

## Islamic Law Review of the Dropshipping System

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### Abstract

*This research aims to analyze the dropshipping system in the context of Islamic law, focusing on the challenges of uncertainty or gharar in the transaction and its conformity with the principles of muamalah. The main objective is to evaluate how sharia principles are applied in the practice of dropshipping, especially in the context of the Muslim family economy in Indonesia. The research methodology involved analyzing documents and literature related to Islamic law, muamalah, and electronic commerce. The results show that while dropshipping offers flexibility and economic opportunities for the Muslim community, there are important issues related to the fulfillment of sharia transaction requirements. These issues include uncertainty in the ownership of goods at the time of the contract and the need for transparency in the transaction. The study identified that the application of Shariah principles such as fairness, transparency, and responsibility can overcome these challenges. The conclusion of this study asserts that while dropshipping systems enable new business opportunities, a deeper understanding of Shariah principles is required to ensure fair and ethical trading practices. It suggests the need for a more integrated approach between technological developments and sharia values in online business. Recommendations are provided for Muslim business actors and policy makers to promote trade practices that comply with Islamic law, integrating business innovation with sharia rules and values.*

**Keywords:** Dropshipping, Islamic Law, Online Buying and Selling

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## Introduction

The digital period has resulted in major changes in the world of business and commerce. Social media has become an important element in the daily lives of a large number of individuals, playing a crucial role in facilitating communication and exchange of information. (Tampubolon, 2024). In Indonesia, the growth of the digital economy, including e-commerce, is evident, with the emergence of the popularity of dropshipping business models. This model, which allows sellers to sell products without keeping stock, provides significant efficiency and flexibility. However, in the perspective of Islamic law, a deep understanding of this business model is crucial. This is not only related to adherence to sharia principles, but also to ensuring that economic activity runs fairly and transparently. Given its large Muslim population, Indonesia is a strategic place to explore how Islamic principles can be integrated into modern business models such as dropshipping.

The dropshipping business model brings a number of unique challenges in aspects of Islamic law, especially related to the concept of gharar, or uncertainty. Gharar can arise due to the uncertainty of ownership of goods at the time of contract, which is contrary to the principle of muamalah in Islam. In addition, there are other crucial issues such as transparency in transactions and price fairness, which must also be considered. Due to the importance of fairness and honesty in Islamic business transactions, the dropshipping model needs to be analyzed and possibly adjusted in order for all transactions to meet these standards.

Islamic values such as fairness, transparency, and social responsibility should be fundamental in modern business practices. This means that in the context of dropshipping, business practices need to be adjusted and refined to ensure their alignment with these values. This approach will not only ensure compliance with Islamic law, but can also increase customer trust and satisfaction. In addition, it helps create a more sustainable and ethical business ecosystem, in line with the Islamic economy's goals for well-being and social justice. (Cape, 2021).

Dropshipping is a method of buying and selling where someone sells products without the need to have stock of goods, so there is no need to store physical goods. (Tarmizi et al., 2021). Case studies from Indonesia, where dropshipping has gained popularity, can provide valuable insights into the application of Islamic principles in everyday business practices. This analysis can involve how companies address challenges such as gharar and ensure transparency and fairness in transactions. The research can also explore how companies align dropshipping models with muamalah principles, providing concrete examples that other businesses can guide them by.

Lastly, it is important to consider how current and future policies can shape the integration of Islamic principles in e-commerce and dropshipping. It includes recommendations for regulators, policymakers, and business practitioners on how to align business practices with Islamic law, while ensuring economic growth and innovation. Further research in this area can help identify the best

strategies to bring about this integration, both in Indonesia and in countries with significant Muslim populations.

In the digital age, the role of technology has become very important to ensure transparency and fairness in dropshipping business models. The use of advanced technology helps dropshipping businesses comply with sharia principles, especially in terms of transparency and fairness. Undeniably, internet technology is one of the effective and efficient means of information that can be accessed by anyone, anytime, and anywhere. (Nubahai, 2019).

The use of technology can guarantee openness in various aspects of dropshipping transactions. High-level tracking systems allow businesses and consumers to monitor order status in real-time, from delivery to receipt. Modern e-commerce platforms are equipped with features that support open information about products, including origin, halal, and detailed product specifications. Analytics tools and dashboards provide transaction data that businesses can access to monitor and evaluate their business practices, ensuring compliance with Islamic values. The rapid development of technology around the world has an impact on internet users from time to time. This also affects internet usage, which turns out to have a significant impact on online businesses in Indonesia. (Nazar et al., 2023).

Although technology brings a number of advantages, challenges in implementing sharia principles in the digital age still remain. Muslim business people are faced with difficulties to ensure compliance with halal product rules, especially when

the source of products is not fully under their control. Ensuring fair prices is also a concern, where technology can help analyze the market to set prices that are not only competitive but also fair, in accordance with the principles of sharia justice. (Son et al., 2024).

Dropshipping is currently a conversation among online business people and is a business model that is in demand by those with small capital even without capital. This is because dropshipping, which is an online store, never keeps stock of goods and does not provide storage of goods. Instead, this model only promotes through online stores by posting photos, criteria for goods and prices. The goods sold are obtained through cooperation with other companies that own the actual goods, which are called dropshippers.

In the business world, customer trust is considered a valuable asset, and within the framework of a dropshipping business, maintaining it requires additional efforts. Communication technology provides the possibility of more effective and transparent interaction between sellers, buyers, and suppliers, this is very important to form and maintain customer trust.

In the context of dropshipping, the role of technology and innovation is very significant. The use of technology in supply chain management and logistics enables more efficient and transparent processes, in accordance with the demands of justice in Islam. Innovations on e-commerce platforms also enable the integration of features that support compliance with sharia principles, such as tracking systems that ensure transparency in the ownership and delivery of goods. The

adoption of this technology opens up opportunities for Muslim businesses to carry out business practices that are in line with Islamic values while remaining competitive in the global marketplace. (Iverson & Dervan, n.d.-a).

Dropshipping has a significant impact on socio-economic aspects, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. This business model provides opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses, including Muslim families, to engage in the e-commerce market with low costs and more controlled risks. It stimulates economic growth and contributes to the improvement of people's welfare. However, the challenge is to ensure that this growth does not violate sharia principles, and that economic benefits are distributed fairly in accordance with Islamic principles of social justice. (Dr. Muhammad Mudjib Musta'in, 2022).

In the era of rapidly growing globalization and digitalization, the world has witnessed significant changes in the methods of conducting business. (Hermawanto & Anggrani, 2020). One of the interesting events in the contemporary business panorama is the emergence of e-commerce as a major force. Within this framework, the dropshipping business model has emerged as a highly in-demand option, allowing individuals and companies to sell products without having to keep physical inventory. This model, utilizing the convenience of the internet and global distribution network, has opened the door to opportunities for many people to engage in the business world with low start-up capital.

One of the most exciting things about this major change in e-commerce is

the emergence of dropshipping systems. (Emanuel & Agasia, 2018) Dropshipping is a form of business model where retailers sell products to consumers without physically storing inventory. Instead, goods are shipped directly from suppliers to consumers. This model allows retailers to run a business without having to make large investments in inventory, reduces financial risk, and provides greater flexibility in offering customers a wide array of products.

While dropshipping opens up huge opportunities for economic growth and innovation, it also raises significant questions around conformity with various ethical and legal frameworks. In particular, this question is relevant in the context of Muslim societies, where financial and business transactions are governed not only by secular law, but also by Islamic principles and laws. Islamic law, or sharia, which derives from the Qur'an and Sunnah, provides comprehensive guidance on various aspects of life, including economic and business practices.

In many ways, e-commerce, especially dropshipping systems, enters domains that have not been fully explored by Islamic law. (Imanudi, 2019). The rich and historic basic principles in the Islamic trading tradition have established guidelines to be followed in every economic transaction, to ensure conformity with Islamic teachings. However, as technology changes accelerate and new business models such as dropshipping emerge, there is a need to explore how these principles can be applied in this new context.

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The evolution of online business has changed the panorama of global trade over the past few decades (Sudarso, 2020). Starting from the era of the internet as a means of mass communication in the 1990s, the world has experienced a shift from the conventional market to the digital realm. At first, online business was only an innovative concept, but over time, the sector grew to become one of the most dynamic and profitable in the global economy. From selling books online to being a huge e-commerce force selling almost every kind of product, online business travel has recorded its own history.

Technological advancements have played a role as a growth driver in dropshipping business models (Thesis et al., 2022). The development of web technology, online payment systems, and logistics has allowed retailers to provide services with a higher level of speed and efficiency. On the other hand, social media and digital marketing open up new avenues for promotion and reaching more customers. Therefore, not only does the dropshipping business model change a company's approach to business, but also the way consumers interact with the market.

The socio-economic impact of the dropshipping system has great

significance. This business model allows entrepreneurs, including many from developing countries, to enter global markets with more affordable barriers to entry. The system also provides opportunities to individuals who may not have access to large capital or the ability to manage large physical inventory. Thus, dropshipping has been instrumental in making economic opportunities more democratic, opening up opportunities for many people to participate in the global digital economy.

Islamic law is a set of rules derived from the revelation of Allah and the sunnah of the Messenger, whether delivered directly or indirectly. These rules govern human behavior that Muslims recognize, believe in, and must apply. Islamic law covers various aspects of human life, including world affairs and the Hereafter. Two Arabic terms that reflect the dual identity of Islamic law are shari'ah and fiqh. Shari'ah is more closely related to divine revelation, while fiqh is the product of human reason or practical knowledge of the provisions of shari'ah taken from the Qur'an and Sunnah. Therefore, Islamic law can be divided into two parts: first, clear and detailed Islamic provisions, such as matters of worship, marriage, and inheritance, which constitute the territory of Shari'ah. Second, the provisions of Islam are produced through the interpretation of human reason, which is the area of fiqh. (Iverson & Dervan, n.d.-b)

Despite its advantages, dropshipping also faces special challenges, especially from the perspective of Islamic law. In Islam, economic transactions are regarded not only as business activities, but also as social

and ethical acts that must comply with the principles of sharia. (Maman Suryaman & Bisri, 2023). In this situation, some elements of the dropshipping business model raise significant questions. For example, within the framework of Islamic law, the concept of gharar, which refers to uncertainty, is avoided in transactions as it may result in injustice or fraud. In the context of dropshipping, uncertainty can arise because sellers are selling items that are not physically owned by them.

Not only that, the principles of fairness and transparency have a very important role in transactions in accordance with Islamic teachings. In the context of dropshipping, where sellers often don't engage directly with products, maintaining adherence to these principles becomes more complex. (Www.kemkes.go.id, 2020). Questions arise about how to ensure that the products sold match the descriptions given to consumers, and how to address issues such as returns and replacements.

Consideration is also needed in the socio-economic context of dropshipping within Muslim societies. (Disuma & Ghozali, 2023) In various Muslim communities, it is emphasized the importance of economic activities that not only provide financial benefits, but also provide benefits to society as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the ways in which the dropshipping system can be adapted to these values. For example, businesses operating in a dropshipping model may need to consider ways they can play a role in local economic development and supporting environmental sustainability.

There are some obstacles in traditional dropshipping practices that are not in line with Sharia legal principles, such as the sale of goods that are not yet owned by the seller. However, there are alternatives to running a halal dropshipping business model. One way is to sell personalized products or act as agents for producers, which can open up opportunities for economic growth in accordance with Islamic principles.

On the other hand, technological advancements and increased affordability to the global market through dropshipping open up great potential for the Muslim community. It can stimulate innovation, open doors to new opportunities for entrepreneurship, and provide access to more expanding markets. Nevertheless, there is a need for the establishment of a legal and ethical framework in accordance with Islamic teachings to ensure the suitability of this activity.

(Paransa, 2020). As an increasing number of Muslim entrepreneurs engage in e-commerce and adopt dropshipping business models, it becomes increasingly important to understand and address emerging challenges and opportunities. This thorough analysis of the implementation of Islamic legal principles within the framework of modern business not only provides an important understanding for Muslim societies, but also contributes to a broader conversation about ethics and responsibility in the digital economy. As such, the journal seeks to provide a fresh and in-depth perspective on the relationship between Islamic law and contemporary business practices, with particular emphasis on dropshipping business models. Using

a multidisciplinary approach that combines Islamic legal theory, business studies, and socio-economic analysis, this article aims to enrich our understanding of this topic and provide guidance to business people in order to operate in accordance with the principles of sharia.

In recent decades, there has been a significant increase in interest in research investigating the relationship between Islamic law and modern business practices. The research involved a wide range of topics, from Islamic banking to the principles of business ethics in Islam. Although there is already a lot of literature that discusses in detail about buying and selling transactions within the framework of Islam, research that specifically examines the application of these principles in dropshipping systems is still relatively new.

Previous research has generally focused on conventional buying and selling transactions, where goods and money are exchanged directly. However, the dropshipping system brings a new dimension, where sellers often never see or own the item being sold. This invites questions regarding *gharar* (uncertainty) and other issues such as ownership and collateral in transactions. In addition, the role of technology in these kinds of transactions adds additional complexity that needs to be investigated.

Recent research shows that there is a great opportunity to improve this understanding, particularly in the context of Islamic law. The study has high relevance, given the growing number of Muslims worldwide who engage in e-commerce and adopt business models such as

dropshipping. (Nursakdah et al., 2021). A thorough analysis of Islamic law regarding these business practices will not only provide a deep understanding for the Muslim community, but will also contribute to business literature and ethics in general.

This article aims to bring a new perspective to this conversation by presenting an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the Islamic legal perspective on the dropshipping system. Although previous research has touched on several aspects of e-commerce in an Islamic context, the particular focus on dropshipping and the application of sharia principles in it is an innovation in this study. By combining theoretical analysis based on Islamic primary sources and practical observations of modern dropshipping business models, this article aims to fill existing knowledge gaps and open up new opportunities for academic exploration.

This method distinguishes itself from previous research in that it not only reviews transactional legal aspects of dropshipping, but also explores the larger social and economic consequences of this practice within Muslim societies. By engaging this aspect, this article seeks to provide a more comprehensive and integrated perspective on the topic, which can serve as a basis for further research and policy discussions.

The central hypothesis of this article is that, although dropshipping as a business model offers convenience, flexibility, and affordability, there are specific elements in this model that may not fully comply with Islamic principles. The research issues discussed involve an examination of the transactional structure of

dropshipping in the context of Islamic muamalah transactions, an assessment of the conformity of this practice with the principles of fairness and transparency in sharia, and an evaluation of its potential impact on the Muslim family economy.

This article has the main objective to provide a deep and detailed understanding of the suitability of the dropshipping system with the principles of Islamic law. This research aims to explore ways in which dropshipping systems can be adapted to be in line with sharia principles and to identify restrictions and challenges that may arise in practice. Through this exploration, the study hopes to help Muslim online businesses, academics, and practitioners to better understand the interaction between e-commerce and Islamic law, and also make a significant contribution to the academic literature related to this subject.

This research paves the way for further exploration of how Islamic principles can be integrated in dropshipping business models. This includes the development of legal and ethical frameworks, further case studies, and technological innovations that are in accordance with Islamic law. The study also calls for dialogue between scholars, entrepreneurs, and policymakers to find solutions that ensure that the growth of the digital economy is inseparable from the ethical and justice values espoused by Islam.

The utilization of technology in dropshipping brings a new dimension in the application of the principles of Islamic law. By utilizing technology, businesses can more easily ensure that their practices are not only

efficient but also in line with Islamic values. The challenges in implementing this require special attention, especially given the ever-changing market dynamics. Therefore, it is important for Muslim business people to continue to develop their knowledge of the latest technologies and the best methods to integrate them with the principles of sharia.

### **Research Methods**

This research will involve a detailed analysis on several examples of dropshipping businesses in Indonesia that implement sharia principles. These case studies will include in-depth interviews with business owners, analysis of business documents, and customer surveys to understand the implementation of sharia principles and identify challenges faced in practice. (Maulida, 2022). To gain a more comprehensive perspective, the study will also involve a comparative analysis between dropshipping practices that comply with sharia principles and those that do not, both in Indonesia and in countries with significant Muslim populations. This step will provide an understanding of best practices and common challenges faced in applying sharia principles in the context of dropshipping.

This research adopts qualitative methods with a descriptive design. This approach was chosen to gain a deep understanding of transactions in dropshipping systems in the context of Islamic law. (Mutmaina et al., 2023). Using a descriptive approach, this research focuses on exploring and understanding the phenomenon as its manifestation in the field.

The study used two types of data sources:

1. **Primer Data**  
Including the rules and verses of the Qur'an and Al-Hadith related to the research topic, as well as the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions.

2. **Secondary Data**  
Derived from relevant literature such as books, scientific journals, articles, and other electronic sources that support the research theme.

Primary data sources include the Qur'an and its explanations, as well as the Sunnah. Also, it involves reading from literature books that discuss the concept of mu'amalah in the context of buying and selling transactions. Instead, secondary data consist of books focusing on Islamic fiqhiyah, including the capita selecta of Islamic law. Legal material obtained from literature related to the title of the study involved sources from the internet and magazines.

This study used normative methods. This approach provides researchers with the ability to understand the implementation of dropshipping transactions from the perspective of Islamic law by analyzing appropriate documents and theories.

Information is obtained through the 'book survey' method (Aisyah, 2015). This process includes searching, selecting, and analyzing relevant literature, including references from books, journals, as well as print and electronic media, related to dropshipping transactions and Islamic law.

Data analysis is carried out with a qualitative approach, which involves the stages of data preparation, pattern recognition, and interpretation of results to understand the context of

dropshipping transactions within the framework of Islamic law. This analysis process plays a role in determining the meaningfulness of data that requires deeper understanding.

### **Results and Discussion**

This study examines dropshipping system transactions in the context of Islamic law. (Nurfitriyyah, 2019) Based on the analysis conducted, several important findings can be identified:

**The Importance of Aligning with Islamic Buying and Selling Principles:** In general, online buying and selling transactions, including dropshipping business models, meet the requirements and elements of buying and selling in Islam. These requirements include the legal capacity of all parties involved, the existence of clear agreements (ijab and kabul), the existence of legitimate objects of transactions, and the establishment of clear exchange rates.

**Gharar Implementation in Dropshipping:** The use of dropshipping system invites questions about gharar (uncertainty) because the seller (dropshipper) sells goods that he does not yet have. However, this does not always reflect the existence of gharar if the availability of goods can be ensured and product information is clearly conveyed to buyers.

**Transaction Object Applicability:** In dropshipping practice, the transaction object can be digital or physical goods. Goods sold must meet applicable standards, be halal, provide benefits, and have the potential to be delivered.

**Payment System and Trust Factor:** In online buying and selling transactions, payments are carried out in a

transparent manner, meeting exchange rate requirements as per Islamic law. Trust and transparency are key ingredients in this whole process.

**Benefits of Sharia Maqashid:** Online buying and selling transactions, including dropshipping business models, have the potential to provide benefits in the form of ease and efficiency of transactions that are in line with sharia objectives.

**Conformity with Islamic Legal Principles:** Research findings show that online buying and selling transactions, including dropshipping, can be considered legal in Islam if they meet the requirements and basic elements of buying and selling. Despite challenges, such as gharar, the way these transactions can be adapted to meet Islamic principles.

(Cape, 2021) **Barriers in Dropshipping:** One of the main difficulties in dropshipping involves handling gharar and efforts to ensure product information disclosure. The solution lies in effective cooperation between dropshippers and suppliers, along with transparent communication with consumers.

**Impact on Economic Aspects:** The dropshipping business model has contributed positively to the economic situation of Muslim families. This model opens up business opportunities with affordable start-up capital and facilitates access to a wider market share.

**Advice for Dropshipping:** In order to reduce potential gharar problems and increase consumer trust, it is recommended to apply the principles of transparency, verify products, and uphold the principles of Islamic buying and selling. The use of product testimonials and reviews also has an

important role in building consumer trust.

**Impact of Technology on Trade within the Islamic Framework:** The study also emphasizes the influence of technology on the conduct of trade within the scope of Islamic law. Adjustments to new methods of trade, such as e-commerce, must be made with due regard to and adherence to sharia principles.

The research confirms that online transactions, such as dropshipping, need to reflect the values of sharia maqashid principles, which include maintaining justice, avoiding fraudulent practices, and bringing far-reaching benefits to society.

This research opens up opportunities for more in-depth research into the application of Islamic law in contemporary business practices. The study also points to the need for further development of sharia guidelines particularly in the realm of e-commerce and digital technology, taking into account changing market dynamics and the needs of Muslim communities. Future research can focus on the application of this practice in a variety of contexts and its socioeconomic impact on Muslim societies in general.

## **Conclusion**

Based on a thorough analysis of the dropshipping system within the framework of Islamic law, the study has produced a number of significant conclusions that respond to the objectives and hypotheses proposed: Overall, the dropshipping system conforms to the principles of buying and selling in Islamic law. This practice is permissible as long as transaction requirements, such as legal fines, clear agreement, existence

of legitimate objects of transaction, and exchange rate setting, are met.

Although dropshipping poses challenges related to gharar or uncertainty, this research shows that it can be managed effectively. The availability of goods that can be ensured and transparent communication between dropshippers, suppliers, and consumers are key in reducing gharar. Dropshipping makes a positive economic contribution to Muslim families, including more affordable business opportunities and the opportunity to engage in the global digital economy.

The implementation of dropshipping must pay attention to the principles of fairness, transparency, and responsibility to ensure fair and ethical transactions, in accordance with sharia principles.

The research also highlights that technological developments such as e-commerce must be aligned with sharia principles to ensure fairness and benefits in business transactions.

The research findings open up opportunities for further research on the application of Islamic law in various e-commerce business models. Future research may explore innovative ways to integrate sharia principles with emerging digital technologies, focusing on the implementation of these practices in a variety of socioeconomic contexts and exploring their impact on Muslim societies in general. In addition, further research can help formulate more specific guidelines and frameworks for online business practices that are compliant with Islamic law, providing practical guidance for Muslim entrepreneurs and policymakers in facing challenges

and seizing opportunities in the digital age.

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