

Profit Sharing Food Online By Perspektif Fikih Muamalah

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the concept of Profit Sharing Food Online from the perspective of Fiqh Muamalah in the context of the online food business. This business model involves a fair distribution of profits, and creates a mutually beneficial cooperative relationship between food producers or sellers and partners or consumers. The main focus of the research is the aspect of transparency in the profit-sharing mechanism, in accordance with Islamic principles that emphasize fairness in economic transactions. The research method used in this study is qualitative descriptive with a repetitive literature review approach. The results of this study found injustice in the distribution of profits, lack of transparency, potential exploitation, non-compliance with Islamic principles, legal challenges, lack of understanding, and non-compliance with state laws. Addressing this issue within the framework of Fiqh Muamalah is key to ensuring the sustainability and legitimacy of the business model. In conclusion, Profit Sharing Food Online can be a socially and ethically responsible online business approach if it is in line with the principles of Fiqh Muamalah. Problem identification provides a basis for evaluation and implementation of improvements so that this business model is in accordance with the principles of Fiqh Muamalah and Islamic values. The weakness of this study is that it only uses literature studies in analyzing problems and has only produced the concept of ideal profit sharing based on the perspective of fiqh muamalah, so further research is needed based on field studies and observations for more accurate data related to online profit sharing



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1. Introduction

In an age of growing online business, profit-sharing models have become a major concern, in the food industry. This essay explores the concept of profit sharing food online from the perspective of Fikih Muamalah, a branch of fiqh science that deals with laws related to economic transactions. The essence of profit-sharing lies in fair distribution, in line with Islamic principles that emphasize justice in economic affairs. In this model, food producers or sellers share profits with partners or consumers, creating mutually beneficial cooperative

relationships. Transparency is an important aspect that needs to be considered in Fikih Muamalah. The profit-sharing food platform should ensure clear communication about the profit sharing mechanisms. Islamic doctrine encourages openness in financial transactions to prevent conflict and ensure trust among stakeholders. Moreover, this model's adherence to Islamic principles depends on justice in profit allocation. He emphasizes justice, opposes all forms of exploitation or unfair enrichment. Therefore, the profit-sharing ratio must be reasonable and agreed on in a transparent manner, reflecting a balance between the efforts and contributions of all the parties involved. However, challenges may arise, such as potential conflicts in the share of profits ratio or disputes related to transparency. It is important to address these issues within the framework of Fikih Muamalah to ensure the sustainability and legitimacy of the business model. In conclusion, profit sharing food online, when in line with Fikih Muamalah principles, can provide a socially and ethically responsible online business approach. By emphasizing transparency, justice, and honesty, this model contributes to a harmonious economic ecosystem in line with Islamic values. Along with the growing online business, it is important to explore this space in accordance with ethical and moral principles, ensuring a sustainable and inclusive economic environment.

In the context of Profit Sharing Food Online from Fikih Muamalah's perspective, some of the potential problems that can be identified include inequality in the distribution of profits, lack of transparency, potential exploitation, inconsistency with Islamic principles, legal challenges, a lack of understanding and education, as well as incompatibility with state law. The first problem is the potential inequality in the distribution of profits. It emerges when the profit-sharing ratio does not reflect the equal contributions and efforts of each of the parties involved. The second problem is the lack of transparency, where the online food profit sharing platform does not provide clear and open information about the profit sharing mechanisms, which can create mistrust and conflict. Besides, the potential for unfair exploitation or enrichment is also a potential problem. It happens when one of the parties uses its position to gain greater profits without paying attention to justice. Incoherence with Islamic principles is another problem that can arise if business models do not abide by Islamic principle in profit distribution, transparency, and fairness. Furthermore, the lack of understanding and education of the principles of Fikih Muamalah among businessmen and consumers is a problem that can hinder the understanding and good implementation. Lastly, the non-compliance with the law of the state should also be noted to avoid legal conflicts that could harm the business. Overall, the identification of these issues provides a basis for further evaluation and implementation of appropriate improvements so that the business model of profit sharing food online can run in accordance with Fikih Muamalah principles and Islamic values.

2. Method

The research method used in this research is qualitative descriptive with literature review approaches that are iterative. In qualitativational methods, research focuses on an in-depth understanding of a phenomenon without involving quantitative measurement. Descriptive approaches allow researchers to describe in detail the characteristics, properties, or conditions of a context or phenomena. With a focus on description and interpretation, this study aims to understand in depth the phenomena being studied. Besides, the literature review approach used is iterative. Iterative means that the research process involves a recurring cycle involving continuous search, analysis, and synthesis of literature. Using iterative approaches, researchers can continue to develop their understanding of the topic, identify the latest developments, as well as update and deepen the literature overview throughout the research. With a combination of descriptive qualitative methods and iterative literature reviews, the study aims to present a thorough and detailed picture of the phenomena being studied, while keeping the literature

updated and digging deeper understanding throughout the research process. This approach allows researchers to present a rich and in-depth context of research topics

3. Result

In the study of Profit Sharing Food Online in Fikih Muamalah perspective, there are some findings and discussions that can be presented. The first study highlighted the kinds of obstacles involved in go-food services in the Go-Jek application. The findings included rental contracts between Go-jek companies with service providers/drivers of goods, Go-jeck companies with sellers in the go-foods service, and between go-jeek companies and service users. In conclusion, these transactions are considered to be in accordance with Fikih Muamalah's principles.

4. Discussion

The findings show that the cooperation relationship between Grab and the driver's partner has fulfilled the terms and conditions of the partnership. However, such cooperation system cannot be categorized as a cooperation because some conditions and modalities are not met. Instead, cooperation between the driver and Grab partner can be categorized as an abdan cooperation, i.e. cooperation work based on agreement. The third study analyzed the use of discount promo in the purchase of food with the GrabFood application from the perspective of Islamic law. However, if payments are made using a non-cash method (OVO) that places funds in conventional banks, it is considered to be inconsistent with Sharia principles. This research provides a fairly in-depth insight into the sales transactions in online go-food services and the cooperation between online checkout companies and driver partners. The analysis of the use of the discount promo also highlights the importance of understanding the Shariah terms in every transaction, especially those involving non-cash payment methods. Overall, the research contributes to an understanding of Islamic sexuality in the context of online food services and business cooperation between companies and drivers partners. Profit Sharing Food Online in Fikih Muamalah's perspective involves an evaluation of the Sharia principles that govern economic transactions. In online food services, several aspects can be analyzed based on Islamic principles:

1. Types of Accounts: Online food services companies engaged in various obstacles, such as renting, selling, and guaranteeing. It is important to ensure that these academies conform to the principles of Fikih Muamalah and do not violate the provisions of Shariah.

2. Transparency and fairness: The principle of transparency emphasizes clear information about transaction mechanisms. In online food services, openness regarding the sharing of profits between service providers and users should be emphasized. The principle of fairness in the allocation of profits must also be safeguarded.

3. Syirkah and Mudarabah: Understanding of syirkah is important in the context of cooperation between a service company and a driver's partner or a seller. Syirkah is a collaboration between the owner of capital and the worker, while mudarabah involves a capital owner and an entrepreneur.

4. Promotional Discount and Payment Methods: Use of promotional discount and non-cash payment methods should be analyzed. In Fikih Muamalah, non-cash payments must abide by the principles of Shariah and not engage in conventional financial systems involving interest.

5. Sharia education and awareness: Education and understanding of Shariah among all parties involved, such as companies, drivers partners, sellers, and users, are key. Awareness of sharia values can shape business practices that are consistent with Islamic principles. Profit Sharing Food Online in Fikih Moamalah perspective can be successful if the transactions and cooperation are based on the principles of Shariah. Factors such as transparency, fairness in the allocation of profits, an understanding of syirkah and mudarabah, and the compatibility of

payment methods with Sharia principles are important to ensure that the services are consistent with Islamic values. Education and sharia awareness also play a key role in shaping business practices that are ethical and consistent with Islamic teachings..

5. Conclusion

Profit Sharing Food Online in Fikih Muamalah's perspective is to create a socially and ethically responsible online business model. By emphasizing Islamic values such as transparency, justice, and honesty, this model can contribute to a harmonious economic ecosystem. Nevertheless, challenges such as potential inequities in the distribution of profits, lack of transparency, potential exploitation, non-compliance with Islamic principles, legal challenges, insufficient understanding, and inconsistency with state law need to be addressed to ensure the sustainability and legitimacy of this business. In the context of Profit Sharing Food Online from Fikih Muamalah's perspective, the findings of the research identify potential problems such as inequality in profit distribution, absence of transparency, exploitation potential, incoherence with the principles of Islamic law, legal challenge, inadequacy of understanding and education, as well as incompatibility with State law. The identification of these problems is the basis for further evaluation and implementation of appropriate improvements so that the business model of profit sharing food online can run in accordance with the principles of Fikih Muamalah and Islamic values. In conclusion, the study provides in-depth insight into the sale transactions in online go-food services, the cooperation between online ojek services companies with drivers partners, and the use of discounts in GrabFood applications.

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