

A Bibliometric Analysis of Pesantren and Entrepreneurship

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The implementation of entrepreneurial education requires an appropriate ecosystem, and one of the institutions that can implement this education for students is the pesantren. This study seeks to assess the literature on pesantren and entrepreneurship by examining research trends and future directions. Using the VOSViewer application, two hundred nineteen articles from the journal Dimensions that were published between 2001 and 2023 were evaluated. The quantitative method was utilized for the bibliometric analysis, whilst the qualitative method was utilized for the literature review. This study's conclusions consist of four research clusters: Education and Curriculum of Pesantren Entrepreneurship, Model of Pesantren Entrepreneurship, Research Method of Pesantren and Entrepreneurship, and Pesantren and Community Development.

Keywords: Pesantren; Entrepreneurship; Bibliometric

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INTRODUCTION

The economic framework of Indonesia requires four million new entrepreneurs. The proportion of entrepreneurs in Indonesia is approximately 8.06 million persons or 3.1% of the population. Although this ratio exceeds the international benchmark of 2%, Indonesia requires additional entrepreneurs to surpass the proportion of entrepreneurs in other nations, particularly its neighbours. Singapore's current rate is 7%, whereas Malaysia's is 5% (Khotimah & Ruyani, 2022).

Businesses run not only by people of mature age but also young people with an average age range between 18 and 25, commonly called young entrepreneurs. (El Hasanah, 2015), The Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) noted that the total population of Indonesia was 273.88 million as of December 31, 2021. Of that number, most of Indonesia's population is 10-14 years old, namely 24.13 million. After that, there is a population aged 5-9 years, as many as 24.03 million. Then, the population aged 20-24 years is 22.98 million people (Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2021). Supported by the majority of Indonesia's population composition, mainly occupied by young people, this is a high opportunity to produce young entrepreneurs in Indonesia in the future.

Implementing this entrepreneurship education needs a solid environment, and pesantren is one of the institutions that can provide students with this education. Pesantren is a formal educational setting that instils moral principles (Masqon, 2011). These religious ideals place equal emphasis on muamalah, or areas of life relating to the conduct of fellow humans, such as entrepreneurship, in addition to concerns of worship (Muttaqin, 2016). Pondok Pesantren Sidogiri Pasuruan is one illustration of a productive entrepreneurial education program in a pesantren. Via its social entrepreneurship initiative, this institution offers resources for religious instruction and social advantages. Many different business models have been used, including financial services and the sale of goods, including food, clothing, and household appliances. Its goal is to maintain economic activities that promote Islamic ideals (dawah), commerce, and social values for the neighbourhood surrounding the school (Hariyanto, 2017). This phenomenon demonstrates that the pesantren can develop into a facility that trains its students to start their businesses.

Research related to pesantren and entrepreneurship needs to continue to be carried out in

order to be able to provide strategic steps in implementing these values properly, especially in pesantren. Therefore, this study can help researchers to choose which research topics to explore more. Therefore, the researcher has two research questions that will be discussed in this study, namely: (1) What are the current publication trends of pesantren and entrepreneurship (keywords, authors, articles, journals)? (2) What are the common research themes developing among researchers in this field? To answer the issues raised above, the researcher used the bibliometric method and utilised 219 articles published from 2001 to 2023 based on Dimensions

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pesantren is a dormitory where students learn to study the Quran. Pesantren is often referred to as "Pondok Pesantren," derived from the word "santri" according to the Indonesian dictionary, this word has two meanings, namely; 1) People who worship fervently pious people, 2) People who explore their studies in Islam by studying in distant places. Islamic boarding schools as educational institutions are also religious and social religious teaching institutions. Some opinions state that in Islamic educational institutions called pesantren, there are always elements of kiai who teach and educate students who learn from kiai, mosques, and huts where students live (Fuadi, 2022). These fundamental elements still survive in their development now. The characteristics of pesantren are described below:

1. Kiai

Kiai, or the caregiver of the pesantren, is an essential element for a pesantren. In general, the figure of kiai is very influential, charismatic, and authoritative, so the community in the pesantren environment highly respects it. In addition, the kiai is usually the initiator and founder of the pesantren. Thus, it is very natural that in its growth, the pesantren is very dependent on the role of a kiai (Hanif et al., 2006).

2. Santri

Santri is students or learners who study in a pesantren institution. The existence of kiai is usually also related to the presence of santri in the pesantren (Marjani Alwi, 2013).

3. Mosque

The mosque is an inseparable element of pesantren and is considered the most appropriate place to educate students, especially

in the practice of the five daily prayers, sermons, and Friday prayers, and the teaching of classical Islamic books (Zarkasyi, 1990).

4. Pondok

Pondok, or students' residence, is generally close to the school or educational institution. Usually, there are habituation activities, including worship practices and practical learning activities such as language, sports, and others.

Meanwhile, entrepreneurship comes from the French language, *entreprendre*, which means to do (to undertake) in the sense of organizing and managing activities (Antoni, 2014). This term was first introduced by Richard Cantillon in 1755 in his writing *Essai Sur La Nature du Commerce en General*. At that time, the term entrepreneur was for traders who bought goods in the regions and sold them at uncertain prices (Suryana, 2013).

Thus, it can be concluded that Pesantren is an educational institution that has a function to instill religious values, which there are aspects of muamalah in it. An example of applied values in the community, especially students in pesantren, is entrepreneurship value following Islamic law exemplified by the prophet Muhammad SAW.

PREVIOUS STUDY

The current globalization in the millennial era made its generation not far from using technology, the internet, social media, and others. This phenomenon encourages Islamic boarding schools to modernize by looking at the needs of "markets" that require competent human resources. There were many models of millennial Islamic boarding schools. Various developments are carried out, including entrepreneurship (Shofiyah et al., 2019). Entrepreneurship experience gained when in boarding school will be one way for graduates to get job prospects that will generate money purse coffers. In this technological era, a creative economy is needed to improve entrepreneurship to develop ideas that will create innovation (Adriyani et al., 2018). The creative economy has a vital role in developing the spirit of entrepreneurship in boarding schools. There are: (1). Stimulate creative and innovative behavior on a product/service. (2). Explore and hone skills (3). Providing knowledge with methods of learning by doing (4). Provide training on the analysis of SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat) (Noviyanti, 2017).

The study also shows that the strategies implemented by the teachers in empowering students with entrepreneurship value are providing field learning, giving assignments in the pesantren business unit, and providing motivation; the leadership style applied is a blend of democratic, transformative, and charismatic leadership styles; the implication is that santri have a spirit of entrepreneurs (Hayana & Wahidmurni, 2019).

There is support from the government and non-governmental organizations in mobilizing entrepreneurial pesantren. Various pesantren have great potential in promoting entrepreneurship with various activities, the role of santri is an asset in fulfilling the entrepreneurial spirit of pesantren, and pesantren in the DI Yogyakarta region make a positive and empowering contribution to economic independence (Isti & Fauzan, 2023). One form of economic development resulting from cultivating entrepreneurship values in pesantren is the santripreneur program conducted at Pesantren Miftahul Ulum. A study showed a descriptive-narrative explanation of the value of Madurese local wisdom and the creative economic activities of santripreneurs in pesantren, such as batik crafts, pesantren supermarkets, and sharia-based pesantren (ikhtisab) as an economic development strategy in Pesantren Miftahul Ulum, Pamekasan. In addition, this research offers ideas for the economic development of pesantren in Madura, especially in the context of strengthening economic independence and sustainability (Hannan, 2019). Another example is Pondok Pesantren Modern Darussalam Gontor as one of the largest educational institutions in Indonesia. All activities of students, teachers, and pesantren leaders always think about their interests in education so that the atmosphere of life also contains education. One is implementing entrepreneurship education to students through organization or management (Triyawan & Sa'idah, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Kumar et al. (2020) developed this study's method, which combined bibliometric analysis and literature review. A bibliometric study performed with the VOS Viewer program includes the application of quantitative approaches. At the same time, qualitative methods are utilized to analyze the discovered literature. This study uses secondary data from journal articles retrieved from Scopus from 2001 through 2023. The data was gathered by searching with the phrase "Pesantren and

Entrepreneurship" on February 24, 2023, which yielded 219 articles and pertinent documents. Other research using a bibliometric approach on the topic of Islamic

economics and finance, for example, has been carried out by [Antonio et al., \(2020\)](#), [Rusydiana et al., \(2020\)](#) and also [Taqi et al., \(2021\)](#).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Research path based on the results of the VOSViewer analysis

Cluster 1 : Education and Curriculum of Entrepreneurship in Pesantren

culture can be done through a teleological approach. The results showed the essential role of kiai, santri, and alums

No	Clusters	Word Extraction	Sub-Themes
1	Red (30 items)	Activity, addition, assistance, boarding school, economy, effort, empowerment, entrepreneurial spirit, form, government, Islamic boarding school, knowledge, life, need, opportunity, order, person, place, practice, problem, product, program, provision, religion, school, science, skill, spirit, student, training.	Education and curriculum of entrepreneurship in Pesantren
2	Green (24 items)	Abstract, article, aspect, business, case study, concept, entrepreneurship, evaluation, goal, implementation, Indonesia, innovation, interest, islam, keywords, leadership, management, model, number, pesantren, planning, pondok pesantren, santri, strategy, term, value.	Model of pesantren entrepreneurship
3	Blue (24 items)	Analysis, data, data analysis, data collection, data collection technique, depth interview, documentation, entrepreneur, field, field research, graduate, interview, observation, part, process, qualitative approach, qualitative research, research, research method, researcher, stage, study, teacher, year.	Research method of pesantren and entrepreneurship
4	Yellow (20 items)	Challenge, change, community, curriculum, development, education, educational institution, entrepreneurship education, era, existence, factor, human resource, independence, institution, quality, role, society, solution, time, world.	Pesantren and community development

The first cluster on this topic concerns education and curriculum of entrepreneurship in pesantren. Various forms of empowerment in pesantren applied entrepreneurial values, for example, in several boarding schools in Kaliwungu Kendal, Central Java, Indonesia. The research stated that the students feel inspired to make creations and innovations in responding to community needs as a source of the economy after carrying out this empowerment activity ([Ghofur, 2017](#)). This awareness is crucial in starting a business or business to increase community income. In terms of implementation, there is still a factor of endowments and a barrier. Factor endowments, among others, the presence of equipment with enough support. The presence of the tutelage of the caretaker cottage and the presence of a good network of Jama'ah Greeting Tour. The factor barrier still needs to be more of the spirit of entrepreneurship among the public ([Bustomi & Umam, 2017](#)). Developing entrepreneurship based on pesantren

in entrepreneurship development at Sidogiri Islamic Boarding School. They seek independence with the intention of worship. They practice the values of tabligh (transparent) and fathanah (professional) in institutional management. In addition, administrative managers hold the values of shidiq (honesty) and amanah (trustworthiness). In conclusion, the development strategy of pesantren-based entrepreneurship has typical characteristics of pesantren ([Siswanto, 2018](#)). One study that shows entrepreneurship education has been successfully implemented is in the Lintang Songo Islamic boarding school. The results showed that Lintang Songo Islamic Boarding School succeeded in economically empowering its students and local communities with entrepreneurship education, taught as the curriculum. Economic empowerment conducted by Lintang Songo Islamic Boarding School for its students and community is agricultural empowerment, plantations, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, home

industry, food, and convection (Purwanto, et al 2020). The explanation above concludes that entrepreneurship

can be applied in the pesantren education curriculum with a good education management strategy.

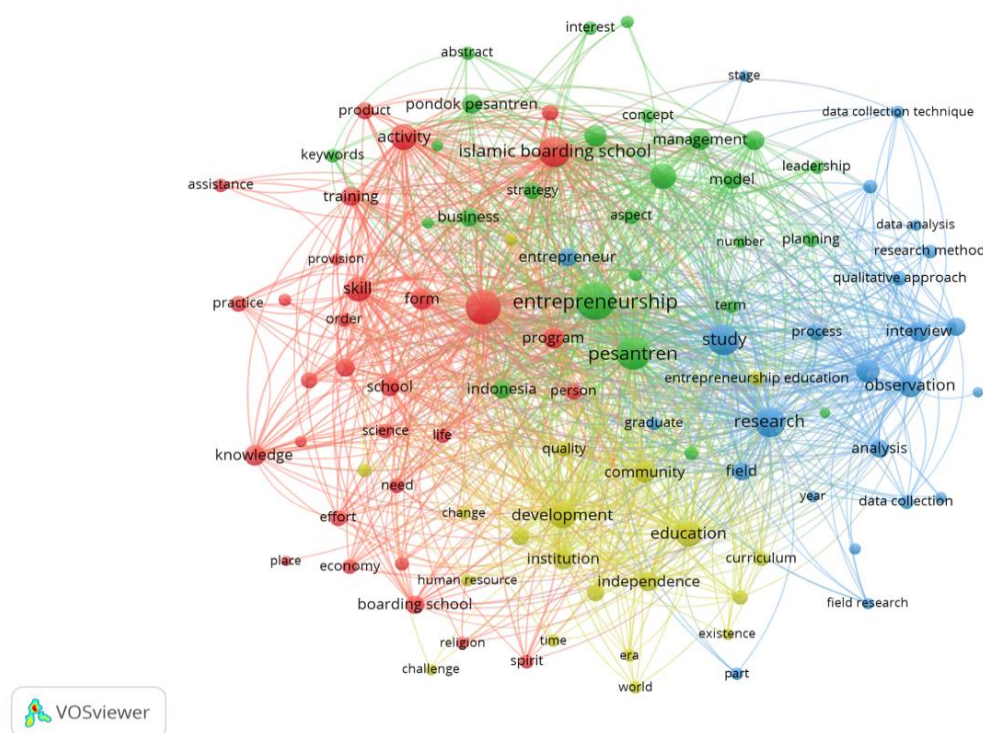


Figure 1: Visualization of the relationship between keywords

Cluster 2: Model of Pesantren Entrepreneurship

The second cluster of research is related to the model of pesantren entrepreneurship. Sidogiri Islamic boarding schools have applied various forms of business models. It consists of sharia cooperatives (Kopontren Sidogiri and Koperasi Agro Sidogiri), publishing houses (Pustaka Sidogiri and Sidogiri Bulletin), BMT (BMT Maslahah and BMT UGT Sidogiri), and BPRS (UMMU Sidogiri) (Reginald & Mawardi, 2014). Furthermore, it was explained in a study that a pesantren called Pondok Pesantren Darul Ulum also had carried out entrepreneurial activities in the production of goods and services, including Islamic financial services in the form of establishing Baitul Maal Tamwil (Hariyanto, 2017). In addition, there is also an agro-based social entrepreneurship model that was initially a supporting unit of a pesantren, namely "Ibu Popon." Ibu Popon is an Agro-industrial based small and medium-scale enterprise in Majalengka West-Java, Indonesia. This sustainable mentoring practice is a best practice model for improving agro-based social entrepreneurship (Purnomo Dwi et al, 2015). The conclusion from this explanation is that various business models can be

applied in pesantren, and this is an implementation of entrepreneurship values that have been given from teachers to students so that they can benefit the welfare of the surrounding community.

Cluster 3: Research method of Pesantren and Entrepreneurship

The fourth cluster explains the research methods used in pesantren and entrepreneurship.

The research studied by [Rofiaty \(2019\)](#) with the title "Relational models of entrepreneurship and knowledge management on innovation, strategy implementation and performance improvement of Islamic boarding schools" applies a quantitative causal design and is explanatory research. The data collection techniques used in other studies are through documents, interviews, participatory observation, and documentation of informants selected using the purposive sampling method, namely in the research "Social Entrepreneurship at Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School" ([Reginald & Mawardi, 2014](#)). Furthermore, there is a study titled "The Role of Creative Economy in the Development of Entrepreneurship Spirit in the Pesantren Environment"

that used qualitative research methods and analyzed so that several creative economic roles are found towards the development of the entrepreneurial spirit in Islamic boarding schools (Noviyanti, 2017). Another qualitative research is "Model Pondok Pesantren di Era Milenial" which explains that entrepreneurship material can be included in the pesantren curriculum, where the students are millennials (Shofiyyah et al., 2019). One of the most widely used methods to discuss the topic of entrepreneurship and pesantren is the qualitative research method.

Cluster 4 : Pesantren and Community Development

The fourth cluster provides information about pesantren and community development. Pesantren can implement religious ideals, notably those regarding the environment, to enhance the quality of life. This value can empower the community through a project activity approach, a motivational strategy, or a mix of the two

(Herdiansyah et al., 2016). Pesantren can also have a positive impact on poor communities by implementing entrepreneurship. Evident from the sampled pesantren is the importance of entrepreneurs and stimulators in empowering the local economy and impoverished areas. In addition, because the fundamental notion of regional economic growth fits with Maqad al-Shar'ah, the evidence from the sampled pesantren demonstrates its involvement in its actualization (Hudaefi & Heryani, 2019). According to the research, pesantren business cooperatives in Indonesia align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This cooperative model is anticipated to contribute to efforts to accomplish the SDGs, including no poverty (SDG 1), quality education (SDG 4), and partnerships to achieve goals (SDG 17). (SDG 17) (Zaki et al., 2022). These explanations conclude that besides being an educational institution, pesantren also play a role in community development, both in communities that can bring environmental, economic, and other values.

Table 2: Summary of Pesantren and Entrepreneur Bibliometric Information

Keywords	Author	Article	Journal
Activity	Syamsuri	The relational model of entrepreneurship and knowledge management toward innovation, strategy implementation and improving Islamic boarding school performance	Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan
Skill	Hasbi Indra	Social Entrepreneurship at Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School	Inferensi
Observation	Ismail Suardi Wekke	Building Santri's Entrepreneurship Spirit through Creative Economy Business Development	Shirkah Journal of Economics and Business
Data	Syamsuddin Arif	The Role of Creative Economy towards the Development of Entrepreneurship Spirit in Pesantren Environment	Dimas Jurnal Pemikiran Agama untuk Pemberdayaan
Interview	Alfarid Fedro	Kyai's Leadership in Empowering Santri Entrepreneurship	Leadership Jurnal Mahasiswa Manajemen Pendidikan Islam
Knowledge	Vina Fithriana Wibisono	The Use of Entrepreneurship Education in Community Empowerment at Lintangsono Islamic Boarding School of Yogyakarta	Journal of Innovation in Business and Economics
Training	Wachyudi Ahmad	Santripreneurship and Local Wisdom: Economic Creative of Pesantren Miftahul Ulum	Ta dib Jurnal Pendidikan Islam
Problem	Iwantoro	Social Embeddedness and Economic Behaviour in Pesantren Mlangi	Al-Intaj Jurnal EKonomi dan Perbankan Syariah
Documentation	Chusnul Chotimah	Pesantren and Entrepreneurship Curriculum Development: A Study of Pesantren Roudahtul Khuffadz Sorong West Papua	Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal) Humanities and Social Sciences

Analysis	Adhi Iman Sulaiman	Strategy of Cooperative Islamic Boarding School As Economic Empowerment Community	TADBIR MUWAHHID
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Co-occurrence/co-word analysis aims to determine the relationship between keywords in the article. Based on this, the most frequently used keywords in the article include activities, skills, and observation. "Activity" is often used to explain in more detail the programs carried out in pesantren with entrepreneurial values. Meanwhile, the "skills" word explains a person's ability to carry out these activities and the keyword observation explains that one of the most widely used methods in these studies is directly monitoring entrepreneurial activities in pesantren.

Furthermore, the authors of the literature related to Pesantren and Entrepreneurship were analyzed. Three authors produce the most article publications: Syamsuri, Hasbi Indra, and Ismail Suardi Wekke. They each produced three articles, and almost all of Syamsuri's articles discuss waqf-based pesantren strategies in human resource development and entrepreneurship education. Meanwhile, Hasbi Indra wrote an article that mainly discussed pesantren and entrepreneurship education and then Ismail Suardi Wekke wrote an article on developing entrepreneurial-minded learning in Muslim minority pesantren.

In addition, the most cited article analysis is "Relational model of entrepreneurship and knowledge management on innovation, strategy implementation and performance improvement of Islamic boarding schools," which has been cited 12 times (Rofiaty, 2019). The second is an article titled "Social Entrepreneurship at Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School", cited six times. (Reginald & Mawardi, 2014). The third is an article titled "Building Santri's Entrepreneurial Spirit Through Creative Economic Business Development," (Adriyani et al., 2018), cited 4 times. Finally, analysis was conducted on the journals that published the most articles, namely "The Journal of Islamic Economics Theory and Applied" and "Inference," which both published a total of five articles, and then "Shirkah Journal of Economics and Business," which produced four articles.

CONCLUSION

The topic of Pesantren and Entrepreneurship is still an ongoing subject of study, seen from the beginning of this issue being discussed in 2001, along with the increasing number of studies that examine this topic. Based on the analysis with VOSViewer, there are

four areas of research on this topic: entrepreneurship education and curriculum in pesantren, models of pesantren entrepreneurship, research methods on pesantren and entrepreneurship, and pesantren and community development. The results of previous research presented in this study can be used as a reference for further research. For educators, this research can be a reference for considering entrepreneurship implementation. On the other hand, there are limitations in this research, such as the fact that the database used only comes from one source, namely Dimensions. Other databases such as Web of Science, Google Scholar, Scopus, and PubMed can be added.

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