in Dropshipping Sales Transaction The dropshipping sales transaction

has a high sense of taawun.

This is caused by the drop-shippers who indirectly help the products' owner (supplier) by selling the products. On the other hand, the dropshippers also help the consumers to obtain their desired products. The condition is embodied in dropshipping sales transactions using wakalahakad, simsarohakad, and salam akad, or in the sales transaction akad.

However, one thing that should be noticed is the taawun (cooperation) is only permitted in halal activities and is not allowed to any kind of haram activities. For instance, become dropshippers to certain products that are considered haram if the products are being consumed, such as tuak (local alcohols). Therefore, the taawun that is "allowed" in the initial state will shift into "prohibited".

The Implementation of Equilibrium Principles in Dropshipping Sales Transaction
The implementation of equilibrium principles in dropshipping sales transactions can be examined in the attitude of the suppliers and the drop-shippers that do not do a hoarding of particular products (ihtikar) that is in high demand. The business that does not consider the sharia economic principles often uses the momentum to maximize the profit by hoarding several products and selling the products at extremely higher prices when the demand for the products is very high. The example of this case can be clearly examined in the initial outbreak of Covid-19.

At the time, a lot of merchants hoard surgical masks, hand sanitizers, and any other healthcare equipment. The intention of hoarding is to increase the selling prices because the particular products are not available in the market when the demand is very high. Therefore, the prices of particular products will become costly.

When the products price become expensive, the misbehaved hoarding merchant will release the products to the market. The act of the hoarding merchant contradicts the sharia economical principles: The Equilibrium Principles. If the merchants have a willingness to implement the equilibrium principle in their muamalahakad, the merchants will not hoard the products (ihtikar). When the prices of particular products are very expensive, the merchants should continuously sell their products.

Thus, when the price of particular products is very cheap, the merchant should also continuously sell the products. Conclusion The implementation of sharia

economic principles in a dropshipping sales transaction can be observed in several aspects, as follows: First, the implementation of tawhid principles that is represented through the sales transaction manners that are not only oriented in profit but is oriented in more necessary aspects: ta'abud ila Allah (the obedience to Allah).

Therefore, the muamalah transaction that is going to be done pursuant to shariah law, where should not make a transaction that violates Allah's command. A Muslim who has good tawhid will not sell or purchase a particular product that is haram or not allowed by Allah. The implementation of the tawhid principle will develop an entrepreneurship character that is sincere, credible, trustworthy, and also have high ethical works.

Second, the implementation of justice principles in a dropshipping sales transaction is represented in the transaction that is free from any elements of riba, maysir, and ghoror. When the three aforementioned elements are found in the dropshipping sales transaction, therefore, the transaction is confirmed as unfair and only profitable to one party. The other parties whether the consumers, the drop-shippers, and even the suppliers, may be harmed in the process.

Third, the implementation of maslahat principle in dropshipping sales transactions can be examined in the awareness of all parties in the sales transaction activities to avoid the products that may contain maslahat and even mudharat, such as selling drugs and alcohols. Fourth, the dropshipping sales transaction has a high sense of taawun where the drop-shippers, indirectly, help the owners of the products (supplier) to sell the products. On the other hand, the dropshippers also help the consumers to obtain their desired products.

The condition is embodied in dropshipping sales transactions using wakalah akad, simsarohakad, salam akad, and even pure sales transaction akad. Fifth, the implementation of equilibrium in dropshipping sales transaction can be examined through the attitude of the suppliers and dropshippers that do not hoard particular products (ihtikar) that, at the time, is highly desirable by a lot of people.

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