

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP CULTIVATION STRATEGY IN PERSPECTIVE ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS.

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### **ABSTRACT**

An ideal Islamic boarding school strategy that is effective, efficient, and professional in cultivating student entrepreneurship regarding students' talents and interests is needed. The research discusses the strategy for cultivating Entrepreneurship at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Blokagung Banyuwangi from an Islamic economic perspective. The aim is to describe the strategies used to cultivate entrepreneurship among students at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, Blokagung Banyuwangi. This research uses primary data, which was obtained from the researcher's interviews with informants, namely the head of the development sector, the head of the Islamic boarding school, administrators/clerics, and students. The selection of informants cannot be separated from their position in the location being used as the object. The research approach is qualitative descriptive. The results of the research show that there are several efforts made by Islamic boarding schools in cultivating student Entrepreneurship: 1) mental development for new students, which is instilled indirectly, namely instilling a diligent nature; 2) by providing doctrine and motivation for students through poster media and direct doctrine provided by kiai and ustadz, through recitations, 3) introduction of Islamic boarding school business units before students are allowed to practice Islamic boarding school, they will be introduced to their business units, 4) providing examples or *uswah* to students both during the entrepreneurship training process and in daily activities *santri* are exemplified through ustadz and kiai directly, 5) providing internships to *santri* which are given directly by the Islamic boarding school.

**Keywords:** Strategy, Civilization, Entrepreneurship, Islamic Economics, Islamic Boarding School

### **INTRODUCTION**

The introduction contains a general background, such as the emergence of problems due to discrepancies between expectations and reality in the field, based on observations and previous literature studies (state of the art) as the basis for statements that can lead to hypotheses. The basic background generally contains the results of observations, interviews and supporting data. The final part of the introduction should state the purpose

of the study of the article. The introduction ends with a statement of the originality and scientific novelty of the article..

### **THEORETICAL BASIS**

The Literature Review contains the theoretical basis in the form of definitions and summaries of theories related to the research variables, as well as contains an explanation of the basic concepts and principles needed for problem solving. The theoretical basis can be in the form of qualitative descriptions, mathematical models, or tools that are directly related to the problems studied.

### **HYPOTHESES**

For research that tests the hypothesis, the hypothesis is developed based on the theory, the results of previous studies, and the author's logical arguments. After the explanation is formulated, then write the hypothesis below, for example (TNR, 12pt font, spacing 1.15):

H1: Write down the formulated hypothesis

### **METHOD**

The method contains steps in completing a series of research, including steps for data collection, to data analysis techniques that are described descriptively for a maximum of 2 paragraphs.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Contains the results of research findings and discussion based on the data obtained where the research results and findings must be able to answer the questions or research hypotheses in the introduction, supported by various related

literature, especially the latest journals and related sources.

The table has the above description in TNR font, size 10, bold. If the table presented is large, it can be placed in the middle of the paper, as in the example in the picture.

### **CONCLUSION**

The closing contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions describe the answers to the hypotheses and/or research objectives or findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. Conclusion in descriptive form (elaboration in paragraphs), not in points 2.

Suggestions present things to be done related to further ideas from the research.

## REFERENCES

All references referred to in the text of the article must be listed in the Bibliography section. Bibliography must contain reference libraries that come from primary sources. Bibliography must use a reference management application such as Mendeley, End Note, Zotero, or others. The writing format used in the BIP (Library and Information Science Periodic) is in accordance with the APA 7th Edition (American Psychological Association) format.

Example:

- Hermuningsih, S., & Wardani, K. (2016). Persepsi Mahasiswa terhadap Metode Simulasi Online Trading di Bursa Efek Indonesia di Fakultas Ekonomi Yogyakarta. *Jurnal EKOBIS*. 17(2), 2016. doi: 10.30659/ekobis.17.2.199 – 207
- Nuryana, I. (2016). Analisis Reaksi Pasar Modal terhadap Pengangkatan Joko Widodo sebagai Presiden Republik Indonesia. *Jurnal Referensi: Ilmu Manajemen dan Akutansi*. UNITRI Press. 4(2), 2016. doi: 0.33366/ref.v4i2.517