

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “Etika kerja Etnis Muslim Jawa dan China untuk Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Bisnis Syariah (Studi kasus di Pasar Lamongan Baru Jawa Timur)” ini ditulis oleh Yosi Emilia Safira, Ekonomi Syariah, NIM. 126402211075 Tahun 2025, dibimbing oleh Dyah Pravitasari S.E., M.S.A.

Kata Kunci: Etika Kerja, Etnis, Keberlanjutan Bisnis

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan etika kerja etnis Muslim Jawa dan China dalam rangka mewujudkan keberlanjutan bisnis syariah di Pasar Lamongan Baru, Jawa Timur. Latar belakang penelitian ini berangkat dari kenyataan bahwa kedua etnis tersebut memiliki karakteristik budaya dan religiusitas yang berbeda namun mampu meraih tingkat kesuksesan bisnis yang relatif setara. Studi ini menyoroti bagaimana etika kerja yang berlandaskan prinsip-prinsip Islam seperti kejujuran, tanggung jawab, dan anti riba diinternalisasi secara berbeda oleh kedua etnis.

Fokus penelitian ini adalah: (1) Bagaimana Penerapan Etika Kerja antara Etnis Muslim Jawa dan China untuk Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Bisnis Syariah Di Pasar Baru?, (2) Bagaimana Upaya mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Implementasi Bisnis Syariah, Apakah dalam penerapannya terdapat kendala?, dan (3) Bagaimana Kendala dan Solusi Etika Kerja Etnis Muslim Jawa dan China Untuk Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Bisnis Syariah?.

Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah studi lapangan (*field research*). Studi lapangan adalah pendekatan yang melibatkan pengumpulan data secara langsung dari lingkungan atau lokasi kejadian fenomena yang diteliti. Teknik Pengumpulan data penelitian ini menggunakan teknik observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Wawancara dilakukan secara terstruktur kepada Kepala unit Pelaksanaan Teknis Daerah Pasar Lamongan Baru, Kepala Bagian Pasar Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kabupaten Lamongan, pedagang pasar, dan konsumen. Sedangkan pengecekan keabsahan data menggunakan metode triangulasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Pedagang Muslim Jawa menekankan nilai religius seperti keikhlasan, kesabaran, dan kejujuran dalam berdagang sebagai bentuk ibadah. Sementara pedagang Muslim China lebih menonjolkan etos kerja berupa kedisiplinan, efisiensi, dan tanggung jawab keluarga. Meski berbeda pendekatan, keduanya menunjukkan integritas yang mendukung keberlanjutan bisnis syariah; (2) Muslim Jawa menekankan keberkahan dalam usaha, sedangkan China fokus pada hasil terukur dan inovasi. Kendala utama meliputi keterbatasan adopsi teknologi (pada etnis Jawa) dan minimnya interaksi sosial lintas etnis (pada etnis China), serta potensi konflik karena perbedaan budaya kerja; dan (3) Muslim Jawa diharapkan lebih terbuka terhadap inovasi, sedangkan Muslim China memperluas relasi sosial dan memahami nilai lokal. Pendekatan inklusif ini mendorong integrasi etika kerja menuju bisnis syariah yang berkelanjutan.

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled “Work Ethics of Javanese Muslim and Chinese Ethnic Groups to Realize the Sustainability of Sharia Business (A Case Study at Pasar Lamongan Baru, East Java)” was written by Yosi Emilia Safira, Sharia Economics, Student ID 126402211075, Year 2025, supervised by Dyah Pravitasari S.E., M.S.A.

Keywords: *Work Ethics, Ethnicity, Business Sustainability*

This research aimed to analyze the implementation of work ethics among Javanese and Chinese Muslim ethnic groups in realizing Islamic business sustainability at Lamongan Baru Market, East Java. The background of this study was based on the observation that both ethnic groups, despite their distinct cultural characteristics and religious orientations, had achieved comparable levels of business success. This study highlighted how work ethics based on Islamic principles such as honesty, responsibility, and prohibition of usury were internalized differently by the two groups.

This research focused on the following issues: (1) How were work ethics applied by Javanese and Chinese Muslim ethnic groups in achieving Islamic business sustainability at the market? (2) What efforts were made to sustain the implementation of Islamic business practices, and were there any challenges in their application? (3) What challenges and solutions emerged regarding the work ethics of Javanese and Chinese Muslims in realizing Islamic business sustainability?

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach, specifically using field research as its method. Field research involved collecting data directly from the setting in which the observed phenomena took place. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. structured interviews were conducted with the Head of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of Lamongan Baru Market, the Head of the Market Division at the Department of Industry and Trade of Lamongan Regency, market traders, and consumers. Data validity was ensured through triangulation.

The results of the study revealed that: (1) Javanese Muslim traders emphasized religious values such as sincerity, patience, and honesty in trading as a form of worship. Meanwhile, Chinese Muslim traders highlighted work ethics such as discipline, efficiency, and family responsibility. Despite different approaches, both groups demonstrated integrity that supported the sustainability of Islamic business; (2) Javanese Muslims prioritized spiritual blessings in business, while Chinese Muslims focused on measurable results and innovation. The main challenges included limited technological adoption (among Javanese traders) and minimal cross-ethnic social interaction (among Chinese traders), as well as potential conflicts due to differing work cultures; and (3) Javanese Muslims were encouraged to be more open to innovation, while Chinese Muslims were advised to expand social relations and understand local values. This inclusive approach promoted the integration of work ethics in support of sustainable Islamic business practices.