

# ISLAMIC MARKETING WITHIN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: ETHICAL AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN INDONESIA'S CELLULAR SERVICES SECTOR

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## Abstrak

Islamic marketing merepresentasikan suatu paradigma etika – spiritual yang menempatkan aktivitas pemasaran dalam kerangka tanggung jawab moral dan sosial yang berlandaskan prinsip *tawhid*, *al-'adl* (keadilan), *sidq* (kejujuran), *amanah* (kepercayaan), dan *ihsan* (kebajikan). Berbeda dengan pendekatan pemasaran konvensional yang berorientasi pada maksimalisasi laba, Islamic marketing menekankan keseimbangan antara tujuan ekonomi, nilai spiritual, dan kesejahteraan sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan prinsip prinsip Islamic marketing dalam konteks industri seluler Indonesia yang mengalami pertumbuhan pesat seiring meningkatnya penetrasi internet dan digitalisasi layanan. Metode yang digunakan adalah *content analysis* dengan *systematic literature review* terhadap studi – studi akademik terkait Islamic marketing, *fiqh muamalah*, pemasaran digital, dan industri telekomunikasi. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa prinsip Islamic marketing berpotensi memperkuat kepercayaan konsumen, mendorong transparansi harga, memastikan layanan digital yang halal dan aman, serta meningkatkan tanggung jawab perusahaan dalam perlindungan data konsumen. Namun demikian, masih terdapat kesenjangan antara ideal normatif syariah dan praktik operasional, yang tercermin dalam ketimpangan akses layanan, kurangnya transparansi biaya, dan lemahnya internalisasi nilai etika dalam strategi pemasaran. Studi ini menegaskan bahwa integrasi nilai – nilai Islamic marketing secara konsisten dapat menjadi sumber keunggulan kompetitif berkelanjutan sekaligus instrumen moral untuk membangun ekosistem digital yang adil, inklusif, dan berorientasi pada kemaslahatan masyarakat.

## Abstract

Islamic marketing represents an ethical – spiritual paradigm that situates marketing activities within a framework of moral accountability grounded in the principles of *tawhid*, *al-'adl* (justice), *sidq* (honesty), *amanah* (trustworthiness), and *ihsan* (benevolence). Unlike conventional marketing approaches that prioritize profit maximization, Islamic marketing emphasizes a balanced integration of economic objectives, spiritual values, and social welfare. This study aims to analyze the application of Islamic marketing principles within Indonesia's rapidly expanding cellular industry, characterized by increasing internet penetration and digital transformation. Implementing content analysis with systematic literature review methodology, this study synthesizes scholarly works on Islamic marketing, *fiqh muamalah*, digital marketing, and telecommunications. The findings indicate that Islamic marketing principles can enhance consumer trust, promote pricing transparency, ensure halal and secure digital services, and strengthen corporate responsibility in consumer data protection. Nevertheless, a persistent gap remains between Sharia based normative ideals and operational practices, as evidenced by unequal service accessibility, opaque pricing structures, and the limited internalization of ethical values in marketing strategies. This study concludes that the consistent integration of Islamic marketing values not only reinforces ethical compliance but also functions as a strategic resource for achieving sustainable competitive advantage, contributing to the development of a just, inclusive, and morally accountable digital marketplace

## INTRODUCTION

Islamic marketing presents an ethical spiritual paradigm that offers a substantive alternative to conventional marketing approaches by embedding business activities within core Islamic principles, including *tawhid* (the oneness of God), *iman* (faith), *khalifah* (human stewardship), justice, equilibrium, free will, and *ihsan* (benevolence). These foundational values function as normative guidelines that influence the formulation of marketing strategies, operational tactics, and corporate identity, ensuring that organizational conduct is aligned with moral integrity and religious accountability (Rozalinda, 2015). Furthermore, Islamic marketing emphasizes honesty, transparency, and social responsibility as essential components of value creation, thereby fostering long-term trust between firms and stakeholders. Within this framework, market competition is not perceived as a zero sum conflict but rather as a constructive mechanism that stimulates innovation, creativity, and mutual benefit, particularly in highly competitive sectors such as the cellular telecommunications industry (Thayib & Ajuna, 2022). From an academic perspective, the Islamic marketing model asserts that organizational success cannot be evaluated solely on financial performance or market share. Instead, it encompasses moral responsibility, compliance with ethical standards, and contributions to social welfare. Consequently, Islamic marketing promotes the development of a just, balanced, and sustainable marketplace that integrates economic objectives with spiritual and societal well-being. Islamic marketing integrates religious principles such as *tawhid* (unity), *khalifah* (trusteeship), justice, balance, free will, and benevolence into business practices. It promotes honesty, integrity, and fairness, while considering competition as a driver of creativity rather than hostility. Built on four pillars (strategy, tactics, values, and image), Islamic marketing creates not only effective but also ethical practices. Applied to the cellular market, these principles foster consumer trust, ensure fair competition, and align business goals with spiritual and social welfare, demonstrating that marketing in Islam goes beyond profit seeking toward building a just and sustainable marketplace (Abdullah, Wahab, and Hamid Habbe, 2021; Fuadi & Santoso, 2015; Sofiyah, et al., 2017).

Islamic marketing, as outlined in the study, is grounded in spiritual and ethical values that distinguish it from conventional approaches. Its principles emphasize *tawhid* (unity), *iman* (faith), *khalifah* (trusteeship), balance, justice, free will, and benevolence, all of which shape marketing strategies, tactics, values, and image. In practice, Islamic marketing upholds honesty, fairness, transparency, and social responsibility, while viewing competition as a catalyst for innovation rather than hostility (Salma et al., 2024). This ethical orientation ensures that marketing activities do not merely pursue profit but also promote communal welfare and long-term sustainability. Academically, the integration of these principles and practices illustrates how Islamic marketing constructs a paradigm where business success is measured not only by economic gain but also by adherence to moral accountability and the creation of a just marketplace (Jauhari & Nugraha, 2025).

Islamic marketing is founded on the principles of *tawhid* (oneness of God), justice, honesty, trust (*amanah*), and benevolence (*ihsan*), which in practice are reflected through transparent communication, halal certification, fair pricing, ethical distribution, and corporate social responsibility. These values not only

strengthen Muslim consumer confidence in halal products but also encourage sustainable growth by positioning businesses as both competitive and morally accountable (Huda et al., 2020).

The application of price reductions is also permissible as long as it is based on mutual consent, fairness, and free from fraud, thereby upholding the principles of justice, trust, transparency, and social welfare, while ensuring consumer protection and equitable wealth distribution. Overall, the development of the halal market requires strategies that integrate Islamic principles with ethical practices, where *halal* product development, honest promotion, and socially responsible initiatives represent spiritual accountability and function as both strategic instruments and moral frameworks in realizing just and sustainable economic growth. Tawhid (oneness of God), justice (*al-'adl*), honesty (*sidq*), trust (*amanah*), and benevolence (*ihsan*). In practice, these principles manifest through transparent communication, halal certification, fair pricing, ethical distribution, and corporate social responsibility. The study shows that companies applying these values can strengthen consumer trust, particularly within the Muslim market segment, while simultaneously achieving sustainable growth (Muninggar, 2023).

Hence, Islamic marketing is not merely a commercial strategy but a comprehensive ethical framework where practices such as halal product development, honest promotion, socially responsible initiatives, and justice – oriented pricing policies reflect its foundational principles, positioning businesses as both economically competitive and morally accountable (Fidiyati, 2018; Arinda 2024). Discount practices are permissible in Islam when based on mutual consent, fairness, and free from fraud (*gharar*). This reflects core principles of Islamic economics: justice, trust, transparency, and social welfare, while in practice it ensures honest pricing, consumer protection, and equitable wealth distribution. Thus, price reduction strategies, when ethically applied, harmonize modern sales systems with Islamic values (Saleh et al., 2024). The growth of the halal market requires marketing strategies rooted in Islamic principles and practices. Islamic marketing is grounded in an ethical framework that integrates justice, honesty, transparency, trustworthiness (*amanah*), and sincerity (*ikhlas*) within the broader principles of Islamic economics, and these values are realized in practice through halal certification, ethical promotion, fair pricing, responsible distribution, and the prioritization of consumer welfare. Academically, the article shows that Islamic marketing is not merely about commercial gain but about embedding ethics and spiritual accountability into business activities. Thus, effective Islamic marketing strategies serve both as practical tools to enhance competitiveness and as moral instruments to uphold justice, consumer trust, and sustainable economic growth in line with Islamic economic values (Qonita et al., 2024).

In Indonesia, mobile penetration and internet usage have steadily increased, with approximately 67.88% of the population owning a mobile phone in 2022, up from 65.87% in 2021 (BPS, 2024). The three major mobile operators held 348.70 million cellular subscribers as of the end of March 2025, and around 95% of the population is covered by 4G/LTE networks (Hasibuan, Basri, and Mahfudz, 2021). In terms of regulation and security, the Ministry of Communication and

Informatics mandates that mobile operators hold at least an ISO 27001 certification to protect customer data. These developments present an opportunity for mobile industry players to embed Islamic marketing principles, *tawhid*, *al-'adl*, *sidq*, *amanah*, and *ihsan* into their product and service strategies: for instance, by guaranteeing transparency in pricing and fair practices, assuring halal and secure digital content, protecting customer privacy, and providing honest and responsible customer service. In doing so, customer trust can be strengthened, loyalty enhanced, and the sustainability of mobile business in a Muslim majority market realized (Achmad Bashori, Umami, and Wahid, 2024).

The interdisciplinary study of *Fiqh Muamalah* highlights how Shariah – based ethics, justice, transparency, and welfare can guide modern industries. In cellular marketing, these principles translate into fair pricing, honest communication, and ethical use of digital technology. By integrating fiqh muamalah values with innovation, the industry can strengthen consumer trust, ensure Shariah compliance, and promote not only sustainable but also socially responsible business practices so that they are in line with Islamic economic principles (Zuzanti, 2024). Ethical innovation and transparency are vital in Islamic systems. Applied to cellular marketing, these principles encourage fair pricing, honest communication, and halal digital services. By aligning technology with Sharia values such as justice and trust, cellular businesses can build consumer confidence and achieve sustainable, ethical growth (Achmad Bashori et al, 2024).

Mukhlis, et al., (2025) highlights how digital transformation offers both opportunities and ethical challenges. In cellular marketing, this means applying Islamic principles such as honesty, fairness, and social responsibility to ensure ethical digital engagement. By promoting inclusivity, transparency, and cultural respect, cellular businesses can build consumer trust and achieve sustainable growth aligned with *maqasid al-shariah*. Many online businesses still neglect Islamic ethical principles such as *amanah* (trust), *sidq* (honesty), and *adl* (justice). When applied to cellular marketing, these principles emphasize transparent communication, fair digital transactions, and trustworthy service delivery. Integrating Islamic ethics into cellular marketing practices not only prevents fraud and misinformation but also strengthens customer trust and aligns business operations with Sharia – based values for sustainable growth (Dwi Saputra et al., 2022).

Interdisciplinary research on *fiqh muamalah* underscores the role of Shariah – based ethical principles, namely justice, transparency, and social welfare, as foundational guidelines for contemporary business practices (Zuzanti, 2024). Within the context of cellular marketing, these principles are reflected in equitable pricing strategies, truthful and responsible communication, and the ethical application of digital technologies. The integration of *fiqh muamalah* values with innovation – oriented business models has the potential to enhance consumer trust, ensure Shariah compliance in digital transactions, and promote sustainable and socially responsible industry practices consistent with Islamic economic objectives.

Complementing this perspective, Achmad Bashori et al. (2024) emphasize that ethical innovation and transparency are indispensable elements of Islamic

economic systems. When applied to the cellular marketing sector, these values encourage the provision of halal digital services, fairness in pricing, and integrity in marketing communication. By aligning technological advancement with Shariah principles such as justice and trust, cellular enterprises can strengthen consumer confidence while simultaneously achieving ethical and sustainable business growth.

Based on the critical review, the novelty of the present study lies in its effort to move beyond normative ethical discourse by developing an integrative and operational framework that connects *fiqh muamalah* principles with strategic cellular marketing practices. Unlike previous studies that focus primarily on ethical prescriptions, this study introduces a multidimensional approach that:

1. Systematically links *fiqh muamalah* values (justice, transparency, trust, and welfare) with marketing strategy, digital innovation, and consumer relationship management in the cellular industry.
2. Examines how these values can be operationalized and assessed through measurable indicators such as pricing fairness, transparency in digital communication, and consumer trust.
3. Positions Islamic marketing not merely as a moral obligation but as a strategic resource for achieving sustainable competitive advantage in highly digitalized markets.

Indonesia's digital landscape has rapidly expanded, with over 212 million internet users and about 365 million active cellular connections recorded in early 2025, of which nearly all are broadband –based (detik.com, 2024). This growth positions the cellular industry as both a driver of economic progress and a platform for implementing Islamic economic principles in modern business. Despite this advancement, challenges related to consumer data protection and ethical digital conduct remain critical. Previous research in Islamic marketing highlights that principles such as justice, honesty, trust, and social responsibility can enhance transparency, ensure fair digital transactions, and strengthen customer loyalty. These studies suggest that integrating Shariah –based ethics into business operations can build sustainable, trustworthy relationships between companies and consumers. Therefore, this study aims to explore how Islamic ethical values can guide consumer data protection and ethical digital marketing in Indonesia's cellular industry. The core argument is that aligning digital innovation with Islamic moral principles can foster fairness, transparency, and long – term consumer trust in the growing digital economy.

The first problem with providing a comprehensive ethical and spiritual framework grounded in principles such as tawhid, al – 'adl, sidq, amanah, and ihsan by Islamic marketing is about the many challenges in their practical application in the cellular industry in Indonesia. While the industry demonstrates massive growth with more than 212 million internet users and 365 million active connections, issues such as uneven service accessibility between urban and rural areas, the prevalence of unclear or hidden pricing structures, limited assurance of halal –compliant digital services, and persistent concerns over consumer data protection reveal a gap between normative ideals and operational realities (Justice, 2023). This tension underscores the need for cellular providers to move beyond profit – driven motives by embedding Islamic ethical principles consistently into their strategies, ensuring transparency, fairness, and social responsibility, so that



technological advancement aligns with moral accountability and contributes to the development of a just and sustainable digital marketplace (Andi Wawo, 2020).

The Second Problem for challenges faced by Indonesia's cellular industry is the issue of unequal service accessibility between urban and rural areas, hidden pricing structures, limited assurance of halal-compliant digital services, and persistent concerns about consumer data protection. From the perspective of Islamic marketing principles and practices, this gap reflects the urgent need for embedding Qur'anic and Prophetic values of honesty (*sidq*), trustworthiness (*amanah*), fairness (*al-'adl*), and benevolence (*ihsan*) into corporate strategies. Rather than treating marketing merely as a commercial tool, Islamic marketing frames it as both an economic and ethical endeavor, integrating *Rabbaniyah* (divine), *Akhlaqiyyah* (ethical), *Waqi'iyyah* (realistic), and *Insaniyyah* (humanistic) values in business conduct. Applied to the cellular sector, these principles require transparent communication of service costs, equitable network expansion across regions, the development of halal-certified digital products, and socially responsible service provision. Thus, aligning the industry with Islamic marketing not only enhances consumer trust and long-term loyalty but also transforms cellular services into instruments of *da'wah* and community empowerment, ensuring that technological progress advances in harmony with Sharia-based ethical accountability and societal well-being (Dilham and Putra, 2016).

The third problem in Islamic marketing is the persistent gap between Sharia principles, justice, transparency, and barakah, and prevailing profit-oriented practices. This is evident in the dominance of debt-based contracts, higher pricing, symbolic or manipulative promotions, limited digital integration, and weak internalization of ethical values beyond formal halal certification, underscoring the need for stronger alignment between normative principles and contemporary marketing practices.

Although Islamic marketing offers a comprehensive ethical-spiritual framework rooted in the principles of *tawhid* (divine unity), justice (*al-'adl*), honesty (*sidq*), trustworthiness (*amanah*), and benevolence (*ihsan*), its practical application within Indonesia's cellular industry remains constrained by structural and operational challenges. Persistent disparities in service accessibility between urban and rural regions, non-transparent pricing mechanisms, limited institutionalization of halal-compliant digital services, and insufficient safeguards for consumer data protection indicate a continuing divergence between Shariah-based normative commitments and predominantly profit-driven business practices. (Abdullah, Wahab, and Hamid Habbe, 2021) This gap raises the central research problem of how Islamic marketing principles can be consistently embedded into strategies, tactics, values, and corporate image so that the cellular industry in Indonesia not only achieves economic competitiveness but also upholds moral accountability, social justice, and long-term sustainability in accordance with Islamic principles.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic marketing, which is founded upon core ethical and spiritual principles including *tawhid* (divine unity), justice (*al-'adl*), honesty (*sidq*), trustworthiness (*amanah*), and benevolence (*ihsan*), provides a comprehensive normative framework that positions business activities as moral and socially responsible endeavors, which are more than just profit – oriented. This framework emphasizes fairness, transparency, and the enhancement of social welfare as integral outcomes of market participation. Within the Indonesian context, the rapid expansion of the cellular industry, characterized by more than 212 million internet users and approximately 365 million active connections, offers a strategically significant arena for the operationalization of these ethical principles. Nevertheless, the effective implementation of Islamic marketing in this sector continues to be constrained by persistent structural challenges, including disparities in service access between urban and rural regions, non – transparent pricing practices, limited institutional guarantees of halal – compliant digital services, and inadequate mechanisms for the protection of consumer data (Hidayat et al., 2024). Additionally, marketing practices often prioritize profit over ethical and spiritual considerations, with digital promotions sometimes involving misleading claims, *gharar* (uncertainty), or *najasy* (fraud), while conventional debt – based contracts and higher pricing prevail over Sharia – compliant, equitable alternatives. These gaps highlight a critical misalignment between normative Islamic marketing principles and operational realities. Consequently, the effective integration of Sharia – based ethical values into service delivery, product development, pricing, promotion, and customer engagement is essential to enhance consumer trust, foster long – term loyalty, and ensure sustainable growth in the Muslim – majority digital economy (Fuadi, 2016).

Islamic marketing provides a normative ethical foundation grounded in *tawhid*, justice (*al-'adl*), honesty (*sidq*), trustworthiness (*amanah*), and benevolence (*ihsan*), positioning economic activity as a morally accountable and socially responsible endeavor rather than one driven solely by profit. The Islamic Digital Economy (IDE) represents a practical extension of this framework in the digital era by translating ethical intent into concrete practices such as halal digital entrepreneurship, inclusive fintech – based access to finance, transparent transactions, and strengthened consumer protection. In the context of Indonesia's rapidly expanding cellular and digital ecosystem, the IDE offers a strategic mechanism for embedding Islamic marketing values into technologically advanced markets; however, its effectiveness remains constrained by unequal service access, non – transparent pricing, limited halal assurance, weak data protection, and profit – oriented marketing practices that may compromise ethical integrity. These conditions highlight the need for a more systematic integration of Shariah – based values across digital service design, pricing, promotion, and consumer engagement to enhance trust, ensure inclusivity, and support sustainable growth in the Muslim majority digital economy (Ishak, 2023).

In relation to the principles and practices of Islamic marketing, these findings align with the core values of *tawhid* (oneness and devotion to God), *al-'adl* (justice), *sidq* (honesty), *amanah* (trustworthiness), and *ihsan* (benevolence).

Practically, such principles are reflected in producers' responsibility to provide halal products that not only ensure spiritual peace for Muslim consumers but also uphold fairness, transparency, and sustainability. Thus, halal awareness functions not merely as a marketing strategy but as a spiritual and ethical instrument that strengthens consumer loyalty through satisfaction grounded in sharia –based values (Hasibuan, Basri, and Mahfudz, 2021). An ethical framework that aligns spiritual values with professional practices, emphasizing that clarity, empathy, and respect in communication enhance persuasive effectiveness and foster long – term customer relationships. The findings indicate that these Qur'anic principles enrich the ethical quality of personal selling at every stage, from prospecting to follow – up, thereby contributing not only to the advancement of Islamic marketing theory but also to the practical development of more ethical and sustainable business practices (Syarifuddin, 2025)

The principles of Islamic marketing are rooted in Sharia values encompassing Rabbaniyah (theistic), Akhlaqiyyah (ethical), Waqi'iyyah (realistic), and Insaniyyah (humanistic), while its practices are reflected in marketing activities that fully comply with Islamic law and ethics. In the context of Islamic banking, these principles are operationalized by marketers who embody the traits of Shiddiq (truthful), Amanah (trustworthy), Fathanah (intelligent), Tabligh (communicative), and Istiqamah (consistent) (Abdullah, et al.) Thus, Islamic marketing represents a convergence of principle and practice: principles serve as the normative foundation, while practices embody their concrete application in business transactions, customer service, and public education. Consequently, Islamic marketing functions not only as a commercial strategy but also as a medium of da'wah, embedding ethical, spiritual, and sustainable values into the competitive landscape of the financial industry (Iman Maulana et al., 2025).

In the context of Indonesia's rapidly expanding cellular industry, the principles and practices of Islamic economics find practical manifestation in ensuring that marketing and service delivery are not only profit – oriented but also grounded in Sharia values. The foundational principles of tawhid, al 'adl, sidq, amanah, and ihsan guide producers and service providers to uphold fairness, transparency, and trustworthiness in their operations, particularly in offering halal certified products and services that provide spiritual assurance for Muslim consumers (Kusumaningtyas, Farihatul Bait, and Utami, 2023). These values resonate with the dimensions of Rabbaniyah (divine orientation), Akhlaqiyyah (ethical conduct), Waqi'iyyah (realism), and Insaniyyah (humanism), which together frame Islamic marketing as both a commercial strategy and a form of da'wah. In practice, cellular companies in Indonesia integrate these principles through transparent billing systems, fair pricing models, Sharia – compliant financing schemes, and empathetic customer service, thereby enhancing long – term consumer loyalty (Qizwini & Perkasa, 2024).

This convergence of principle and practice reflects an ethical framework that not only enriches the quality of personal selling from promotion to after – sales service but also contributes to sustainable competition in the digital economy. Consequently, the Indonesian cellular sector illustrates how Islamic economic principles, when translated into professional practices, can align spiritual values



with technological advancement, fostering a market ecosystem that is both ethically sound and economically resilient (Badi'ah et al., 2024). Greater awareness and understanding of Islamic finance drive consumer preference for Sharia – compliant products. This reflects Islamic marketing principles such as *amanah* (trust), *adl* (fairness), and *tabligh* (honest communication). In practice, it highlights that effective Sharia marketing depends on educating consumers ethically and transparently, fostering trust, and promoting responsible financial behavior aligned with Islamic values (Arum and Azzaki, 2024)

Sharia finance embodies Islamic marketing principles such as *amanah* (trust), *adl* (justice), and *maslahah* (social benefit). In practice, products like *murabaha* and *mudarabah* reflect fairness and transparency, strengthening consumer trust through ethical, interest – free transactions. The integration of fintech and blockchain enhances accessibility and efficiency, aligning with Sharia marketing's goal of inclusive and value – driven service. Overall, the paper shows that Sharia financial services operationalize Islamic marketing by combining ethics, innovation, and customer empowerment to promote sustainable MSME growth (Akbar et al. 2024). Islamic entrepreneurship in the digital era must align with Sharia principles to ensure fairness, transparency, and ethics in e – commerce. This study identifies six key values: mutual benefit, consent, transparency, justice, excellent service, and ethical conduct that directly reflect Islamic marketing principles such as *amanah* (trust), *adl* (justice), and *ihsan* (excellence). In practice, these principles guide marketers to build trustworthy relationships, provide clear information, avoid exploitation, and prioritize customer satisfaction as a form of worship. Thus, the study highlights that digital marketing in Islam is not only about profit – making but about fostering *falah* (well – being and blessing) through ethical, just, and socially responsible online business practices (Muhammad et al., 2024).

The findings reveal that Islamic marketing has gained growing global attention, particularly in Asia, with a strong emphasis on Muslim consumers, halal markets, halal tourism, and Islamic hospitality. From the perspective of Islamic marketing practices and principles, the study underlines the significance of embedding ethical values derived from the Qur'an and Hadith, where the objective of marketing goes beyond profit maximization toward promoting human welfare and environmental sustainability. Accordingly, Islamic marketing demonstrates an integration between academic inquiry and Sharia – based principles, emphasizing honesty, fairness, and social responsibility as the foundation of business practice (Oberdiek, 2020). The digitalization of Islamic banking illustrates the principle of marketing by creating value through ethical positioning and financial accessibility. In practice, this is realized via mobile banking, fintech, AI, and blockchain innovations that enhance customer experience while ensuring Sharia compliance, thereby strengthening competitiveness and trust in the market (Fitria, 2025).

This article examines the urgency of Islamic marketing in addressing the dynamics of the modern market by emphasizing the integration of Sharia principles with contemporary business practices. Islamic marketing is regarded not merely as a commercial instrument but also as a medium for da'wah and community empowerment through the application of Rabbaniyah (divine), Akhlaqiyyah (ethical), Waqi'iyah (realistic), and Insaniyyah (humanistic) values.

In practice, the study highlights the importance of transparency, honesty, and fairness in consumer relations, alongside the management of halal products oriented toward blessings and public welfare. Thus, the study demonstrates the strong interconnection between the principles and practices of Islamic marketing, where Sharia serves as the normative foundation while practical applications ensure relevance and sustainability within the competitive global business environment (van Praag & van Stel, 2018).

Islamic banks integrate technology and Sharia principles to strengthen ethical and inclusive economic growth. In principle, this aligns with Islamic marketing values such as *amanah* (trust), *adl* (justice), and *maslahah* (public benefit), ensuring transparency, fairness, and customer welfare. In practice, Islamic banks apply these through profit-sharing contracts (*mudharabah*, *musharakah*), digital innovation, and customer-centric services that avoid *riba* and uphold ethical responsibility. The study shows that effective Sharia marketing in banking combines technological efficiency with moral accountability, promoting trust, digital literacy, and social empowerment to achieve sustainable growth in the digital economy (Irawan, 2023). The principles of value creation and ethical positioning are practiced in halal tourism by integrating Islamic values with sustainability goals. In practice, certification systems, digital innovations, and targeted strategies for ethically conscious Muslim travelers illustrate how religious authenticity and environmental responsibility can be combined to achieve both market competitiveness and sustainable development objectives (Khan et al., 2025)

The relevance of Sharia-based values in contemporary marketing practices emphasizes that core principles such as honesty, trustworthiness, fairness, and welfare orientation serve not only as normative foundations but also as practical guidelines for building long-term consumer relationships. Islamic marketing is conceived as an integration of principles and practices, where Rabbaniyah (divine), Akhlaqiyyah (ethical), Waqi'iyyah (realistic), and Insaniyyah (humanistic) values are operationalized through strategies of transparency, social responsibility, and the provision of halal products and services. Accordingly, the study underscores that the success of Islamic marketing is not merely assessed by profit generation but also by its contribution to fostering blessings, sustainability, and societal well-being, thereby demonstrating the close interrelation between Sharia principles and contemporary business practices (Elena, Midler. 2017).

The customer interest through ethics, transparency, and Sharia-based service delivery. Islamic marketing is practiced by integrating Rabbaniyah (divine), Akhlaqiyyah (ethical), Waqi'iyyah (realistic), and Insaniyyah (humanistic) values, reflected in the employees' honesty, fairness, hospitality, and social responsibility in serving customers. From the perspective of principles and practices, the findings indicate that Sharia principles serve as the normative foundation aligned with the Qur'an and Hadith, while actual practices are manifested through product, pricing, promotion, and service strategies that remain competitive yet ethical. Thus, Islamic marketing is not solely profit-oriented but is also directed toward blessings, customer loyalty, and social welfare, thereby demonstrating the strong integration between normative principles and practical applications in Islamic banking (Try

Astuti & Faisal, 2023). Islamic finance promotes MSME growth through ethical, inclusive, and innovation – driven approaches. From the lens of Sharia marketing principles, it reflects *adl* (justice), *amanah* (trust), and *ihsan* (excellence), ensuring fairness, transparency, and social responsibility in business relations. In practice, Islamic finance supports MSMEs through Sharia – compliant products, financial literacy, and ethical entrepreneurship, emphasizing partnership and mutual benefit rather than exploitation. The study reinforces that integrating Islamic finance principles into MSME development embodies Sharia marketing in action, uniting moral values, trust – based relationships, and innovation to achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth (Hartanto, et al.

The lens of the 4P marketing mix (product, price, promotion, and place) highlights the gap between Sharia – based ideals and actual marketing practices. The findings indicate that Islamic banking products remain dominated by debt – based contracts rather than profit – sharing schemes, pricing tends to be higher than conventional banks due to “Sharia premiums,” promotional activities often rely on religious sentiment rather than measurable performance, and service accessibility remains limited, particularly in terms of technology adoption. In relation to Islamic (Ras & Astuti 2019). Consumers' awareness and trust in halal principles influence their buying behavior. This aligns with Islamic marketing principles such as *amanah* (trust), *sidq* (honesty), and *adl* (fairness), which emphasize truthfulness and ethical responsibility in marketing communication. In practice, businesses must ensure product transparency, credible halal certification, and brand consistency to build consumer confidence. The study demonstrates that applying Sharia marketing values fosters stronger customer loyalty and purchase intention, showing that ethical integrity and spiritual awareness are central to sustainable marketing success in the halal industry (Azwar et al., 2025)

Islamic banks must enhance competitiveness through digital innovation while upholding Sharia principles. This aligns with Islamic marketing principles such as *amanah* (trust), *adl* (justice), and *ihsan* (excellence), which guide ethical service, fairness, and customer – oriented value creation. In practice, Islamic banks apply these values by offering transparent digital services, improving service quality, and maintaining honesty and professionalism in customer relations. The study shows that effective Sharia marketing combines ethical conduct with technological adaptation to build trust, strengthen loyalty, and ensure sustainability in a competitive digital banking environment (Rahmayati, 2021). Digital halal media influences Muslim recreational behavior through the integration of psychology, technology, and Islamic ethics. This aligns with Islamic marketing principles such as *amanah* (trust), *ihsan* (excellence), and *maslahah* (public benefit), emphasizing truthful, ethical, and beneficial content creation. In practice, halal media serves as a platform for promoting value – based engagement, transparent content production, and responsible digital consumption, ensuring that entertainment aligns with Sharia principles. The study shows that applying Sharia marketing values in digital media can enhance consumer trust, strengthen ethical awareness, and promote sustainable behavior in the Islamic digital ecosystem (Syafii & Azhari, 2025).

Thus, Islamic marketing ethics not only differentiate Islamic banks from conventional ones but also function as a means of da'wah and a strategy for sustainability in the Islamic financial industry (Ilmiah et al., 2022). Islamic companies are not only determined by formal–legal aspects such as halal certification, but also by business practices that internalize Islamic values, including honesty, social responsibility, and the prohibition of *riba*, *gharar*, and *maisir*. From the perspective of Islamic marketing principles and practices, Sharia principles serve as the normative foundation derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah, while practical implementation is realized through service strategies, corporate governance, and the development of halal products and services oriented toward blessings and societal welfare. Accordingly, the article underscores that the integration of principles and practices in Islamic marketing plays a crucial role in building consumer trust, enhancing competitiveness, and positioning the business as both a medium of da'wah and a strategy for sustainability (Yosep Abduloah, and Ahyani, 2021).

Practically, the research highlights how Sharia–compliant fintech, e–commerce, and green sukuk can embody these values in digital transactions through trust–based engagement, equitable access, and sustainability–driven innovation. This integration demonstrates that marketing in a Sharia framework is not solely about promoting products but about building a system of value exchange that upholds human dignity, inclusivity, and spiritual accountability, reinforcing the *maqasid al–shariah* objectives of preserving faith, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth within the digital economy (Primadhany et al., 2025). Its findings highlight that innovation in recruitment, retention, and the adoption of AI–driven analytics not only improve performance and productivity but also reflect fairness and accountability in organizational dealings—core aspects of Islamic marketing ethics. Practically, the research illustrates how strategic HRM serves as a marketing practice that nurtures internal stakeholder trust, ensures equitable value creation, and aligns technological transformation with *maslahah* (public benefit). By fostering digital literacy, adaptive work systems, and data–based decision–making, the study provides a model for integrating Islamic ethical values into sustainable business strategies within the digital economy (Alexandro, 2025).

Recent literature indicates that social media influencer marketing raises significant ethical concerns when evaluated through the lens of *fiqh muamalah*, particularly due to the frequent occurrence of *najasy* (manipulative promotion), *gharar* (uncertainty), and *tadlis* (concealment of defects), as many influencer based advertisements are scripted, exaggerated, and lack adequate transparency regarding product legality, halal status, and potential health risks, thereby misleading consumers especially younger audiences with limited digital literacy (Ahyani, Slamet, and Mutmainah, 2018). Recent literature indicates that social media influencer marketing raises significant ethical concerns when evaluated through the lens of *fiqh muamalah*, particularly due to the frequent occurrence of *najasy* (manipulative promotion), *gharar* (uncertainty), and *tadlis* (concealment of defects), as many influencer – based advertisements are scripted, exaggerated, and

lack adequate transparency regarding product legality, halal status, and potential health risks, thereby misleading consumers—especially younger audiences with limited digital literacy (Ahyani and Slamet, 2021).

## METHOD

The present study adopts a qualitative systematic literature review methodology to analyze the application of *fiqh muamalah* principles within cellular marketing and digitally oriented industries. The corpus of literature comprises peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, and conference proceedings published predominantly between 2015 and 2024, with particular emphasis on recent scholarly works addressing Islamic marketing, Shariah-based ethics, digital marketing practices, and the telecommunications sector. Relevant studies were identified through established academic databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, as well as recognized journals in Islamic economics and business. The selection process was guided by explicit inclusion criteria, namely the academic quality of the source, its relevance to *fiqh muamalah* or Islamic ethical frameworks, and its substantive engagement with marketing or digital business contexts, while non-scholarly publications and studies lacking theoretical or methodological rigor were excluded.

The analytical procedure was conducted through a structured and iterative process. Initially, all selected sources were subjected to a comprehensive reading to extract key concepts, theoretical arguments, and ethical dimensions related to Islamic marketing and cellular industry practices. Subsequently, a qualitative coding process was employed to identify recurring constructs within the narrative content of the literature, such as justice, transparency, trust, innovation, consumer protection, and Shariah compliance. These initial codes were then systematically compared and clustered into higher-order categories based on conceptual similarity and analytical relevance.

Theme development was carried out inductively through continuous comparison across studies, ensuring that each emergent theme was grounded in multiple sources rather than isolated references. Themes were defined and refined by aligning them with the research objectives and reassessing their consistency with the original textual evidence. The final themes were determined not solely by their frequency of occurrence but by their theoretical significance and explanatory capacity in elucidating how *fiqh muamalah* principles can inform ethical, innovative, and sustainable cellular marketing practices. This methodological approach enhances the rigor, transparency, and analytical coherence of the study, while providing a robust foundation for generating meaningful and theoretically informed findings.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Results

The findings reveal a dynamic interaction between Indonesia's rapid digital expansion and the gradual institutionalization of Islamic marketing ethics within the cellular industry. As summarized in Table 1, data from *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS, 2024)* indicate that mobile penetration increased from 67.88 percent in 2022 to 72.10 percent in 2025, while total cellular subscriptions grew from 348.7 million to approximately 365 million during the same period. Internet users also rose steadily from 204.7 million to 212 million, supported by enhanced 4G/LTE coverage reaching 95 percent in 2025. These indicators confirm Indonesia's strong



digital infrastructure and high connectivity levels, aligning with *al-'adl* (justice) and *Waqi'iyyah* (realistic application) in ensuring equitable access to technology and information across diverse populations (Mukhlis et al., 2025).

**Table 1. Summary of Indonesia's Cellular Industry and Ethical Marketing Indicators (2022–2025)**

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Projected)	Ethical/Islamic Relevance
Mobile Penetration (% of Population)	67.88	69.42	70.56	72.10	Reflects growing digital inclusivity supporting <i>Insaniyyah</i> (human welfare)
Total Cellular Subscriptions (million)	348.7	355.4	362.8	365	Expanding service base demands ethical engagement and transparency
Internet Users (million)	204.7	208.9	210.3	212.0	Shows potential for ethical e-marketing and digital <i>amanah</i>
4G/LTE Coverage (%)	93.5	94.2	94.8	95.0	Technological equity aligns with <i>al-'adl</i> (justice) and <i>Waqi'iyyah</i> (realism)
Companies with ISO 27001 Data Protection (%)	60	70	80	85	Compliance reflects ethical responsibility ( <i>amanah</i> ) toward data privacy
Halal – Certified Digital Services (%)	18	25	32	40	Reflects integration of <i>Rabbaniyah</i> (divine – oriented) business ethics
Consumer Trust Index (1 – 100 scale)	72	76	81	85	The increasing Consumer Trust Index from 72 in 2022 to a projected 85 in 2025 is relevant as it reflects the strengthening of consumer confidence resulting from ethically grounded marketing practices rooted in Islamic principles such as <i>amanah</i> , <i>sidq</i> , and justice, thereby indicating improved transparency, accountability, and sustainability in the cellular industry.)

Source: <https://www.bps.go.id/> (2024)

In this study, ethical considerations are conceptualized through an integrated Islamic normative framework derived from *fiqh muamalah*, *maqasid al-shariah*, and Islamic marketing theory, as articulated in prior scholarly works (Wilson, 2012; Hassan, Chachi, & Abdul Latiff, 2008; Zuzanti, 2024). Existing literature emphasizes that Islamic business ethics extend beyond compliance to encompass social welfare, justice, trust, and moral accountability in market transactions (Chapra, 2000; Beekun, 2012). Building on this perspective, the present study operationalizes ethical values by linking them to measurable indicators within the cellular and digital marketing industry. Mobile penetration is interpreted as a proxy for digital inclusivity and *insaniyyah* (human welfare), reflecting the Islamic obligation to promote public benefit (*maslahah*) and reduce socio-digital inequality (Chapra, 2000; Zuzanti, 2024). The expansion of cellular subscriptions is viewed as an increase in ethical responsibility, whereby firms are required to

uphold transparency, fairness, and contractual clarity (*amanah* and '*adl*) when serving a broader consumer base (Hassan et al., 2008; Wilson, 2012).

Furthermore, the growth in internet users signifies heightened moral accountability in digital engagement, reinforcing the relevance of *amanah* and *sidq* (truthfulness) in e-marketing and data governance (El-Bassiouny, 2014; Achmad Bashori et al., 2024). Infrastructure indicators such as 4G/LTE coverage are framed within the ethical principles of distributive justice (*al-'adl*) and contextual realism (*waqi'iyyah*), as equitable technological access is consistently highlighted in Islamic development and technology ethics literature (Beekun, 2012; Zuzanti, 2024). Compliance with ISO 27001 standards is interpreted as an institutional manifestation of ethical stewardship, particularly in safeguarding consumer data, which Islamic jurisprudence identifies as a form of *amanah* and protection against harm (*darar*) (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2007; El-Bassiouny, 2014). The increasing adoption of halal-certified digital services further reflects Rabbaniyah-oriented business conduct, demonstrating alignment between technological innovation and Shariah principles governing legitimacy and moral intent (Wilson, 2012; Achmad Bashori et al., 2024). Finally, consumer trust is conceptualized as a cumulative ethical outcome, consistent with Islamic marketing literature that positions trust as both a moral imperative and a strategic consequence of sustained ethical practices grounded in *sidq*, *amanah*, and justice (Hassan et al., 2008; Beekun, 2012). Collectively, this literature-informed framework provides a theoretically robust basis for defining and interpreting ethical indicators in the cellular marketing context

A thematic analysis was applied to interpret the empirical indicators and narrative findings by systematically linking observed trends in Indonesia's cellular industry to Islamic ethical constructs derived from *fiqh muamalah* and Islamic marketing literature. Through iterative comparison between quantitative indicators (Table 1) and theoretical principles, four dominant themes emerged that explain the ethical dynamics of digital expansion within the cellular sector.

The first theme, Digital Inclusivity as Ethical Welfare (*Insaniyyah* and *Maslahah*), is reflected in the consistent growth of mobile penetration, cellular subscriptions, and internet users between 2022 and 2025. These trends indicate expanded access to communication and information technologies across diverse segments of society. Within Islamic ethics, such inclusivity aligns with *insaniyyah* (human-centered welfare) and the pursuit of *maslahah* (public benefit), suggesting that digital expansion contributes not only to economic development but also to social equity. The findings demonstrate that increased connectivity supports broader participation in digital markets, reinforcing ethical obligations to reduce socio-digital disparities.

The second theme, Justice and Realistic Technological Distribution (*Al-'Adl* and *Waqi'iyyah*), emerges from the near-universal 4G/LTE coverage achieved by 2025. This indicator signifies equitable infrastructure deployment and balanced technological progress, which Islamic ethical frameworks associate with distributive justice (*al-'adl*) and contextual realism (*waqi'iyyah*). The results suggest that technological advancement in the cellular industry is not concentrated solely in urban centers but is increasingly accessible nationwide, supporting fairness in resource allocation and realistic adaptation to societal needs.

The third theme, Institutionalized Ethical Accountability (*Amanah* and *Darar Prevention*), is derived from the rising proportion of companies complying with ISO 27001 data protection standards and the growth of halal-certified digital

services. These indicators reflect the formalization of ethical responsibility at the organizational level, particularly in safeguarding consumer data and ensuring Shariah – compliant digital transactions. From a *fiqh muamalah* perspective, this theme highlights the translation of moral obligations such as *amanah* (trustworthiness) and the avoidance of harm (*darar*) into concrete governance mechanisms, indicating a shift from ethical intention to institutional practice.

The fourth theme, Consumer Trust as an Ethical Outcome and Strategic Asset, is evidenced by the steady increase in the Consumer Trust Index from 72 in 2022 to a projected 85 in 2025. This theme captures trust as a cumulative result of ethical marketing conduct, transparent communication, fair pricing, and responsible data governance. Consistent with Islamic marketing literature, trust is interpreted not merely as a perceptual variable but as a moral achievement rooted in *sidq*, *amanah*, and justice. The findings suggest that ethical alignment within the cellular industry contributes directly to enhanced consumer confidence, reinforcing long – term sustainability and legitimacy.

Overall, the thematic analysis demonstrates that Indonesia's cellular industry exhibits a meaningful convergence between rapid digital growth and the gradual institutionalization of Islamic marketing ethics. By mapping empirical indicators onto ethically grounded themes, the findings provide a coherent explanation of how Islamic values are operationalized in practice, thereby strengthening the study's analytical depth and theoretical contribution.

## Discussions

The findings of this study demonstrate an increasing integration of Islamic marketing principles within Indonesia's cellular industry over the period 2022 – 2025, as evidenced by the ethical indicators presented in Table 1. The notable rise in halal – certified digital services, which expanded from 18 percent to 40 percent, alongside the steady improvement in the Consumer Trust Index from 72 to a projected 85, and the growing adoption of ISO 27001 data protection standards, collectively indicate a gradual institutionalization of Shariah aligned and ethically conscious business practices (BPS, 2024; Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2025). These trends suggest that ethical considerations rooted in Islamic values are increasingly embedded in operational and governance structures. Nevertheless, the findings also reveal persistent gaps related to equitable service distribution, ethical literacy among stakeholders, and the deeper internalization of spiritual intent within corporate cultures. This uneven implementation indicates that foundational Islamic principles—such as *tawhid*, *al 'adl*, *sidq*, *amanah*, and *ihsan* have not yet been fully or uniformly translated into practice across the industry (Achmad Bashori et al., 2024; Zuzanti, 2024).

Contextually, these empirical patterns must be situated within the broader transformation of Indonesia's digital economy, where intensified competition, regulatory evolution, and shifting consumer ethics converge. The cellular industry, characterized by rapid technological innovation and high market penetration, functions as a critical arena for testing the compatibility of modern marketing strategies with Islamic ethical paradigms. As articulated in value – based marketing theory, contemporary markets are increasingly oriented toward trust, transparency, and shared value creation rather than purely transactional exchange (Kotler & Keller, 2016). When reframed through the lens of Islamic marketing, this shift resonates with the concepts of *maslahah* (public welfare) and *falah* (holistic success), underscoring that faith – based ethics can simultaneously enhance market credibility and social legitimacy (Mukhlis et al., 2025). Accordingly,

Indonesia's digital transformation emerges not merely as an economic undertaking but as a moral project grounded in ethical accountability.

From an interpretive standpoint, the Tawhidic Paradigm (Al – Faruqi, 1992) provides a foundational ontological framework for understanding these developments. Tawhid positions all human activities, including commercial and technological endeavors, as interconnected acts of worship (*'ibadah*) and stewardship (*khilafah*). The observed improvements in ethical compliance, transparency, and consumer trust reflect a gradual operationalization of this paradigm, wherein technological advancement and managerial efficiency are increasingly guided by divine accountability rather than profit maximization alone. This convergence between spirituality and strategy illustrates how ethical awareness can function both as a moral compass and as a source of organizational differentiation within competitive digital markets.

Theoretically, the findings extend existing scholarship by empirically linking industry – level progress to normative Islamic frameworks. Viewed through the lens of *maqasid al-shariah* (Chapra, 2008), ethical marketing practices in the cellular sector contribute to the preservation of wealth (*hifz al-mal*), intellect (*hifz al 'aql*), and faith (*hifz al-din*). Data protection and cybersecurity initiatives safeguard intellectual integrity, halal certification ensures spiritual well – being, and transparent pricing mechanisms uphold economic justice. This alignment reinforces the argument that ethical marketing is not peripheral but central to the moral and developmental objectives of Islamic economics. Moreover, the rising level of consumer trust provides empirical support for Chapra's (2008) assertion that moral integrity is a key driver of sustainable socio – economic development.

A comparative reflection further reveals that while Islamic marketing shares conceptual common ground with global frameworks such as value – based marketing (Kotler & Keller, 2016), it transcends conventional models by embedding a transcendental purpose within business logic. Whereas secular value – based approaches prioritize customer satisfaction and relational equity, Islamic marketing incorporates accountability to God and society as an intrinsic dimension of value creation. This integration of moral teleology transforms marketing from a transactional activity into a process of ethical value sanctification, helping to explain why firms that adhere to Islamic ethical principles in Muslim – majority contexts often achieve higher levels of trust, legitimacy, and brand loyalty (Zuzanti, 2024; Mukhlis et al., 2025).

Finally, the study offers actionable implications for policymakers, regulators, and industry leaders. A structured action agenda is required to advance ethically driven digital transformation, including: (1) institutional integration through the embedding of Shariah governance and ethical compliance mechanisms into corporate strategy and performance evaluation; (2) consumer education initiatives to enhance ethical literacy and mitigate the risk of superficial "halal – washing"; (3) regulatory alignment to harmonize national digital policies with Islamic ethical standards, particularly in consumer protection and data governance; (4) collaborative research and innovation involving universities, Islamic authorities, and the telecommunications industry to foster an ethically grounded digital ecosystem; and (5) robust monitoring and evaluation systems utilizing measurable ethical performance indicators aligned with *maqasid al-shariah* and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through the integration of Tawhidic ontology, value – based strategic orientation, and Maqasid – driven teleology, Indonesia's cellular industry can evolve into a model of ethically grounded digital competitiveness. Ultimately, this synthesis affirms that Islamic marketing is not merely an alternative approach, but a holistic paradigm that unites faith, ethics,

and economic value in the pursuit of both corporate excellence and societal well – being.

## CONCLUSION

The present study underscores that Islamic marketing offers not merely an alternative commercial paradigm but a comprehensive ethical and epistemological framework that integrates spirituality, morality, and economic rationality. Anchored in the values of *tawhid* (oneness of God), *al-'adl* (justice), *sidq* (truthfulness), *amanah* (trustworthiness), and *ihsan* (benevolence), Islamic marketing extends beyond the instrumental logic of profit maximization by emphasizing harmony between individual welfare, corporate integrity, and social justice. In the context of Indonesia's cellular industry, these principles have been manifested through transparent pricing mechanisms, fair competition, data security, and halal digital services, all of which contribute to consumer trust and long – term business sustainability (Achmad Bashori et al., 2024; Mukhlis et al., 2025). The empirical evidence presented in *Table 1* reveals a progressive enhancement in ethical and operational indicators, demonstrating that when corporate practices align with the Qur'anic values of *Rabbaniyah* (divine orientation), *Akhlaqiyyah* (ethical conduct), *Waqi'iyyah* (realistic application), and *Insaniyyah* (humanistic concern), they generate not only economic value but also social legitimacy and moral accountability (Zuzanti, 2024).

Theoretically, this research reinforces the relevance of the *Tawhidic Paradigm* (Al – Faruqi, 1982), which asserts that all human activities, including marketing, must be governed by the principle of divine unity, aligning strategic decisions with the higher purpose of human existence. In parallel, the findings substantiate Kotler and Keller's (2016) *Value-Based Marketing* framework, which posits that organizational success derives from the creation of superior stakeholder value; however, when contextualized within Islamic ethics, this value creation is broadened to include moral and spiritual dimensions. Moreover, the study resonates with Chapra's (2008) *Maqasid al-Shariah* perspective, affirming that marketing practices should protect essential human interests (*daruriyyat*), enhance human potential (*tahsiniyyat*), and promote socio – economic welfare (*maslahah*). Through this theoretical triangulation, the study elucidates how Islamic marketing transforms business ethics from peripheral compliance into a holistic system of ethical governance.

In practical terms, the study contributes to the discourse on ethical business transformation by illustrating how Sharia – based marketing principles can be strategically embedded within the corporate ecosystem. It demonstrates that aligning business models with Islamic ethical imperatives fosters competitive differentiation in markets characterized by technological acceleration and consumer sensitivity to ethical consumption (Salleh & Zulkifli, 2023; Rahmayati, 2021). Furthermore, the findings highlight that ethical alignment between Sharia principles, technological innovation, and digital governance can strengthen corporate reputation and stakeholder loyalty, particularly in Muslim – majority economies such as Indonesia. This confirms the potential of Islamic marketing as a strategic instrument for achieving both *economic resilience* and *moral sustainability*.

Nonetheless, several limitations are observed. Despite the growing awareness of Sharia – compliant business models, the operationalization of Islamic ethics remains uneven across the cellular sector. Many firms still adopt symbolic or promotional interpretations of Islamic values without embedding them



substantively in organizational governance, product innovation, or employee culture (Ahmad & Muhamad, 2023). This gap suggests the need for further inquiry into the mechanisms through which corporate leadership, ethical training, and consumer education can enhance the internalization of Islamic ethical norms. Future research should therefore employ comparative or longitudinal designs to evaluate the long – term implications of Sharia – driven marketing practices across diverse sectors such as fintech, e – commerce, and halal tourism. Such analyses would deepen the understanding of how Islamic marketing can evolve from an ethical discourse into a transformative socio – economic framework that integrates spirituality, innovation, and sustainable development in the digital era.

Ultimately, the research provides conceptual and empirical evidence that Islamic marketing can serve as a viable model for realizing the objectives of *maqasid al-shariah* justice, welfare, and ethical prosperity—within the competitive dynamics of the global marketplace. By embedding divine values into business logic, Islamic marketing redefines success not as market dominance alone but as the attainment of balance between economic excellence, social equity, and moral integrity.

### Author Contributions

Muhammad Umar MayaPutra : Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Methodology, Yusrizal : Writing, Original Draft: Supervision, Resources, Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing:

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