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**How Potential Revision of Interdependency Theory from Islamic Perspective
Thought within Sharia Micro Finance Institution Encourage Orientation?**

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Abstract

This pre-research academic study is oriented to how to integrate the implementation of Interdependency Theory from Islamic Perspective in the practice of Islamic microfinance institutions (IMI) and the economic dynamics of society according to its geographic market area. The existence of Islamic microfinance institutions (IMI) and the economic dynamics of society cannot be separated. Between the two there is a relationship of economic dynamics as a mutually beneficial business relationship (symbiotic mutualism). Both of them have their respective potential resources that can actually be locked, but the enormous potential of both resources is also a driving force for economic growth and rapid growth. IMI in the position of exploring unlimited resources is the initiator, dynamist and mover. IMI as a catalyst in community economic empowerment. Then LKMS as an exogenous variable and community business economy (small and micro enterprises as endogenous variables). It is a historical fact that since humans have been on this earth for a long time, resources have always been the object of activity that has the potential to benefit both individually, collectively within a company or by a country. But also historical facts from the past until now, the feudalists realized their dreams by exploiting good natural resources, including controlling human resources which increased the exploitation of communities in the imbalance of groups between countries.

Keywords: Interdependency Theory (IDT Theory); Islamic Microfinance Institutions; Community Dynamics; Resources; Economic Welfare

1. Introduction

The existence of Islamic microfinance institutions (IMI) and the economic dynamics of society cannot be separated. Between the two there is a relationship of economic dynamics as a mutually beneficial business relationship (symbiotic mutualism). Both have their respective potential resources that can actually be locked, but also the potential resources of both are the same driving force for prosperity and economic growth. However, the IMI in that position is also the initiator and mover. IMI as a catalyst in community economic empowerment. Then IMI as an exogenous variable and the economy of small and micro enterprises as endogenous variables.

Since humans have been on this earth for a long time, resources have always been the object of activity that has the potential to benefit both individually, collectively within a company or by a country. Historical facts during the slavery era, the feudalists realized their dreams by exploiting both natural resources which gradually included control over their human resources. The Pharaoh dynasty is one example of the

simultaneous implementation of the control of natural resources and simultaneously control of the population. Nature is exploited throughout the ages to produce food sources in the form of wheat, while humans are shackled with forced labor and threats of death. At that time, every time there was a further error that would result in the destruction of nature and the vision of humans on earth, Allah sent His messenger, the Prophet Moses, to straighten out the aqeedah while also saving the vision of sustainability and the development of resources.

In the Qur'an, Allah states that: "Did they (Pharaoh) share the mercy of your Lord? We are the ones who have divided between them their livelihoods in the life of this world and We elevate some of them above others in rank so that they can use each other for service (collective management of resources and progress). But the mercy of your Lord is better whatever they collect." (43:32). Here, Allah shows that He distinguishes His creatures in terms of what He gives them wealth, sustenance, intelligence, understanding and other visible and hidden powers to be oriented in sowing the seeds of mercy. It is We who share among them their livelihood. in this world, and We raised some of them above others by several degrees, so that some of them employ others in their work so that it appears that the potential for future resources is growing.

Thus, people/institutions/states in terms of resource management are oriented towards employing other people in their work better (ikhsan). People who think and practice like that, in essence also that they have realized that between humans one and another need each other (mutual interdependence is the implementation of Interdependency Theory= IDT). Allah explains that there is no uniformity among people but differences. This difference is the result that no individual is independent in his life. He will be complete after being oriented to seek better partnerships with other parties.

Between the two entities in the implementation of resource utilization gradually disharmony vulnerabilities occur. The vulnerability of the relationship between the two entities leads to an imbalance of negotiating bargaining power in the sustainability of business relationships. Less dependent partners (bargaining stronger position) tend to exercise greater control over decisions in resource management, while more dependent partners bear the brunt of greater interaction costs (sacrifice, accommodation) and are more susceptible to possible abandonment (abandonment). and threats (of death) and coercion may occur (eg, Attridge, Berscheid, & Simpson, 1995; Murray, Holmes, & Collins, 2006).

The dynamic factor in achieving the sustainability of the business performance of microfinance institutions in business contracts with MSMEs lies in how these institutions establish an intimate relationship in leadership dynamics of geography (developing regional economic potential in accordance with its geographical typology) as a strategy to benefit from developing the potential of shared resources in a trick. internal-external coalition strategy / internal-external coalition commitment (Adapti: Gudono, 2009).

In the view of the discussion on Interdependency Theory by Gudono, 2009, the achievement of the active role of business institutions will be achieved when the orientation is on geographical dynamics through exploration of the functions of financial institutions (BMT as well as banking) which attractively revives the dynamics of geographically regional development. How big is the role of this issue in an investigative way, it is important to question how microfinance institutions have actually responded by actively participating in influencing and forming coalitions with other organizations, or changing and advancing changes in the surrounding environment.

2. The Evolution Theory of Interdependency

2.1 Stages of Interdependence Theory as a solution to the phenomena that occur in Social Exchange Theory and Game Theory.

Interdependence Theory (IDT Theory) is a thesis on the antithesis of two previous classical theories, namely Social Exchange Theory by George C. Homans (1950), Ritzer, George & Douglas J. Goodman (2009) and Game Theory (Games). Theory) by John von Neumann (1928). Both theories are innovative and important frameworks for understanding interpersonal relationships and group dynamics (Balliet, D., & Van Lange, P. A. M. (2015).

Social Exchange Theory (Social Exchange Theory) is a reaction to the paradigm of social facts which was mainly put forward by Durkheim. Homans said that the process of social interaction has the potential to give rise to a new phenomenon due to the interaction. The interaction process initially went smoothly which tended to seek convenience in resolving various interests, but along with the increasingly complex problematic with various attributes of each, the seeds of conflict as a phenomenon that emerged from the interaction process. The friction of vulnerable interests in maintaining the sustainability of social (business) interactions has the potential to be solved by an approach of mutual interaction.

As social beings, humans always create interactions and build relationships with other humans they meet. Since the time of Thibaut & Kelley (1959), the most basic assumption of Social Exchange Theory is that people are motivated by self-interest or self-interest. In other words, social exchange or social exchange assumes that individuals want to maximize their personal gains with minimal sacrifices in a relationship so that there is interdependence.

While Game Theory (Games Theory) is related to the actions taken by decision makers, and they realize that the choices of actions taken will affect each other. In the implementation of Game Theory, the principle of achieving commitment is the potential for profits to be obtained by each. In fact, the practice of Game Theory of attribution of players is co-opted with the domain of social psychology, including attribution of the influence of the processes of achieving individual cognition, as well as interpersonal processes such as behavior and interactions in pairs and groups. The attribution conflict that occurs between the two entities, namely the absence of a harmonious relationship in the long term is the antithesis of Game Theory (Games Theory) and Social Exchange Theory which is a solution accommodated in the theory of interdependence theory (IDT Theory).

Thus, it can also be interpreted that Dependency Theory (Interdependence Theory) is a testament to the emergence of the phenomenon of friction in the implementation of social exchange theory and the imbalance of functions and roles of each party in the implementation of Game Theory.

The direction of the solution of the interests of each to the maximum. In principle, mechanistic Interdependence Theory is the fulfillment of the rights of each party to the maximum (maximum interpersonal relationships). The foundation of thought that is built in the theory of Interdependence is based on the fulfillment of the interpersonal relationships of the communicants. The balance of the relationship between the two communities is achieved when interpersonal interdependence is able to be maintained in a sustainable social and business relationship (sustainable mutual symbiosis). Sustainability of enduring social/business relationships is a condition in a process of interaction between people (communities) in a condition of mutual influence. Commitment to sustainable relationships is an experience capital towards mutual progress.

2.1 Early Stages of Implementation of Interdependence Theory

Interdependence theory was originally introduced by Thibaut and Kelley (1959) to explain how aspects of dependency work in various themes, such as conflict and resolution, attribution, emotion, trust, communication, motivation, and social interaction. The main theme in the study of interdependence theory is about social interaction. In a subsequent study, Kelley & Thibaut (1978) elaborated further on understanding and appreciating historical developments. Following their pattern of thinking, it is important to discuss the core concepts and principles of the theory. Here, we discuss (a) interdependence structures, their importance, and the key dimensions of interdependence structures; (b) interdependence processes, with a strong emphasis on the concept of transformation; (c) social interaction (resulting from the structure of the social situation and the people involved); and (d) adaptation.

However, Ned Jones In his book "Interpersonal Relations: A Theory of Interdependence (Handbook of Social Psychology, 1998) explains that, the linkage (area of mutual interest) between exchange theory and game theory is the material (elements/levels) of the emergence of group dynamics. . The linkage between the two interests leads to convergence in an innovative framework thesis. In the book, he also discusses the theory of interdependence: that the implications of interdependence theory in practice can last a long time.

In its continuation stage more than a decade later, it is becoming increasingly clear that interdependence theory has influenced scientists who study social dynamics, social comparison, attribution, self-presentation, self-regulation, love, commitment, and similar topics that are interrelated.

One of the main advantages of interdependence theory (IDT Theory) is its ability to describe the interdependence structure of many commonly encountered social situations and to determine the similarities and differences between these situations. In interdependence theory, the relationship between humans is as meaningful as the individual itself (Rusbult & Van Lange, 2003). Human life is basically social. Mostly expressed in the context of group interaction, much of human nature derives from interpersonal experience and from many sources. The essence of a group is not the similarity or dissimilarity of its members, but interdependence. The concept of interdependence is used outside the traditional boundaries of social psychology (eg, markets as studied by economists, social preferences, international relations; for an overview, see Gintis, Bowles, Boyd, & Fehr, 2005). Theoretically, interdependence theory is a comprehensive theory in explaining the conceptualization of structures and processes in interpersonal relations.

2.3 The Interdependence Theory Stage in the Long-Term Sustainability Challenge

Some of the implications of interdependence theory are oriented to understanding various social psychological phenomena, such as self-regulation, beliefs, and processes between groups. Based on previous writings, notably Rusbult & Van Lange, 2003; Van Lange et al., 2007; Van Lange & Rusbult, 2012.) However, Ned Jones In his book "Interpersonal Relations: A Theory of Interdependence (Handbook of Social Psychology, 1998) emphasizes that the orientation of interdependence theory leads to a substantial process of establishing relationships between humans as meaningful as the individual. themselves (Rusbult & Van Lange, 2003).

David W. Johnson, Roger T. Johnson, in the International Encyclopedia of Social & Behavioral Sciences (Second Edition), 2015 state that social interdependence theory provides an example of how psychological theory,

research, and practice interact in ways that enhance all three. Theories identify and define phenomena of interest and their relationship to one another. Social interdependence theory is well formulated, clearly defines cooperation and competition, summarizes existing research, and has generated considerable new research. More than a thousand research studies have been conducted to validate or disprove the theory of social interdependence. Thus, there is sufficient research, with high internal and external validity, to test the theory. The number, quality, and generalizability of the research provide strong confirmation of the basic propositions of the theory and the effectiveness of cooperatives relative to competitive and individualistic efforts. Finally, social interdependence theory has been applied in many diverse fields (especially in education and business) and its applications have had a profound effect on related theories and theories.

2.4 Dimension Plus of Interdependency Theory

Interdependence is a fundamental characteristic of social interaction. Interdependence theory states that 6 dimensions describe differences between social situations (Kelley et al., 2003; Kelley & Thibaut, 1978). The six dimensions describe how people think about their interdependence with others in a situation. Implementation of Interdependence Theory can be explained through six dimensions describing the differences and similarities in situations of objective interdependence including:

- a. interdependence
- b. power,
- c. conflict,
- d. coordination,
- e. future interdependence,
- f. information certainty

Table 1. Six Dimensions of situational structure and their affordances (A. W. Kruglanski & W. Stroebe, 2012)

Dimension	Relevant motive
Level of dependence (tingkat ketergantungan)	Comfort versus discomfort with dependence Comfort versus discomfort with independence
Mutuality of dependence (together dependence)	Kenyamanan versus ketidaknyamanan dengan kerentanan (sebagai ketergantungan) Kenyamanan versus ketidaknyamanan dengan tanggung jawab (sebagai pemegang kekuasaan)
Basis of dependence (dasar ketergantungan)	Dominasi (memimpin) versus kepatuhan (mengikuti) Ketegasan versus kepasifan
Covariation of interests (kovariansi minat)	Motif prososial versus kepentingan diri sendiri (aturan untuk diri sendiri) Kepercayaan versus ketidakpercayaan terhadap motif pasangan (harapan tentang orang lain)
Temporal structure (struktur temporal)	Ketergantungan versus tidak dapat diandalkan Loyalitas versus ketidaksetiaan
Information availability (ketersediaan informasi)	Keterbukaan versus kebutuhan akan kepastian Optimisme versus pesimisme

Table 2. The six dimensions plus three potential new dimensions in the empirical approach to studies on Islamic economic financial institutions (Suwardi et. Als, 2022), are as follows:

Dimension	Definition	Sample item low	Sample item high
Mutual Dependence	Degree of how much each person's outcomes are determined by how each person behaves in that situation.	Each person's actions only affect their own outcomes, and not the other's outcomes.	We need each other to get our best outcome in this situation.
Power	Degree to which an individual determines their own and others' outcomes, while others do not influence their own outcome.	Who has the least amount of influence on the outcomes of this situation?	Who do you feel was most in control of what happens in the situation?
Conflict	Degree to which the behavior that results in the best outcome for one individual results in the worst outcome for the other.	We can both obtain our preferred outcomes.	It is difficult to make us both happy with the outcomes of this situation.
Coordination ^a	Degree to which an individual's behavior influences how a partner's behavior determines that individual's outcomes.	There is nothing I can do to influence how the other's actions affect me. ^b	Each person's outcomes rest on coordination with the partner's actions. ^b
Future Interdependence	Degree to which own and others' behavior in the present situation can affect own and others behavior and outcomes in future interactions.	The outcome of this situation does not affect my future interactions with the other.	My behavior in this situation affects how the other will behave in future situations.

Information Certainty	Degree to which a person knows their partner's preferred outcomes and how each person's actions influence each other's outcomes.	The other does not understand how his/her actions affect me.	We both know what the other wants.
Orientation *) Ownership Assets	The degree to which MFIs and SMEs are oriented towards making financial resources a social asset.	Between the two of them have the assumption that financial resources bound in absolute business contracts belong to individuals.	Both of them have a high awareness that financial resources tied to business contracts are social assets.
Potency *) Source New Power	There is potential for a sustainable long term relationship with a new resource.	No potential long term sustainable relationship with new resource appears.	It seems very clear that there is potential for a long term sustainable relationship with a new resource.
Motivation*) maintain social relations.	The spirit of motivation to maintain sustainable social relationships (spirit of fertilizing plants).	Lack of motivational spirit to maintain social relationships.	There is a high spirit of motivation to maintain social relationships.

*) Potential application with a new dimension to the business practices of sharia microfinance institutions to target communities, namely small and medium enterprises (Suwardi et. Als, 2022).

3. Conclusion

In view of the implementation of Interdependence Theory has several similarities. It is precisely in the empirical implementation of practice that has the potential to strengthen the existence of the Interdependence Theory itself. All entities as emphasized in the Qur'an (43:32): Allah shows that Allah is the one who distributes mercy to all the inhabitants of this world, Allah gives them wealth, sustenance, intelligence, understanding and other powers according to what is stipulated.

On the basis of the basic view of Islam in the implementation of practices between business entity relationships, the etymology of the Interdependency Theory in the view of the Qur'an (Islam) has several adjustments (reorientation of each dimension) and adds a new dimension so that in the practice of conflict of interest, the orientation is to maximize goals. each of which can be reduced to a relationship of ongoing interdependence. So that in the potential implementation of the new dimension Pkus Interdependence theory, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The orientation of the concept of ownership of assets (individual assets and social assets) which are considered essential turns out to be very fragile (the emergence of conflicting perceptions of the owner).
- b. Potentially disorienting long-term relationships will damage potential resources (damage the spring itself).
- c. Increase rich motivation in an effort to maintain sustainable social relationships (spirit of fertilizing plants) advancing resource potential (creating new resources).

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