

A Qualitative Analysis on Pesantren Economic: NVivo Approach

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Based on a report from the Ministry of Religion, West Java is one of the provinces that contributes the most number of Pesantren, namely 8,343 Pesantren or about 30.92 per cent of the total national Pesantren. This shows that pesantren, as an institution with entrepreneurial characteristics, can contribute to the concept of a sustainable business by providing benefits from the social, economic and environmental aspects. This study aims to determine the economic development of Pesantren in the last 21 years, from 2001 to 2022. The method used is a qualitative analysis of secondary data in the form of metadata with the keywords pesantren economics from 403 Dimensions.ai indexed publications, then processed using Nvivo 12 Plus software. The results showed that the number of publications on the economic development of Pesantren continued to increase. From the results of the exploratory review and visualization of the pattern of pesantren economic themes, it was found that there were four research lines with discussions on pesantren and community empowerment, pesantren and cooperatives, pesantren and entrepreneurship, as well as pesantren and Micro Waqf Bank (BWM). In addition, this study shows that most of the research on the economics of Pesantren is related to the words economic, business, management, development, and program. As for the business management system and its development, it is still a challenge for pesantren. Thus, this research can be used as an essential reference to see how the graphic visualization of the development of research trends with the theme of Islamic boarding school economics in published scientific research so that experts can further develop it. This research is expected to help expand academic studies related to the economics of Pesantren.

Keywords: Pesantren Economic; Qualitative Analysis; NVivo 12 Plus

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2.1.

INTRODUCTION

In Islam, economics is *wasilah* in achieving happiness in this world and the hereafter. This is based on the fact that assets and economic activities are a mandate from Allah SWT. The concept was then used as the basis by the pesantren to guide and assist the people in carrying out economic empowerment. Pesantren is a traditional Islamic educational institution to study, understand, explore, appreciate, and practice Islamic teachings by emphasizing the importance of religious morals as a guide for daily behaviour. Throughout history, pesantren have made enormous contributions (Misjaya et al., 2019). Islamic Boarding School is an educational institution whose existence cannot be separated from the process of community growth and development. Pesantren have developed and provided a balanced learning system between religious aspects and science and technology. Many Pesantren already have economic activities such as cooperatives, BMT, agriculture, and animal husbandry (Trihantana et al., 2019).

Oepen & Karcher (1998) states that Pesantren make four efforts in the context of community economic development. First, make efforts to liberate and raise public awareness of oppressive conditions of social life such as poverty. They were second, mobilizing the participation and ethos of community self-help by positioning the pesantren as a facilitator. Third, pesantren educate and create knowledge. Fourth, pesantren pioneered ways to solve problems in social life. Thus, Pesantren become social institutions that continue to respond to the problems surrounding their society (Nuha, 2016).

From this, it can be seen that pesantren can be a means of economic empowerment for the surrounding community in various ways, from the livestock sector, agriculture and finance, especially sharia finance, where this form of empowerment can be in the form of particular institutions such as cooperatives, Micro Waqf Banks, ZISWAF institutions, and entrepreneurship development for students to be able to be economically independent (Rusydia et al., 2020).

Discussions related to the economics of Pesantren have long been a research study in the last few decades. This is evidenced by the findings of studies on the economics of Pesantren (Amrullah, 2019; Basri, 2017; Bawono, 2019; Dudin, 2013; Rusydia et al., 2020; Suhirman & Aminy, 2022) that have been conducted in Indonesia. Specifically, research related to the economics of Pesantren in West Java has also become a widely studied study (Fuad, 2012; Ine

Risnarningsih et al., 2019; Natsir, 2001; Saefullah, 2018; Sulaiman, 2018), considering that West Java is one of the provinces that contributes the largest number of Pesantren out of the total national Pesantren. Muhyiddin et al. (2022) studied implementing the One Islamic Boarding School One Product (OPOP) Program at the Pagelarang III Islamic Boarding School in Subang Regency to create community independence through santri. Supriatna (2021) proposed a strategy to optimize progressive pesantren in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Muhammadiyah Bandung organization. Zayanie et al. (2019) examine the role of Pesantren in empowering the creative economy through the Micro Waqf Bank program at the Buntet Islamic Boarding School, Cirebon, West Java. Hudaefi & Heryani (2019) examines local economic development practices and Maqāṣid al-Syar'ah Pesantren in West Java, Indonesia.

However, few studies still map and examine the overall economics of Pesantren. Therefore, this study tries to contribute by analyzing publications related to the topic and research of Pesantren from 2001-2022. As a result, this study reviews the literature related to the economic development of Pesantren by exploring the conceptual meaning. This study collects, identifies, and maps research studies related to Islamic boarding school economics from various literatures that have been published by the Dimensions indexed journal. The data is processed and analyzed using the Nvivo 12 plus software application with automatic coding.

Furthermore, this paper is structured as follows. First, this paper presents the background and objectives of the research, the second part reviews the related literature, and the third part describes the methodology. The fourth section presents the results and discussion. Finally, the fifth section is the closing which contains a summary of the main discussions and recommendations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the origin of the word, "pesantren" comes from the word "santri", which gets the affix "pe-an", which indicates a place so that it means "pesantren" is a place for students. In addition, pesantren is also interpreted as a combination of the word santri with the syllable "tra", which means helper, so the word pesantren means an educational institution for excellent and valuable humans (Kasor et al., 2017; Nuha, 2016).

Long before the country became independent, pesantren had been established as an Islamic educational institution. Pesantren have a long history in the struggle against colonialism, contributing to the development of

Indonesia's national education (Rusydia et al., 2020). After independence, pesantren remained the central pillar of national education. The Indonesian government also recognizes that pesantren and madrasas are the foundation and source of national education that must be continuously developed and supported. From the beginning of independence until now, Pesantren have been under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Religion (Sauri et al., 2018).

Furthermore, in the 2000s, Pesantren gained additional functions as centres of social and economic development. The role of pesantren as an educational institution that focuses on spreading religion becomes a more profound value in the economic development of the people, especially Islamic economics. Pesantren has

established itself as the centre of the Islamic development movement (Zayanie et al., 2019b). With the spirit of empowerment, pesantren are challenged to produce intelligent and patriotic human beings as interpretations of faith and piety and to create independent human beings (Sriharini et al., 2018; Sugiono & Indrarini, 2021).

In addition, in the context of community economic development, Pesantren are faced with efforts to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community in the form of business activities that begin with an examination of the potential and business opportunities they have, including the potential of human resources by involving the local community (Dudin, 2013).

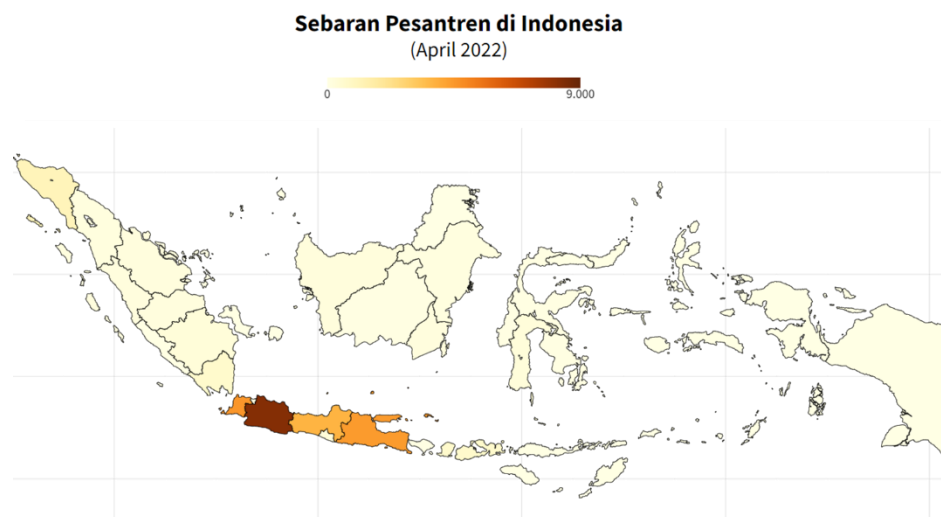


Figure 1: Distribution of Pesantren in Indonesia
Source: Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

The Ministry of Religion (Kemenag) recorded that the number of pesantren in Indonesia was 26,975 units as of April 2022. Of this number, the most pesantren are in the province of West Java, contributing the largest number of pesantren, namely 8,343 or around 30.92 per cent of the total Pesantren. In efforts to restore the national economy, the development of the economic independence of pesantren plays an essential role in building a solid national economic base.

Quoted from the Communication Department of Central Bank Indonesia, three prerequisites have been identified for advancing financial and economical business in a pesantren environment based on a modern approach to economic and business management. First,

tenacity and endurance. Second, strengthen business networks/relationships. Third, strengthening knowledge and empowering the economy through the halal value chain ecosystem. By utilizing the potential of Pesantren, the economic independence program is expected to make Pesantren a key player in achieving a sharia economic development strategy in Indonesia to create inclusive growth. In this regard, Bank Indonesia has included the role of Pesantren in one of the pillars of the blueprint for economic development and sharia finance, namely strengthening the sharia economy through institutional reform, including the economic independence of Pesantren (Bank Indonesia, 2022).

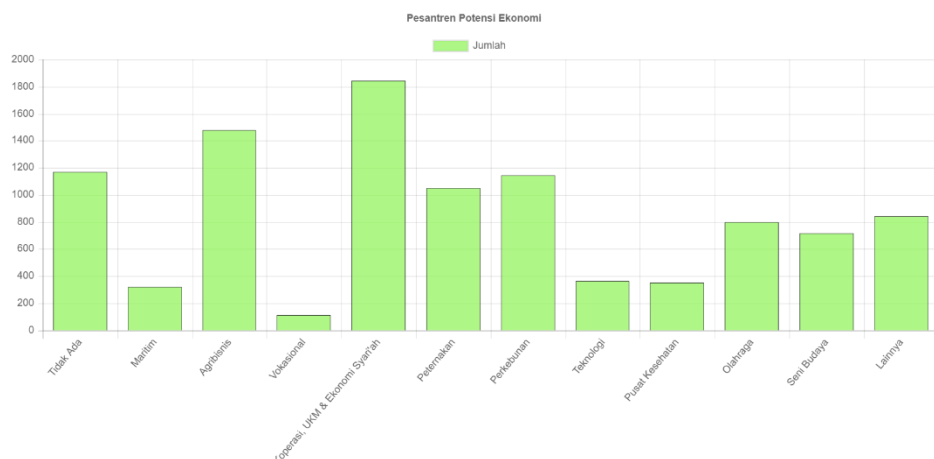


Figure 2: Comparative Graph of the Economic Potential of Pesantren in Indonesia
Source: PDPP Database of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

Furthermore, as the economic centre of rural communities with many micro, small and medium enterprises, which is a form of economic organization that is in line with community economic programs supported by a community structure with the lives of students living in Pesantren, the role of leaders and rural communities is decisive in Pesantren (Zayanie et al., 2019b). In addition, pesantren also play a role as an institution for the economic empowerment of the people because some pesantren have cooperatives and business units in various fields, for example, agribusiness, agriculture, agro-industry, cultivation, SMEs, animal husbandry, and others (Rusydia et al., 2020).

Based on previous research, it was found that many studies discussing the economics of pesantren have been carried out. Among them is Zuhirsyah's research (2018) which examines Islamic economic empowerment in Pesantren with a phenomenological qualitative approach that is descriptive, analytical and inductive. The objects in this study use several modern Pesantren located in Medan, Langkat, Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai, North Sumatra. The results show that Islamic economic empowerment can be in the form of application in Pesantren, which can be classified in several ways, including education on sharia economic principles, sharia economic contracts and cooperation, Islamic boarding school accounting and sharia lodging, halal culinary and tourism. Meanwhile, in the form of sharia economic development, Pesantren as institutions known for their independence can make Pesantren a laboratory for sharia economic studies, establish sharia business forums, become Islamic economy centres and inspire sharia-based economic development.

Fauroni & Quraissy (2019) elaborates on the agility of pesantren from the source aspect and its implementation in community economic development by using case studies. This study found that pesantren agility stems from the intellectual capital of the pesantren tradition and the implementation of the integration of Islamic teachings in the socioeconomic field. The agility of the pesantren is the epicentre for the strength of the socioeconomic function, especially in the development of the community economy through the transformation of the expansion of the institutional function of the pesantren. Pesantren's agility is applied in empowering the community's economy according to their basic economic needs.

Rusydia et al. (2020) examine research on the economics of pesantren in reputable journals with descriptive statistics based on 79 publications of selected articles or papers related to the economics of pesantren in national and international journals that have been published from 2007 - 2019. The results show that case studies of pesantren economics are still dominated by East Java (29%), followed by West Java (20%) and Central Java (6%). In addition, the average journal publication time is between 11 and 12 years. There are at least 20 journals that publish Islamic boarding school economic articles, and the most research with Syirkah: Journal of Economics and Business, Economics: Journal of Islamic Economics, and Advances in Social Sciences. Furthermore, the comparison of qualitative research (77%) is still higher than the quantitative approach (13%) and the mixed method approach (10%).

Sugiono & Indrarini (2021) identified the potential of pesantren as an economically independent institution and able to empower the community

economically. The method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach to the modern independent Islamic boarding school Al-Amanah Junwangi. This study found that the concept of the modern independent pesantren Al-Amanah Junwangi is an optimization of the institutional potential of the pesantren itself, without ignoring the concept of pesantren, which holds independence in educating students. Pesantren is not a profit organization, but it can develop itself and economically impact the community and its surroundings. Institutional solid values in the economy provide courage and motivation for the internal community to stand on their own economically. The concept of independence and economic empowerment in Pesantren certainly has drawbacks due to incompetent human resources in their fields. However, continuous evaluation and improvement can be examples of how non-economic organizations can empower themselves and those around them.

Suhirman & Aminy (2022) discusses the economic independence of Pesantren in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara and their impact on the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) around the pesantren. This study reveals that Pesantren that manage their finances and businesses with a modern and independent attitude have little influence on the growth of SMEs in their vicinity. On the other hand, pesantren with traditional characteristics that are open and rely on business and financial management significantly impact the growth of SME businesses around the pesantren.

In addition to the research above, several studies discuss the economics of Pesantren in West Java with various case studies. Muttaqin (2016) criticized the model of fostering the economic independence of santri and community economic empowerment, the relationship between the spirituality motivation and leadership of the kyai with the economic independence of the santri and the relationship of coaching carried out by pesantren with community economic empowerment using descriptive-phenomenological analysis, Rank's Spearman and Kendall Tau correlation analysis. This study resulted in four conclusions. First, the model of santri economic independence and community economic empowerment was carried out by Al-Ittifaq pesantren. Second, a positive and significant relationship exists between spiritual motivation (belief motivation, worship motivation and muamalah motivation) and students' economic independence variables. Third, a positive and significant relationship exists between the kyai's leadership variable and the student's economic

independence variable. Fourth, there is a positive relationship between the coaching and community economic empowerment variables.

Asep Sugandi et al. (2017) describe the role of Pesantren in community economic empowerment, supporting factors and inhibiting factors implemented at the Modern Islamic Boarding School Ummul Quro Al-Islami Leuwiliang Bogor. Based on a literature review on the concept of community economic empowerment, it is stated that empowerment aims to provide power or strength, so that people, groups, or communities become independent. The final result of this study found community empowerment by the Modern Islamic Boarding School Ummul Quro Al-Islami in the form of social, economic, and educational fields.

Hafidh & Badrudin (2019) examined the condition of the Ar-Risalah Cijantung IV Islamic boarding school and the economic initiatives developed by the Islamic boarding school. This study found that the economic initiatives carried out by Pesantren were animal husbandry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and waste treatment. These initiatives have had a positive impact on pesantren, namely being another funding source to support the development of pesantren without entirely relying on government support. In addition, these efforts also have a positive impact on the community around the pesantren.

Therefore, it can be seen that pesantren can be a means of economic empowerment for the surrounding community, both for students, teachers, managers and even the surrounding community. Many ways can be done in the economic empowerment of pesantren, both from the livestock sector, agriculture and finance, especially Islamic finance. Where this form of empowerment can be in the form of particular institutions such as cooperatives, ZISWAF institutions, and entrepreneurship development for students to be able to be economically independent

As indicated in the literature, it can be seen that pesantren can be a means of economic empowerment for the surrounding community. By looking at their potential, Pesantren are expected to act as intermediary institutions that are expected to become dynamics and catalysts for empowering human resources, driving development in all fields, including developing the sharia economy in Indonesia to create inclusive growth.

METHOD

This study uses Dimensions metadata to analyze data from pesantren economic-related research publications and other scholarly articles published

between 2001 and 2022. This analysis of 403 papers on pesantren economic themes combines qualitative methods with descriptive statistics. The 403 selected articles were obtained based on keywords used in the Dimensions (<https://www.dimensions.ai/>) database with multidisciplinary topics discussing pesantren economics. According to Yusuf (2017), qualitative deepening is a research technique that focuses on extracting a phenomenon's meaning, characteristics, symptoms, understanding, concepts, symbols, and descriptions utilizing many methodologies and a narrative style. Comparatively, qualitative immersion is seeking, collecting, evaluating, and interpreting extensive visual and narrative data to gain a more profound knowledge of an event or topic of interest. Descriptive research is qualitative; study techniques of gathering, arranging and summarizing research data in the statistical discipline. Data must be frequently and adequately summarized for evaluations in tables, graphs, and other graphic displays.

Next, we construct our study framework, as depicted in Figure 3, which outlines the methods utilized to conduct a qualitative study with the NVivo 12 Plus. NUD*IST is the ancestor of NVivo, one of the most prominent applications for qualitative data management today. Developers have described it as an enhanced and expanded version of NUD*IST3. NVivo possesses features such as character-based encoding, rich text capabilities, and multimedia functionality that are essential for qualitative data management. In addition,

NVivo includes a built-in feature that enables individuals from different geographic locations to work on the same data file via the network simultaneously. NVivo is highly compatible with research designs, one of its merits. This program is not methodologically particular and is compatible with various qualitative research designs and data analysis techniques, including discourse analysis, grounded theory, conversation analysis, ethnography, literature review, phenomenology, and mixed methods (Zamawe, 2015). Additionally, NVivo 12 Plus can collect, organize, analyze, and display unstructured or semi-structured data by importing data in many file formats, organizing demographic data and source code, capturing ideas, executing queries, and visualizing project items.

Finally, in processing metadata using NVivo 12 Plus, metadata in Excel format is imported. Then, employ the word frequency query tools to conduct text analysis on the list of terms or concepts that appear most frequently concerning pesantren economics, which can uncover themes through automatic coding. Word Cloud and TreeMap are used to comprehend the collected data better. In addition, a graphical depiction of the sentiment derived from the auto-coded sentiment is displayed with objective results. Some of Nvivo's applications in Islamic economic and financial research can be seen in the studies conducted by Izza (2021), Izza et al., (2021), also Sunarya & Rusydiana (2022a, 2022b).

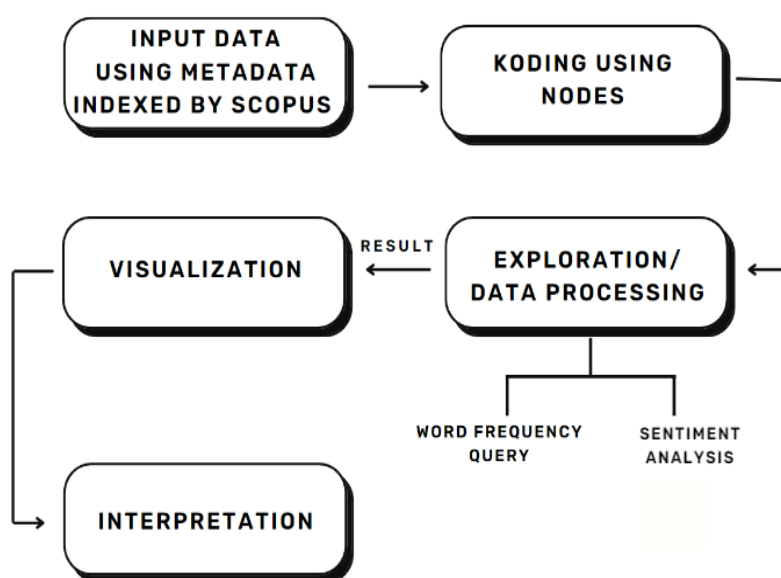


Figure 3: NVIVO 12 Plus Qualitative Approach Methodology

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Meta-Analysis

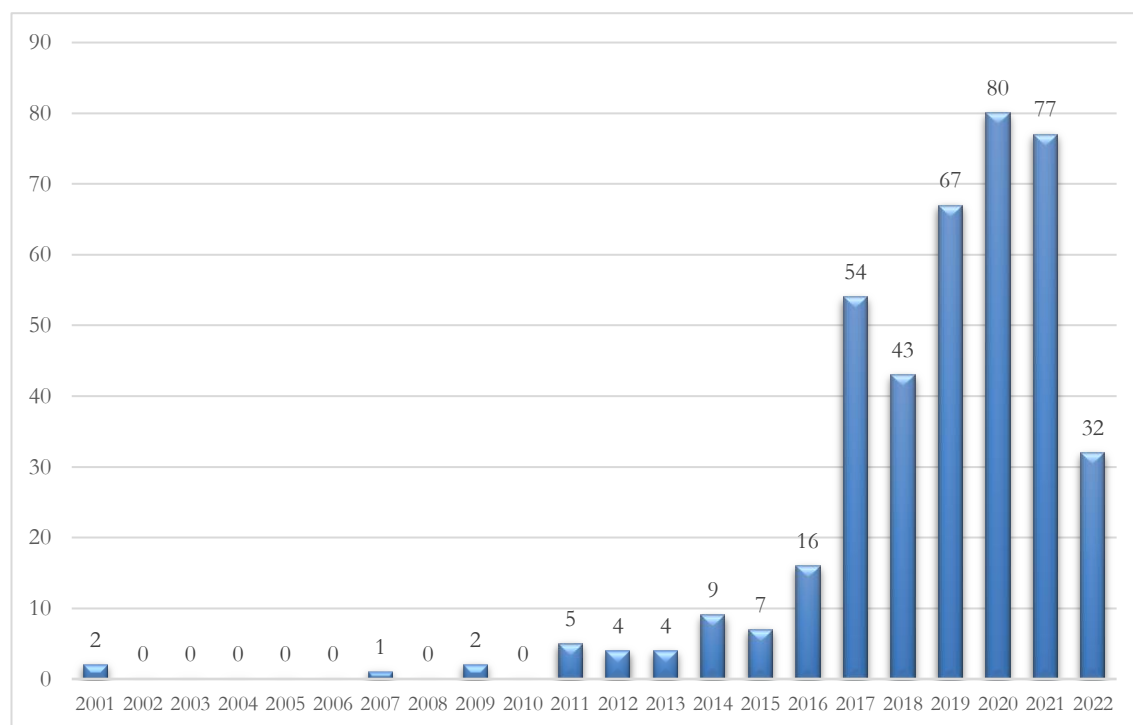


Figure 4: Number of Publications Per Year

Figure 4 above illustrates the number of pesantren economic publications published in journals indexed by Dimensions. There were 403 publications published during the 21-year observation period, from 2001 - 2022, ranging from 0 to 80. The most published articles on the topic of Islamic boarding school economics were in 2020, with 80 articles, and the least in 2002-2006, 2008, and 2010, i.e. with no index of the

number of publications in those years. While the provisional publication for 2022 recorded 32 articles and did not cover all of them, considering that the data collection was carried out in August 2022.

Furthermore, this section describes the publication of articles by the journal. Among the 403 studies, research with the theme of pesantren economics was published in the following journals:

Table 1: Journal Classification

Focus Study	Total
Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan	21
Edukasi: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan	10
Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business	10
Inferensi	4
Islamic Economics Journal	4
At-Tawassuth: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam	3
Jurnal Pemikiran Agama untuk Pemberdayaan	3

Based on the table above, there is a disparity in the contribution of journals in articles discussing the economics of pesantren. Multidisciplinary topics such as economics, business, empowerment, and religious education are all research areas interested in discussing the economics of pesantren. Thus, journals with various

disciplines are presented in our data sets, such as Journal of Theoretical and Applied Islamic Economics, Education, Shirkah, At-Tawassuth, and others. However, the number of articles may increase along with the development of science and the increasing trend of Pesantren in the world of research.

Table 2: Top 5 Authors

Authors	Number of Publications
Irham Zaki	9
Biyati Ahwarumi	6
Syamsuri	5
Nurul Huda	4
Adhi Iman Sulaiman	4

Table 2 lists the five most prolific authors of articles with publications on pesantren economics published in the last 21 years. Irham Zaki is the prolific writer with the most publications, namely nine. One of the studies written by [Zaki & Fadhillah \(2020\)](#) with the title "Implementation of the Role of Cooperatives in Empowerment and Independence of Pondok (Case Study at Mukmin Mandiri Islamic Boarding School Sidoarjo)". This study examines the role of the Sidoarjo Cooperative Mukmin Mandiri Islamic Boarding School towards the economic empowerment and independence of Islamic boarding school employees. The results of this study indicate that the Mukmin Mandiri Islamic Boarding School Cooperative plays a significant role in

increasing the empowerment of cooperative employees (santri) and plays an optimal role in supporting the independence of Pesantren. The economic empowerment of Islamic boarding school employees carried out by the Mukmin Mandiri Islamic Boarding School Cooperative is to make the cooperative a job, a place to practice knowledge and earn additional income. As for the independence of Pesantren, Cooperatives are the primary source of funding for Pesantren in carrying out the operations and sustainability of Pesantren. In the future, the Cooperative will further optimize the empowerment of trade unions (santri) to produce students equipped with entrepreneurial skills and good religious understanding.

4.2 Word Frequency Query Wordcloud



Figure 5: Wordcloud of Pesantren Economic

The analysis through the word frequency tool aims to find research problems regarding the material being sought with the highest repetition. Frequently used words and terms in the text are shown in Figure 3 based on automatic coding. The word size in the word frequency results shows a higher frequency of occurrence than the others.

Based on the results of word frequency from 403 Dimensions indexed publications with the theme of

Islamic boarding school economics obtained from mapping and percentages calculated automatically by the Nvivo 12 Plus Wizard. The words with the highest frequency in published journals were "pesantren", with a percentage of 6.99%, followed by "pondok" at 2.82%, and followed by the third highest word, "economy", at 1.71%. In addition, the results of the automatic coding also show several other interesting terms such as economic, business, management, development,

program, empowerment, development, community, empowerment, social, entrepreneurship, cooperative, waqf, independence, entrepreneurship, and others.

4.2.2 Hierarchy Chart



Figure 6: Hierarchy Chart "Title"

Based on the coding, generating a hierarchy chart in the title automatically brings up some relevant words that often appear, including pesantren, economics,

boarding, pondok, Islamic, and society. Among the charts, the word "pesantren" has a larger square size than the others.

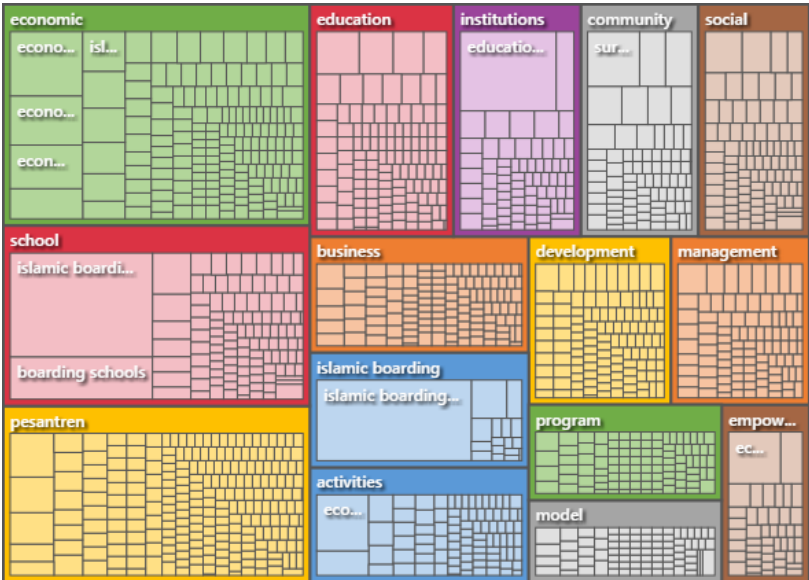


Figure 7: Hierarchy Chart "Abstract"

Based on coding, automatically generate a hierarchical chart based on the abstract. Figure 7 presents several relevant words: economic, school, pesantren, education, institutions, community, social, business, Islamic boarding school, activities, development, management, program, model, and empowerment. The word "economic" has a larger square size than the others.

4.2.3 Treemap

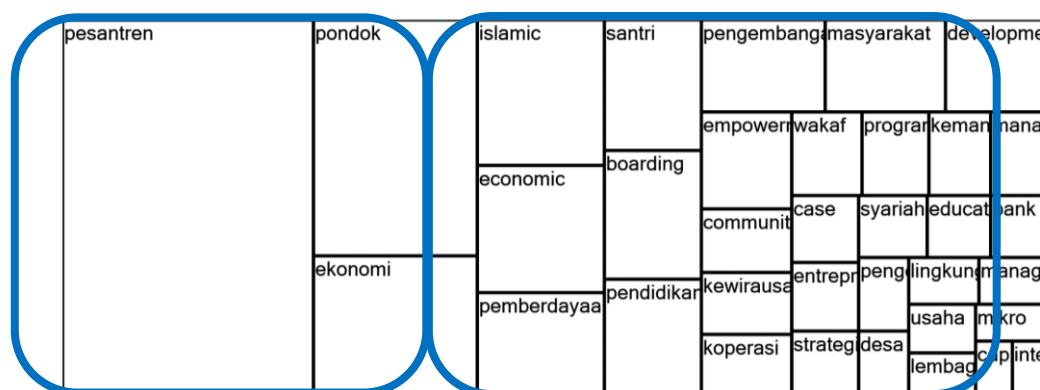


Figure 8: Treemap of Essential Concerns and Focus Based on Pesantren Economic Theme

The following tool presented from the Word Frequency analysis is a treemap. A treemap is a diagram showing data in a hierarchical order, a collection of nested rectangles with different dimensions, sizes, and shapes. Size shows the amount by frequency and percentage. The treemap is scaled to fit the space offered. The size of the rectangles must be considered concerning each other, resulting in a larger display area in the chart's upper left compared to a smaller rectangular display in the lower right (Help NVivo, 2020). From the word frequency analysis in the form of a treemap resulting from this analysis, it has shown three

different aspects of the pesantren economy:

- Concerns are the main concerns in grouping related general topics. Among those related to this topic is the economics of Pesantren.
- Focus, namely this section discusses the focus of discussion in the economics of pesantren. The focus discussed is on development, empowerment, education, community, entrepreneurship, cooperatives, development, waqf, independence, Micro Banks, management, and others.

4.2.3 Cluster Analysis

Items clustered by word similarity



Figure 9: Items Clustered Analysis of Pesantren Economic based on Title dan Abstract

Furthermore, figure 9 shows cluster analysis, namely the technique used to explore and visualize patterns in the economic theme of pesantren in general in scientific research by grouping sources or words that are similar or related by using code automatically from the NVivo 12 software based on title and abstract. This

is used to obtain detailed and comprehensive results to determine research paths related to Islamic boarding school economic research. There are four main clusters in general that group words and their relationships.

• Cluster 1 discussed the themes of Pesantren and Community Empowerment.

Pesantren' role in community empowerment leads to a means of establishing communication between pesantren and the surrounding community. So that with this, they can provide mutual progress and experience with each other, not only in the field of education but in various fields that become the guidance of pesantren for future hopes (Subekti & Fauzi, 2018).

Widiastuti & Kartika (2017) designed a model for women's empowerment based on Pesantren to improve three aspects of life, namely Religion, Education, and Economics (APE), using the Kukis model, which was tested in research to see how the conditions before and after the application of the model were. Quizzes, find the obstacles faced, and provide solutions to problems that arise in applying the model.

While Febrianto et al. (2021) analyzed the contribution of the Nurul Jadid Islamic Boarding School by empowering coastal Muslim communities through processed marine products with a phenomenological approach, the results of the study show that in formulating a pattern of coastal community empowerment, the Nurul Jadid Islamic Boarding School is based on two approaches, namely the social approach through increasing the ability of the community to be economically independent and the economic approach through creating economic development opportunities for the community. Several stages include social structure, economic equity, education on the values of economic independence, community participation, and community involvement in regional development.

In addition to the research above, there are quite several researchers who write about the role of pesantren in community empowerment, including Isti'annah & Sutikno (2018), Rahman Nurul Amin & Panorama (2021), Sugandi et al. (2017), Munib & Ismail (2018), Nadzir (2015), (Sudarno, 2015) and Nurhadi (2018). These studies include case studies of pesantren in community empowerment, while other studies are general regarding the urgency, impact, and benefits of pesantren in community empowerment.

• Cluster 2 discusses the theme of Pesantren and Cooperatives

Pesantren are religious, educational institutions that should provide decent quality infrastructure facilities for economic facilities such as boarding school cooperatives. A boarding school cooperative is an economic institution that operates within the scope of Pesantren required to implement proper financial

management (Rozaidin & Adinugraha, 2020).

Several studies were found to have discussed a lot related to pesantren and cooperatives, both in the form of case studies (Dewi & Widiastuti, 2017; Marsudi et al., 2011; Nugroho & Jamaludin, 2022; Rozaidin & Adinugraha, 2020; Syarbani, 2012), cooperative management in Pesantren. (Badriyatul Fitri et al., 2021; Fatira AK, 2020) And the empowerment of pesantren through sharia cooperatives in general (Faizal Aldiyansyah & Rahmannur Ibnu, 2022; Firdaus, 2022).

Sulaiman et al. (2016) analyzed the empowerment of Islamic Boarding School Cooperatives (Kopontren) as social and economic education for students using the Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) method. The results showed (1) Kopontren management had high determination and enthusiasm to improve the management, membership and develop business units as social and economic education for students independence. (2) Kopontren requires support from the leadership of the Islamic boarding school and the participation of all students to become members and cadres of Kopontren. (3) Kopontren needs empowerment programs such as counselling, training and assistance on institutional management, management, membership and finance.

However, in practice, the implementation of cooperatives still leaves some important notes. By using DEA, Alfonita (2018) calculates the efficiency of cooperatives as a benchmark. In assessing the performance of a cooperative, its weaknesses and strengths will be known to improve its weaknesses and maintain its strengths. From the results of the study, it was concluded that it is necessary for every cooperative or BMT based on Pesantren to make annual financial reports in order to improve financial performance

• Cluster 3 discusses the theme of Pesantren and Entrepreneurship

As the largest Muslim country in the world, Indonesia has great potential to create value for the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Pesantren in Indonesia, which are not small in number (Ilham & Zakariya, 2022). In 2022 there is a potential for the number of Pesantren to reach 36 thousand with 17 million students. Instilling entrepreneurial values in Pesantren in empowering the community is one of the crucial efforts to strengthen the community's position in development (Gandara et al., 2021).

Several studies have examined the implementation of entrepreneurship education in Pesantren in community empowerment (Adawiyah,

2018; Bagus Setiawan, 2019; Cholida et al., 2020; Haerisma et al., 2021; Irawan, 2019; Reginald & Mawardi, 2015; Ridho Virgi Harindiarsyah & Setiawan, 2021). Mardiyanto (2016) and Khoiri & Fuadi (2020) examine agribusiness-based entrepreneurial management by examining the independence models implemented in Pesantren and entrepreneurial management and describing how much contribution is given to Pesantren through the agricultural business world.

Widodo et al. (2016) discussed priority issues that were resolved during community service activities in the development of entrepreneurship education for students carried out by Pesantren as a means of learning life skills for students with oyster mushroom business. These activities are carried out by training and mentoring production businesses and training on oyster mushroom processing. This activity, it can raise the motivation of students to become entrepreneurs.

Haerisma et al. (2021) examined the role of entrepreneurship in improving community welfare at the Saung Balong Al-Barokah Islamic Islamic Boarding School. From this study, it can be seen that the natural boarding school of Saung Balong Al-Barokah Majalengka plays its function as a boarding school, namely as a medium of knowledge transformation, media of control and social engineering and as a medium of da'wah (madrasah for the people). The field of entrepreneurship plays an active role in the surrounding community, especially those fostered, not only as providing material in the form of theory and training, but also by providing job opportunities from business units in Pesantren. So that people can prosper economically because they can meet primary, secondary and tertiary needs with the amount of their income and prosper in society. After all, they are supported by religious knowledge and other general knowledge.

• Cluster 4 discusses the theme of Micro Waqf Bank (BWM)

With the launch of the Micro Waqf Bank (Micro Waqf Bank/BWM) in Pesantren by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Financial Services Authority (OJK) received a positive response to realize economic opportunities in Pesantren. Micro Waqf Bank is a sharia microfinance institution that focuses on financing small communities with a profit-sharing pattern, and this institution is purely for financing (Balqis & Sartono, 2020). Several studies were found to have discussed a lot regarding Micro Waqf Banks in alleviating poverty based on pesantren (Fauzi & Widana, 2022; M. Daim et al., 2021; Putra & Zaki, 2020; Siska Lis Sulistiani et al., 2019).

Zayanie et al. (2019) examine Pesantren's role in empowering the creative economy through the BWM program. The research findings illustrate that the presence of BWM in the Buntet Islamic Boarding School, Cirebon, West Java, Indonesia, has provided a new platform, both for the leaders of the pesantren and the community around the pesantren, to channel their economic potential. The community around the pesantren believes that BWM has overcome difficulties in accessing financing needs on a micro-scale. However, BWM needs to increase the amount of funding and products according to customer needs to create a more promising business variety.

Furthermore, Nur et al. (2019) examined the effect of Micro Waqf Bank financing on the empowerment of micro-enterprises in the al-Pansa Pesantren environment using the Miles and Huberman approach. The results showed that the financing and business assistance carried out by the Al-Pansa Micro Waqf Bank impacted the number of production members. This increase in production has led to increased operating revenues and customer profits, which further helps improve the customers' economic conditions. Although there is an increase, the increase is not too significant

4.3 Sentiment Analysis

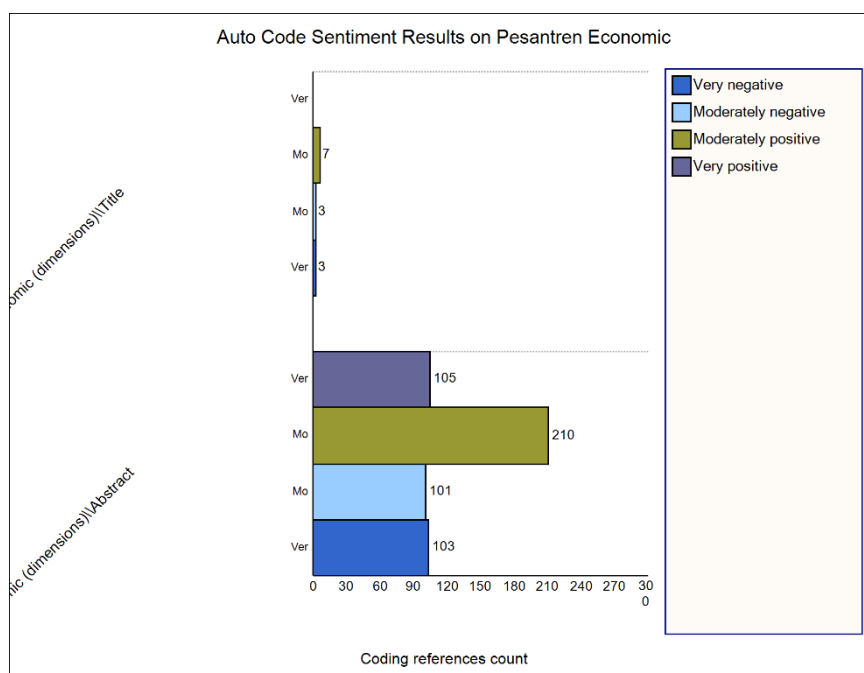


Figure 10: Bar Chart of Sentiments of Pesantren Economic

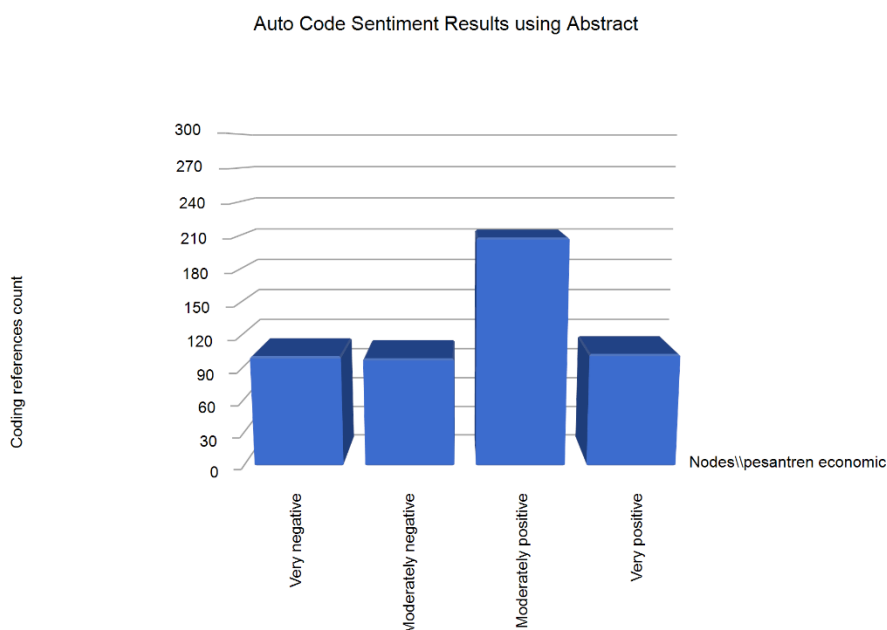


Figure 11: Bar Chart of Sentiments of Pesantren Economic using Abstract

Next, we conduct sentiment analysis on the economic theme of the pesantren by using automatic sentiment coding from the NVivo 12 Plus to ensure objective results. Generally, sentiment is shown in Figure 10 as a bar chart based on title and Abstract, respectively. While Figure 11 displays a complete sentiment result by using abstracts on articles related to the pesantren economic theme.

Sentiment analysis will later provide sentiment expression so that from this result, we can determine whether the sentiment is positive, negative or neutral (the intersection of positive and negative). In addition, this process uses a scoring system. Each word that contains feelings has a predetermined score. The contents of each paragraph will later be coded in a set of sentiments, ranging from very positive to very negative

(Pazmiño et al., 2020). Then from these results, it is done to find out the perception of experts on the theme of Pesantren economics.

The study's results revealed that most had a moderately positive attitude towards the pesantren economy. This figure explains that 40.46% of references coded with moderately positive sentiment, followed by 20.23% of references coded with very negative sentiment, references coded with very negative sentiment of 19.85%, and lastly, references coded with moderately negative sentiment of 19.46%. From these results, it is hoped that this sentiment analysis can become a special study in evaluating the performance and economic development of Pesantrens in research.

CONCLUSION

This study examines the extent to which the theme of pesantren economics has developed in the scientific literature. The results show that there have been several publications with the theme of pesantren economics in the last 21 years, from 2001 to 2022, with 403 equipped with a Dimensions indexed Digital-Object-Identifier (DOI).

In addition, this study found that the theme of pesantren economics has been discussed in various published papers. This includes a frequency analysis of a comprehensive evaluation of interdisciplinary research related to pesantren economics. From the results of the exploration review and visualization of the pattern of pesantren economic themes, it was found that there were four research lines with discussions covering pesantren and community empowerment, pesantren and cooperatives, pesantren and entrepreneurship, as well as pesantren and Micro Waqf Bank (BWM). In addition, this study shows that most of the research on the economics of Pesantrens is related to the words economic, business, management, development, and program. This study also shows that sentiment analysis results are dominated by positive sentiment when viewed based on abstracts. Thus, this research can be used as a basic reference to see how the graphic visualization of the development of research trends with the theme of Pesantren economics in published scientific research so that experts can further develop it. This research is expected to help expand academic studies related to the economics of Pesantrens.

Finally, it should be noted that although this study aims to provide a qualitative approach to pesantren economic trends in the world of research, the timeframe is limited and the results offered are still dynamic and may change over time, with new trends emerging or

variables. The limitation of this research is to use of the Dimensions database. Future research suggests using better databases such as Scopus or WoS for more comprehensive results.

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