

Knowledge Sharing Through Majlis in Fostering the Economy of Jamaah

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Abstract—This study aims to analyse the role of knowledge sharing through majlis in improving the economy of jamaah. It starts by identifying the field situation related to the existence of a knowledge majlis as a place of knowledge sharing and livestock business groups formed to strengthen the bargaining power of group members. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with the research target of members of animal husbandry business group fostered by the pesantren Dzikir Al-Fath in Sukabumi, Indonesia. To achieve the research objectives, primary data are obtained from focused group discussions. The research results show that knowledge sharing through majlis plays an important role in the economic improvement of jamaah. The business group considers that knowledge sharing through majlis has instilled the true economic principles in the right way, namely the principles of Siddiq, Amanah, Tabliq, and Fathonah. These principles are able to build trust from the stakeholders, which in turn can build on the economic success of the jamaah concerned.

Keywords: *knowledge sharing, majlis, coaching, economic of jamaah*

I. INTRODUCTION

Economics is one of the important aspects of people's lives, either for those living in rural areas, urban areas, and even in any society in the world. Even though people work in relatively the same fields (for example farmers, traders, craftsmen, or various other types of professions), many of them develop their economic aspects on their own or individually. Likewise, farmers in villages that mostly run their own livestock business and not joining a certain group of animal farmers. One obstacle in individual livestock business is the lack of solutions in dealing with business failures and how to run the business better.

An effort to strengthen the bargaining power of farmers is to form business groups so that their position becomes stronger and to create synergies of similar businesses incorporated in these business groups. The formation of a business group does not necessarily provide a guarantee of the level of trust from the capital owner to the group or group members in conducting their businesses. Managing a business group certainly requires sufficient knowledge, which is knowledge of the business being run, find ways or tips for the members to run their businesses properly and appropriately, or become a trustworthy

person so as to increase the trust of capital owners to business managers to gain profits based on Islamic business principles or values.

The trust of capital owners to the business groups to manage their capital is one of the important elements that determine the success of the group in getting the capital. The existence of a knowledge majlis is to build a culture of knowledge sharing of members who join the business group. It requires Sharia (Islamic principles) to run a business better. Understanding the existence of this knowledge majlis is the reason why the researchers are interested in further analysing the role of knowledge sharing through the majlis to improve the economy of jamaah. Majlis is not only delivering spiritual knowledge for jamaah; it is also sharing knowledge on economic independence, not individually, but in groups. Through groups, members can provide business solutions in congregation to shape the strength of the business and gain the external parties' trust in providing business capital as a mandate that must be carried out as best as they can.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design was beginning with field findings related to the role of knowledge sharing through majlis to improve the economy of jamaah. Therefore, the method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The study was conducted on the sheep farming business group fostered by the pesantren Dzikir Al-Fath in Sukabumi. Primary data needed in this study were obtained through focus group discussions. The results of field data are then being analysed to get conclusions showing how the role of knowledge sharing through knowledge majlis in fostering/improving the economy of jamaah.

III. ECONOMY OF JAMAAH

The economic disadvantage of the community is that they work individually, in the sense of not forming a business group so that the business actors work on their own respectively. Running the business individually will produce limited knowledge about how a person should do his best in business. Working individually means everything that has been done is self-assessed as the right thing, although maybe, in fact, it is not. On the contrary, working in a group means one member will share knowledge with another to form strength in

economics. Individuals will be strong in economics if the effort is carried out in groups and it is what is referred to as the economy of jamaah. The economy of jamaah is formed from individuals who have relatively similar types of businesses and economic interests.

Research related to the economic empowerment of the people [1-5], ummah's economic independence [6], empowerment of ummah [7], economy of ummah [8,9], economic development of pesantren [10], for various fields of research. Specific research on the economic development of jamaah has not been done much. Moreover, research related to the role of knowledge sharing through majlis for the economic empowerment of jamaah is relatively rare. That's why the researchers consider that this research is crucial to be done. On the other hand, research on trust and its relation to knowledge sharing can be used as reinforcement for this research [11].

IV. KNOWLEDGE SHARING THROUGH MAJELIS

Majlis is a place for knowledge sharing among group members led by an Islamic preacher (da'wah expert). Majlis not only provides knowledge about religious values, but also entrepreneurial knowledge for jamaah. Knowledge sharing through majlis has an impact on the daily lives of members [12]. They share knowledge about various things in everyday life that give meaning in living their lives, including motivation for getting a better economic life [13]. Since this research was conducted at one of the majlis whose members are animal farmers, the knowledge sharing carried out mostly discussed the tips and tricks and ways of raising livestock because they use farm financing from external parties.

V. THE ROLE OF THE MAJELIS IN FOSTERING THE ECONOMY OF JAMAAH

Majlis as a forum for knowledge sharing is an important place in providing provisions to group members of the majlis. From the results of in-depth interviews with group members, it is known that they get business knowledge in the sense of carrying out the mandate as animal farmers in line with the sharia principles taught by the majlis. They learn the rules to conduct their duties by adhering to and applying the principles of Siddiq (true/honest), Amanah (trustworthy), Tabligh (deliver), Fathonah (smart).

The principles of good businessmen are S x A x T x F, which means Siddiq (S), Amanah (A), Tabligh (T), and Fathonah (F) must be fulfilled or practiced entirely and cannot ignore one of the four principles. If one principle is abandoned, applying the above principles to become good businessmen would not be perfect as it is expected. This is the provision of members of animal farmers' business group so that they have never had the difficulty in getting capital from the capital owners. As animal farmers, they show that they are able to carry out those principles optimally, considering that the trust is the key word in livestock business.

According to the management and group members of this majlis, the key to success in raising livestock is the trust of funds' provider to the farmers. Group members in majlis admitted that they had no difficulty in getting the mandate to

manage animal husbandry funds from the funders. It is because the funders have trusted this group and considered that this group have met the requirements in carrying out their work as animal farmers so that they are asked to manage capital funds for livestock business.

The key to the success of this group in raising livestock is significantly determined by the rules and sharia values in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as a farmer. Running a business with sharia principles is what makes them get trust from investors, including from local governments. In recruiting farmers to carry out this mandate, the business group managers use the standards set by the capital owners. Not everyone can be invited to raise livestock. There were a strict selection and prudent to get persons with true intention and are considered serious to carry out the mandate of this livestock business.

VI. CONCLUSION

Economic power will be formed by synergizing, that is a cooperation of people in groups instead of an individual. Through majlis, the people's economy will be strengthened because it builds a culture of knowledge sharing and provides knowledge that is not merely about religious values, but also knowledge of blessed economic activities. The principles of economics namely siddiq, amanah, tabligh, and fathonah are taught in the majlis then implemented in economic life so that the group under study gains the trust of capital owners who provide funds for their livestock activities. Building a culture of knowledge sharing based on Islamic values through majlis is one of the keys to successful coaching in strengthening the economy of jamaah.

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