

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

The development of technology and information in various aspects of life including in education both formal and informal, is an effort to bridge the present and the future with a way to introduce reforms that tend to pursue efficiency and effectiveness. The renewal came after the times of rotation that rotated ceaselessly in accordance with a specified period of time. Individual needs of service to learn and their learning opportunities for improvement has become a major force in the absence of renewal in education. Therefore, institutions must be able to anticipate these developments by constantly seeking programs that suit the time, situation, condition, and needs of the learners.¹

Entrepreneurship is a skill that should be developed by adults who have a responsibility towards themselves and also others or his family. Entrepreneurship is becoming the main way out when looking for a job nowadays, especially in Java, where there is very tight or tough competition in the world of careers. However, entrepreneurial skills can be implanted to learners who are reaching their adult years or even after adulthood.

If entrepreneurship education is implanted during childhood or adolescence, it will certainly better the development of self-reliance and

¹ Udin Saefudin. *Inovasi Pendidikan*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008). Hlm 2.

maturity of the person. The formation of entrepreneurial mind-set will help people to be independent economically, hence preventing them from being suffered from poverty.

The boarding school is one of the Islamic institutions in Indonesia. The existence and its role in feeding the nation has been recognized by the community. In the process, boarding schools serves as a center of guidance and teaching of Islamic sciences, which has a lot of bearing clergy, community leaders and evangelists. Substantially, the boarding school is a religious institution that might not be released from the public, especially the rural areas. This institution grows and evolves from and for the society positioning itself as a society in a transformative sense. Basically, boarding school education constitutes essentially as the nuances of social transformation. Boarding school has a vision and its progress in social dedication is emphasized in building morality in religion so that it is developed more systematically and integrated in it stubs.²

Among educational institutions which are growing, boarding school has a strong role in forming their students independently. Futhermore, this method is effective enough in several boarding schools especially in traditional boarding schools.

Independence of *santri* is visible in their life in boarding school that relates to independence in eating, washing clothes and independence in

² Udin Saefudin. *Inovasi Pendidikan*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008). Hlm 2.

learning. This independence is less visible in students who study in formal educational institutions.

Furthermore, in response to the globalisation era several boarding schools are renewable in their curriculum and daily activities. Also, several boarding school try to give education of entrepreneurship which is applied in certain fields. It is expected that the alumni of boarding school would be able to survive and practice their religion in life challenges that are more complicated. Moreover, entrepreneurship-based boarding schools might be renewable in their curriculum.

For example, one of the boarding schools in Solo, Assalaam Islamic Modern Boarding School, promotes entrepreneurship qualities in their daily education. Not only do they emphasize religious education, they also include entrepreneurship tutorials to students in their activities such as co-operation and introduction to the business world. Beside that, boarding schools can be a component in supporting the economy. The existence of boarding school is not only used as a religious institution but also as an economic formation.

From the background above, researchers are interested to further examine at Modern Islamic Boarding School Assalam Sukoharjo. Therefore, researchers lifted a study in the form of an essay by the title “THE PRACTICE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN ISLAMIC MODERN BOARDING SCHOOL ASSALAAM - SUKOHARJO”.

B. Problem Statements

From the background above, the writer formulated an interesting problem that will be discussed in this study as follows:

1. What is the concept of entrepreneurship education in Modern Islamic Boarding School Assalaam ?
2. What are the entrepreneurial practices taught in Modern Islamic Boarding School Assalaam?

C. Research Objective

In accordance with the statements of the above research problems, the purpose of this study is as follows:

1. To find out the entrepreneurship learning for *santri* in Islamic Boarding School Assalaam, Sukoharjo.
2. To explore the practice of entrepreneurship of *santri* at Pondok Boarding School Modern Islam Assalaam, Sukoharjo.

D. Research Benefit

The benefits of this research can be divided into two, namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

1. The Theoretical Benefits

The result of this research is expected to be useful to increase scientific knowledge about entrepreneurship education for *santri* in Islamic Modern Boarding School Assalaam. Futhermore, it can be used as a stimulus in the development of research on the practice of

entrepreneurship education in Islamic boarding school, so that the assessment process can obtain maximum results.

2. The Practical Benefits

- a. To provide motivation for youth and educated people to be creative and innovative in facing the future and not dependent on establishment.
- b. To provide renewal or input to entrepreneurship education for *santri* in boarding school to be able to compete in the middle of the current scourge of globalization.

E. Research Methods

1. Types of Research

This study includes the type of field research, because the object concerned directly. This research is a qualitative descriptive research, which means that the research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of the people needed to be observed in real life.

2. Research Approach

The approach used in this research is phenomenological approach, which describe the data based on what happened in the field. Researchers take the conclusion of the object that shows the events, which can be used by researchers in preparing the writing of this essay. Phenomenological approach, in this research is expected to know about the practice of

entrepreneurship education in Islamic Modern Boarding School Assalaam Sukoharjo.

3. Data Source

In this study the writer use data sources consisting of:

a. Research Subject

The subject of the research is the person who can provide information. As for this study the source of information are the steward boarding school, teachers, and *santri* of Islamic Modern Boarding School Assalaam, Sukoharjo.

b. Object Of Research

The object of research is the process of entrepreneurship empowerment in growing the entrepreneurial spirit of students conducted by Islamic Modern Boarding School Assalaam, Sukoharjo.³

4. Data Collection Techniques

To be able to obtain relevant data with the issues discussed, the writer uses several methods. There are three methods of data collection in this research are: observation, interview and document. Therefore this study refers three tools of data collection as below:

a. Method of Observation

The scientific method of observation can be interpreted as observation, including concentration of attention to an object in using

³ Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002). Hlm 107.

all the senses.⁴ So the observation is a systematic study deliberately held with the use of sensory devices, especially the eyes of the events that take place and can be analyzed at the time of the incident.⁵ This method is used to collect data that is easy to understand and observed directly.

b. Interview

Interviews are a means of gathering information by asking a number of questions to be orally and verbally answered. Through interview techniques the writer can understand respondents to gain a broad insight.⁶ With interviews, researchers can also explore important issues that have not been thought of in the plan research.

As a data collection technique, interviews have a very distinctive benefit. With interview the interviewer can also penetrate information that can not be achieved with other techniques.⁷ This method is used to know and obtain data through direct information that can be from the headmaster, teachers, and local *santri* about the practice of entrepreneurship education in Islamic Modern Boarding School Assalaam.

⁴ Faisal Jahal dan Dedi Supriyadi. *Referensi Pendidikan dalam Konteks Otonomi Daerah*. (Jakarta: Adicipta, 2001). Hlm 146.

⁵ Nurul Zuriah. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial dan Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: Bumi Pustaka, 2006). Hlm 173.

⁶ *Ibid.* Hlm 215.

⁷ Sanapiah Faisal. *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Surabaya: Usaha Nasional, 1982). Hlm. 213.

Therefore, researchers will interview various sources related to the above discussion.

c. Documentation

This method is a way or technique to obtain data about things in the form of notes, books, newspapers, magazines and so forth.⁸ This method is used to document geography of school, the state of learners, facilities and infrastructure that exist in Islamic Modern Boarding School Assalaam, Sukoharjo.

5. Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is the process of searching data and systematically organizing the data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials so it can be easily understood. Data analysis in qualitative research can be done since before entering field, during in field and after finished in field along with data collecting.⁹

Data analysis technique in this research use qualitative data analysis, that is by way of Display, Reduction and Condition. The steps in the data analysis are as follows:

a. Data reduction

Activity summarizes, chooses the main points and focuses on important points. Thus the data reduced provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data research.

⁸ Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002). Hlm 206.

⁹ Team Penyusun Pedoman Skripsi Jurusan Tarbiyah. *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi* (Ponorogo: Jurusan Tarbiyah, 2007). Hlm 4.

b. Presentation of Data

After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data into a pattern that is done in the form of brief descriptions, materials, flowchart and so forth. This is to make it easier to understand what is happening and plan for future work based on what has been understood.¹⁰

c. Conclusion

The third step in data analysis is the withdrawal of conclusions based on data obtained. The preliminary conclusions raised are temporary and will change if there is no strong evidence to support the next stage of data collection.¹¹ But when the conclusions are put forward in early stages, supported by valid data, and consistent while researching, then the researcher will return to the field to collect data. Therefore, the conclusion put forward is a credible conclusion.

¹⁰ Matthew B Milles dan A. Michael Huberman. *Analisis Data Kualitatif Buku Sumber Tentang Metode-Metode Baru*. (Jakarta: University Indonesia, 1992). Hlm 17.

¹¹ Muhammad Mulyadi. *Metode Penelitian Praktis: Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*. (Jakarta: Publica Press, 2016). Hlm 159.