

Santrinomics: Trends and Development of Scholarly Publications on *Santri Economics* in the Dimensions (2005-2024)

Syahdatul Maulida¹, Aam Slamet Rusydiana²

¹Tazkia Islamic University College, Indonesia

²SMART Indonesia

Pesantren is an educational institution with the oldest style of Islamic education in Indonesia, which has been established for a long time. Currently, many pesantren have established a business and entrepreneurship-based curriculum. This study aims to review the trends and development of scientific publications related to Santri Economic, with a focus on scientific publications indexed in the Dimensions database. This research involved 246 documents, which came from 210 journal sources during the research period 2005 to 2024. The method used for analysis was Biblioshiny and R software. The results showed that scientific publications related to the concept of Santri Economic fluctuated throughout the observation period, but showed a significant upward trend in the last five years. The most frequently used keywords in these publications involve terms such as "Pesantren," "Santri," and "Pondok." In addition, this study also provides a focus on the evolution of keyword trends in Santri Economic research, illustrating the changes and developments in the focus and research approach to this topic over time.

OPEN ACCESS

Keywords: Santri Economic; Pesantren; Biblioshiny-R; Santrinomics

*Correspondence:

Syahdatul Maulida

syahdatulmaulida3@gmail.com

Received: 11 September 2023

Accepted: 30 November 2023

Published: 31 December 2023

Citation:

(2023) Santrinomics: Trends and Development of Scholarly Publications on Santri Economics in the Dimensions (2005-2024). The Economic Review of Pesantren. 2.2.

INTRODUCTION

Pesantren is an educational institution with the oldest style of Islamic education in Indonesia, which has been established for a long time which implements an in-depth Islamic education curriculum. (Maulida, 2022). Pesantren can act as a religious education institution and also become a social and economic education institution in improving the welfare of pesantren, santri, alumni and their surrounding communities. (Sulaiman, 2018). Santri become the economic potential that is the foundation for the progress of the boarding school (Masum & Wajdi, 2018). (Masum & Wajdi, 2018). Building the character and soul of santri through educational activities means trying to develop all the potential that exists in santri, then optimally developed within the limits of their respective nature so that after participating in educational activities, they will become human beings who have character and are independent (Muttaqin, 2016).

According to Susanto & Muzakki (2017), santri are teenage children who choose or are chosen by their parents to study at boarding schools either by force or voluntarily. Adolescence is considered a very important period in individual development. In this phase, individuals experience many physical, emotional, and social changes, and face various challenges and life choices. In the context of santri, their presence in boarding schools during adolescence has a significant impact in shaping their character, values, and skills. Furthermore, this view suggests that adolescence is also an important moment in the integration of santri into the economy. Experiences and learning during this time can shape their outlook towards economic life, preparing them to be actively involved in further economic aspects of society. With the times, pesantren are faced with the need to produce graduates who have various skills, realizing that not all alumni will become ulama or kyai. One aspect of education that is considered an important provision for santri is entrepreneurship. (Adriyani et al., 2018).

Studies on the relationship between religion or spiritual values embraced with economic aspects have indeed been carried out and show that between the two there is a significant relationship. The values of spirituality that are embraced, believed and understood have encouraged the person to have a work ethic and enthusiasm or work spirit, so that from the work ethic he has an entrepreneurial spirit and independence. (Muttaqin, 2016). Today's pesantren are expected to do more than just carry out their traditional functions,

namely transmitting and transferring Islamic sciences, maintaining Islamic traditions, and regenerating scholars (Maulida, 2022). Pesantren are required to become health education centers, technology development centers for rural communities, environmental conservation centers, and the most important function is as a center for economic empowerment of the surrounding community (Madjid, 1997).

Currently, many boarding schools have established a business and entrepreneurship-based curriculum. This is so that when the students leave the boarding school, they have mature knowledge related to entrepreneurship careers. The students can implement their knowledge to develop businesses in the area where they live. This step has a positive impact by changing the community's view of pesantren graduates. The paradigm that stated that pesantren graduates were only suitable as religious teachers began to erode. With an entrepreneurship-based curriculum in pesantren, it is expected to produce a generation that is not only economically independent, but also actively contributes to the development of the local economic sector. (Maulida, 2022). This confirms that pesantren graduates have wider potential and can become agents of change in the economic field.

Over the past few years, research on santri economics has experienced significant development. Several researchers have conducted reviews with a focus on topics related to santri economics, such as Sulaiman (2018) designing a development communication model through the santri economic empowerment program in the context of pesantren education. Adriyani et al. (2018) elaborates on creative economic assistance using the TOT method for santri in managing pesantren businesses, especially in managing business waste. Syamsuri (2020) examines the role of pesantren cooperatives as a driver of people's economic activities in the village and community around the Gontor Islamic boarding school. Budiwiranto (2009) conducted research on the implementation of participatory development in Maslakul Huda Islamic boarding school, Central Java. Jamaluddin (2012) explains the development of the role and function of pesantren from the beginning of its birth, which occurred in traditional community life, to changes in the pesantren model that adjust to advances in information technology. Muttaqin (2016) criticized the model of fostering students' economic autonomy and community economic empowerment, as well as the relationship between spiritual motivation and kyai leadership with students' economic autonomy, including the relationship between

fostering conducted by pesantren and community economic empowerment.

Taking into account the progress of research on santri economics, this study seeks to evaluate the trends and development of scientific publications related to the topic using bibliometric analysis using Biblioshiny-R. Through mapping scientific publications related to santri economics, this study aims to identify new topics and research domains that can be explored for future research. This will help uncover the potential for broader and deeper research directions in the context of santri economics.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive literature-based research conducted through bibliometric analysis. The data used was obtained from publications related to Santri Economic contained in the Dimensions database. The search was conducted using the keyword "Santri Economic", and on January 14, 2024, after the filtering process, it was found that the number of publications related to Santri Economic reached 246 documents.

The information presented in this publication includes keywords, authors, journals, as well as document characteristics that can provide a more in-

depth picture of the development of this research. Furthermore, bibliometric analysis was conducted using R Biblioshiny software. Biblioshiny is a freely available software supported by the R environment (CRAN), which is a comprehensive archive of R. This software provides quantitative tools for research in bibliometrics and sientometrics. (As-Salafiyah & Kartikawati, 2022).

In the bibliometric literature, the main focus has been on creating bibliometric maps (Puspita, 2023). This research focuses on the effect of differences on similarity measures and tests the concept using various mapping techniques available. The next step includes a text analysis of bibliometric mapping results related to "words" based on previous studies (Ahlgren et al., 2003; Boyack et al., 2005). The overall study provides an in-depth insight into the developments and trends in Islamic business ethics research using a bibliometric approach. Previous studies that have used Biblioshiny R software in the context of Islamic economics and finance have been conducted by several researchers. Some of them are Taqi et al. (2021), As-Salafiyah et al. (2022), Maulida & Ali (2023), Puspita & Marlina (2023), and Maulida & Kassim (2023).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Main Information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2005:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	210
Documents	246
Annual Growth Rate %	3,72
Document Average Age	4,15
Average citations per doc	0,5772
References	1
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1
Author's Keywords (DE)	1
AUTHORS	
Authors	535
Authors of single-authored docs	90
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	93
Co-Authors per Doc	2,25
International co-authorships %	0
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	245
chapter	1

The table above is a table that contains the main information in the Dimensions metadata related to economic students. From the information listed in the table, it can be seen that the total number of documents that are the object of this research reaches 246, all recorded in the Dimensions database from 2005 to 2024. These documents were obtained from 210 different journal sources, reflecting the diversity in the sources of information used in the research. The participation of 535 authors in this study made a significant contribution to the scientific publications related to the santri economy.

Furthermore, within the metadata space, there are two different types of documents, including 245 journal articles, and 1 book chapter. This data illustrates the variation in the form of publications related to santri economics. By utilizing this dataset, this research aims to provide an in-depth insight into the trends and

contributions of publications in the domain of santri economics during the research period. Both types of documents are recognized as objects of study in the research, which will undergo an in-depth analysis process to produce bibliometric visualizations using biblioshiny-R. The use of various types of documents is carried out with the intention of expanding and increasing the scope of research results in monitoring trends related to santri economics.

However, journal articles take center stage in this study, due to their dominance in number and the strength of their scientific nature. Journal articles go through a review process by experts at the publishing journal, giving them a higher level of scientific validity. These stringent qualification criteria make journal articles more often relied upon and used as primary references.

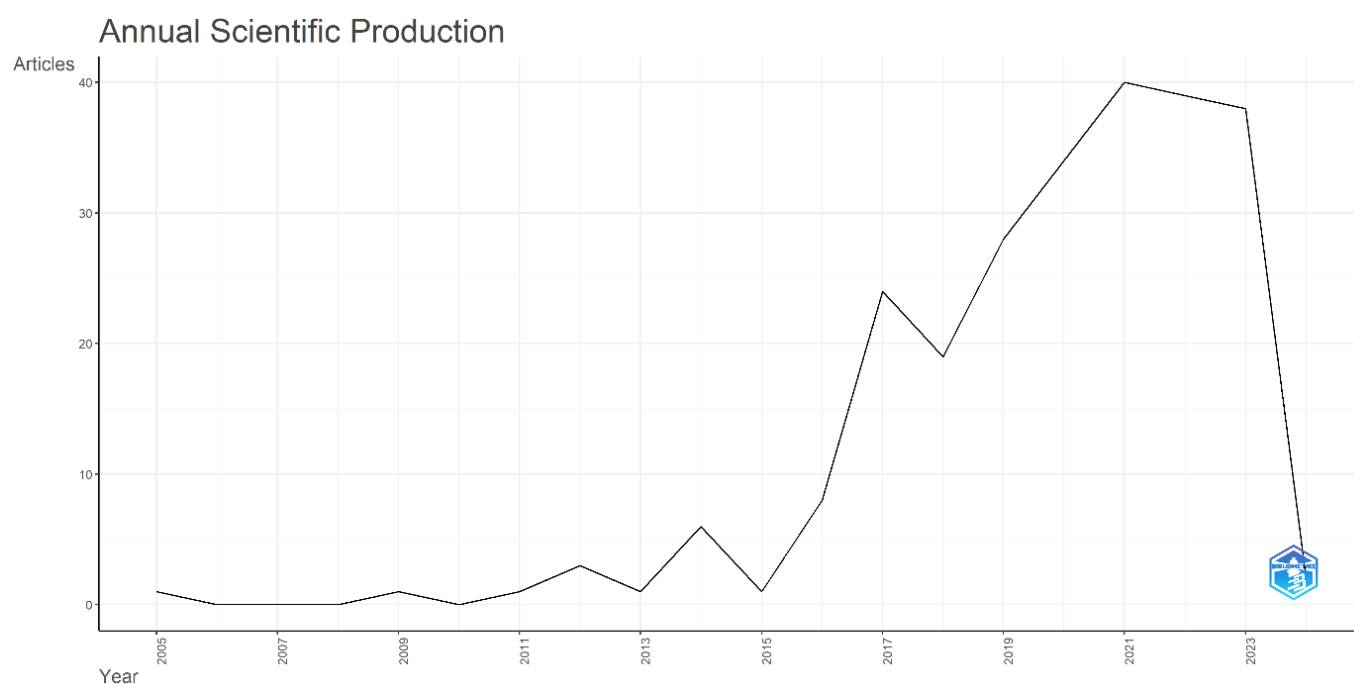


Figure 1. Annual Scientific Production

The graph above provides an overview of the trend in the number of scientific publications indexed in Dimensions, especially those related to santri economics, in a span of 19 years. From the graph, it can be seen that the number of publications discussing santri economics fluctuates every year, reaching its peak in 2021 with a total of 40 documents. Despite experiencing a decline in the following year, the overall trend in publishing publications on santri economics shows an increasing trend. This graph illustrates that the topic of

santri economics has increasingly received widespread attention in recent years.

The increase in the number of scientific publications over the past few decades can be interpreted as a sign of increasing demand for information and understanding of santri economics among academics, researchers, and practitioners. This data provides a perspective on the dynamics of knowledge growth in the field of santri economics during the research period. This increase also reflects the

relevance and importance of santri economic issues in the context of industry and policy developments in the Islamic economic sector. Therefore, it can be considered that this topic has become a major focus in scholarly research, with the expectation that the knowledge generated will make a positive contribution to the further development and understanding of santri economics.

Please note that this research is dynamic in nature, where the data collected was conducted at the beginning of 2024. Therefore, the research results may change over time, depending on certain factors or variables that affect the number of documents related to Santri Economic.

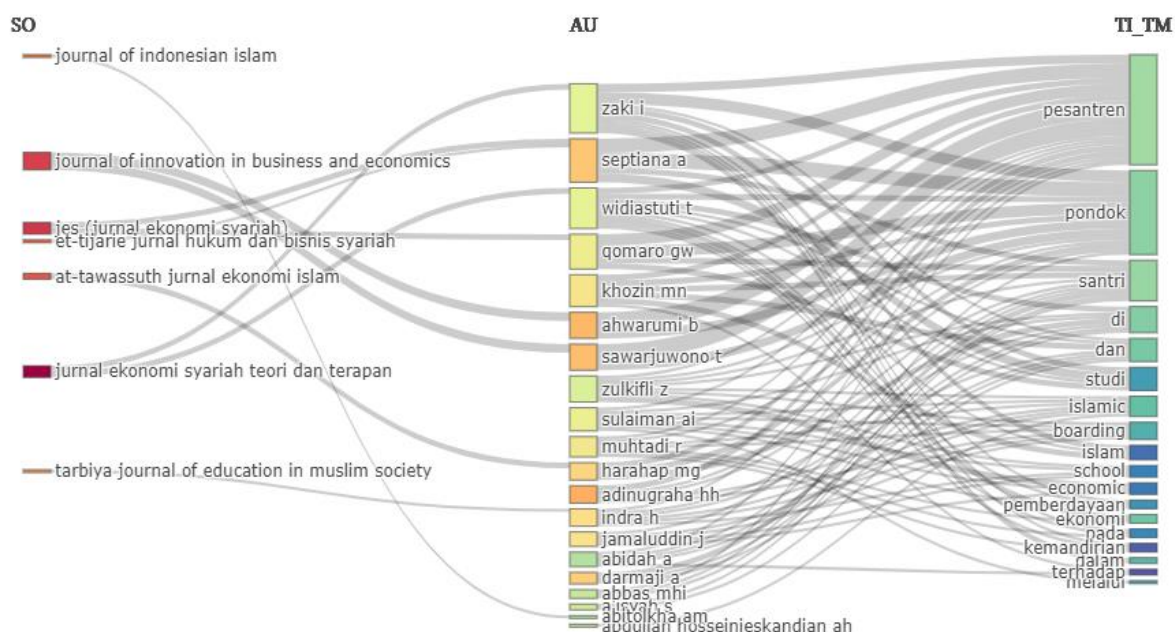


Figure 2. Three Field Plot

The illustration in Figure 2 shows three main interconnected components: the name of the journal publication, the list of authors, and the research themes/topics of economic students indexed in Dimensions. The gray line connects these three elements, starting from the right side with the journal at the beginning, then involving the authors in the middle, and finally related to the research themes/topics on the left side of the graph. Each rectangle reflects the contribution amount associated with each element.

From the figure, it can be identified that in the first element there are 7 journals that publish works related to santri economics in the Three Fields Plot. "Journal of Innovation in Business and Economics" appears as the main journal with the highest number of publications in this theme, depicted in a red rectangle connected to authors such as Biyati Ahwarumi and Tjiptohadi Sawarjuwono.

The second element in the center of the image shows the names of the authors, some of which are linked to previous journals. Each author is also associated with a frequently used theme keyword, which is visible on the right of the figure. In the context of this study, there are 20 principal investigators involved in this plot, with the size of the rectangle reflecting the number of research publications. Irham Zaki, represented in the green rectangle, is the most prolific author in writing articles on santri economics indexed in Dimensions.

Exploration of the third element on the right of the image reveals different research topics. Each topic is linked to an author who has produced many related works. Of all the topics visible, the term "pesantren" appears frequently, shown in a light green rectangle. This image provides an informative visual representation of the relationship between journals, authors, and research themes within the realm of santri economics.

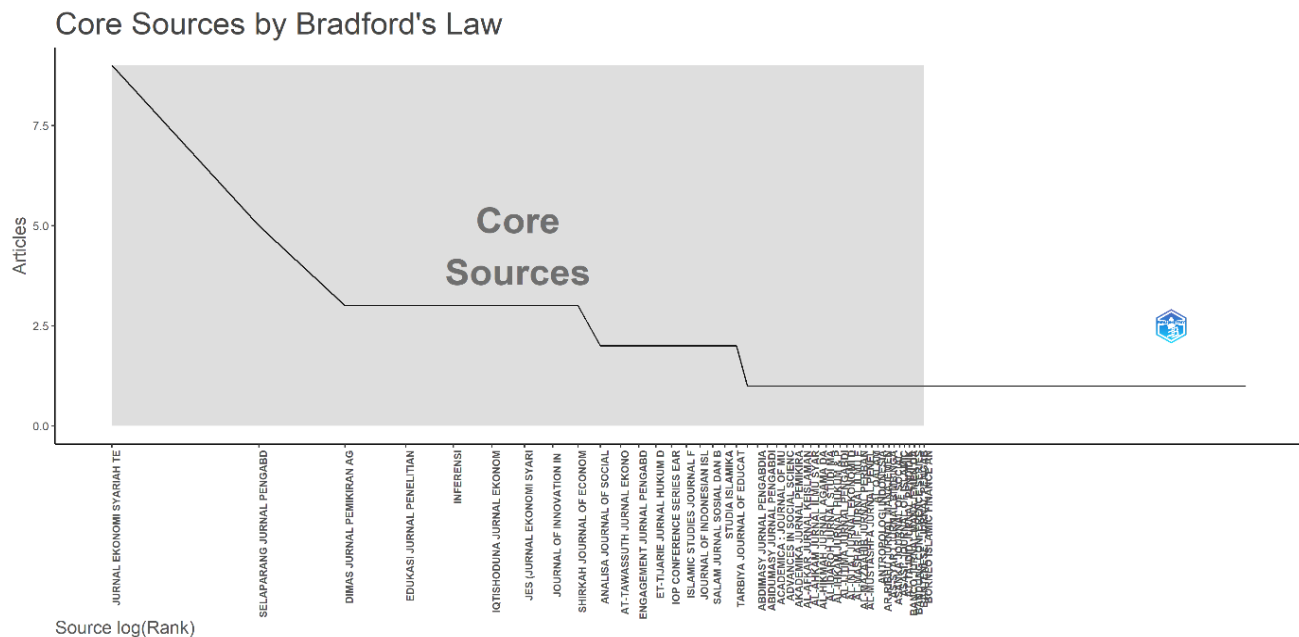


Figure 3. Bradford's Law

The figure above is a classification of journals based on Bradford's Law, which classifies journals based on their level of productivity by dividing them into several parts, including core journal groups, intermediate journal groups, and broad journal groups. The core journal group is characterized by ash-colored sections and annotated core sources. Journals included in this category are those with the highest level of productivity

on the subject of economic students within a certain period of time. In the core journal group, the journal that occupies the top position is "Journal of Sharia Economics Theory and Applied" with the highest quantity that has published 9 paper documents related to the research theme. Followed by other journals that are included in the category of other core journals with the theme of santri economics.

Table 2. Most Globally Cited Documents

Author	Paper	Total Cited	TC/Year
(Muttaqin, 2016)	Pesantren-Based Economic Independence and Empowerment (A Study of the Role of Al-Ittifaq Islamic Boarding School in Rancabali District, Bandung Regency on the Economic Independence of Santri and Economic Empowerment of the Community)	138	1,00
(Reginald & Mawardi, 2015)	Social Entrepreneurship at Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School	82	0,88
(Susanto & Muzakki, 2017)	Changes in Santri Behavior (Case Study of Salafiyah Islamic Boarding School Alumni in Langkap Village, Besuki District, Situbondo Regency)	80	0,83
(Hasbullah, 2000)	Cultural Presentation of the Muslim Middle Class in Contemporary Indonesia	56	0,80
(Masum & Wajdi, 2018)	Development of Pesantren Independence through Santripreneur Program	39	0,78
(Bustomi & Umam, 2017)	Strategy for Economic Empowerment of Santri and the Community in the Lantabur Entrepreneurial Islamic Boarding School in Cirebon	39	0,71
(Budiwiranto, 2009)	Pesantren and Participatory Development: The Case of the Pesantren Maslakul Huda of Kajen Pati, Central Java	23	0,71
(Adriyani et al., 2018)	Building Santri Entrepreneurship Spirit through Creative Economy Business Development	19	0,70
(Hannan, 2019)	Santripreneurship and Local Wisdom: Economic Creative of Pesantren Miftahul Ulum	17	0,50
(Syamsuri, 2020)	Development Strategy of Self-Sufficient Economy in Pesantren Gontor Based on Kopontren Management	12	0,38

The table shows scholarly publications listed in the Dimensions index, with a focus on articles that have the highest number of citations. Citation is a measure used to gauge the extent to which an article or scientific work is noticed and referenced by other articles.

In the context of the table, the top article that has the highest number of citations is an article entitled "Independence and Economic Empowerment Based on Pesantren (Study on the Role of Al-Ittifaq Islamic

Boarding School, Rancabali District, Bandung Regency on the Economic Independence of Santri and Economic Empowerment of the Surrounding Community)" written by [Muttaqin \(2016\)](#). This article obtained a total of 138 citations, indicating that many researchers or other parties have referred to or referred to this article in their works. In addition, this article also has citations per year of 1.00 Citations per year measures the average number of citations received by an article in each year.



Figure 4. Word Cloud

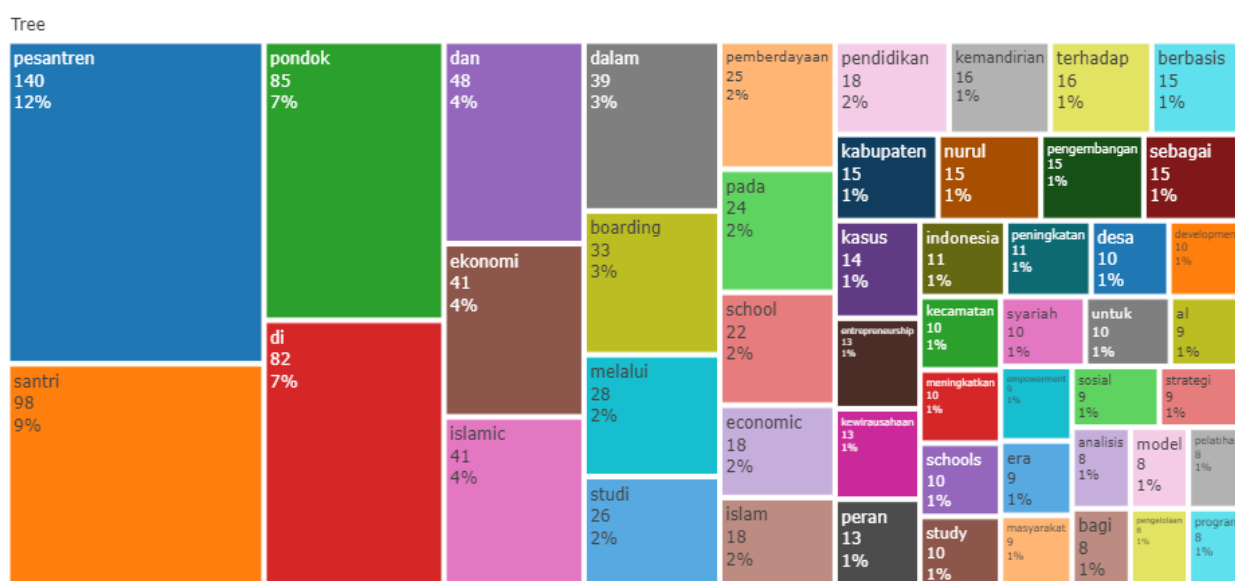


Figure 5. Word Tree Map

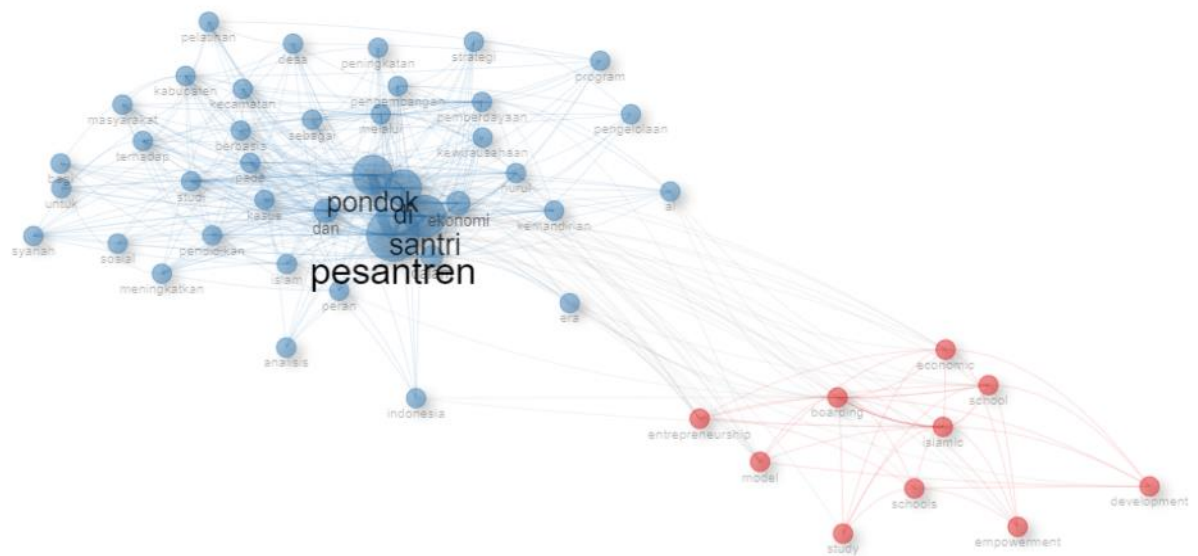


Figure 6. Co-Occurrence Network

The word cloud, word tree map and clustering above reveal the description of words that often appear in scientific publications on data collection with the theme of economic students in different forms, but the results are the same, namely the words that appear most often in a row, namely: "Pesantren, Santri, and Pondok".

Word clouds display words with different sizes according to their frequency of occurrence. Words that appear more frequently have a larger size, creating a striking visual representation. The placement of words in the word cloud tends to be random, but dominant words are placed in the center to highlight their

significance. The word tree map, on the other hand, shows frequently occurring words in the form of boxes similar to regions on a map. The size of the box corresponds to the frequency of occurrence of the word. The more words that appear, the larger the square area. This helps to visually see the frequency distribution of key words. Meanwhile, Clustering co-occurrence network illustrates the relationship between words by dividing them into different colored groups. Words that co-occur frequently or have a close relationship are grouped together in one cluster. This helps identify interrelated themes or concepts

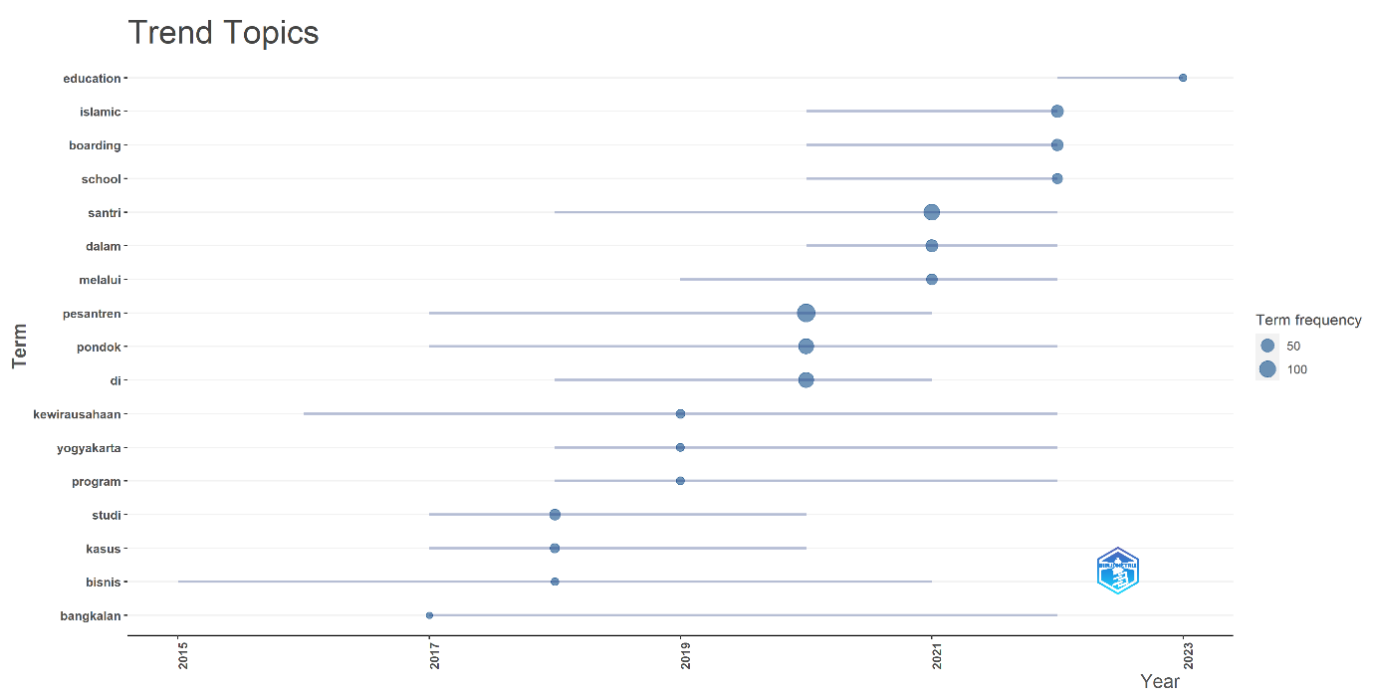


Figure 7. Topic Trend

The illustration above reflects the development of topics in publications that focus on economic students. This visualization provides insight into the evolution of topics from year to year by grouping them by research year, allowing the recognition of topics that have been in focus for a long period of time and topics that have recently emerged. The trend also takes into account the frequency of appearance of each word, which is represented by lines and circles in the graph.

In addition to analyzing annual changes, topic occurrence is also assessed based on the extent to which the words appear in research that focuses on economic students. Therefore, the figure provides an overall picture of the dynamics of topic development in this domain. From the visualization, it can be seen that the

first trend of topics related to santri economics was "business" in 2015. Although the frequency of occurrence is only a few compared to other topics, the topic "business" became the topic with the longest trend during the observation period. The trending topic in recent years is "education".

This mapping reflects the diversity and intensity of research on certain aspects of santri economics during a particular period. These trends provide valuable insights into the research focus and shifting interests in the scholarly literature related to santri economics. By understanding these trends, researchers can identify developments and changes in understanding as well as potential directions for future research in this area.

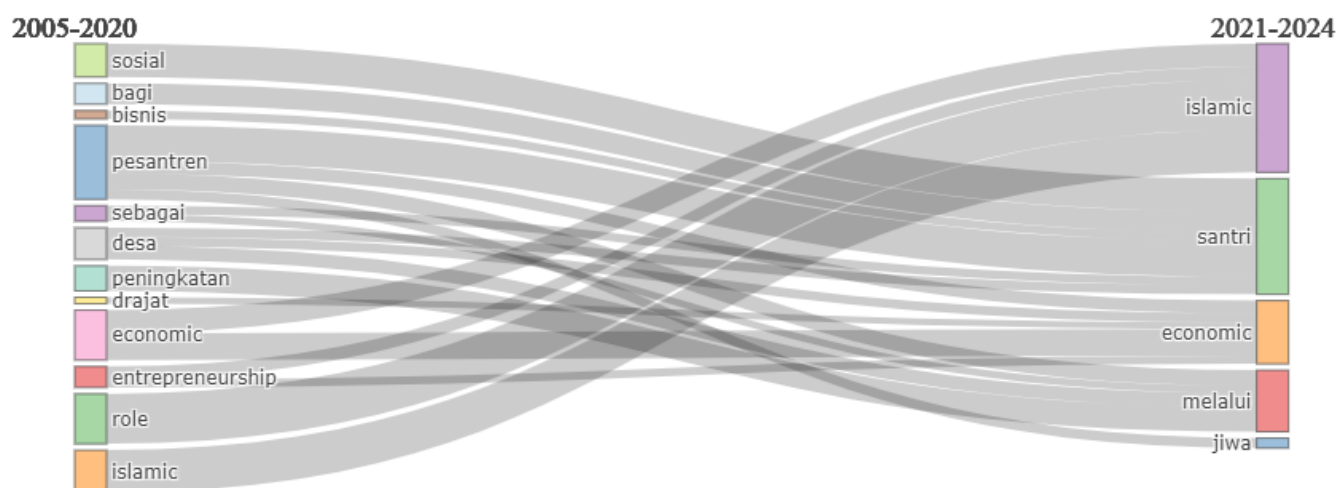


Figure 8. Thematic Evolution

The themes that are the focus of research have changed over time, especially in recently published articles compared to older ones. The evolution of this theme is illustrated in the figure above. Although the core of the research is santri economic, the data shows that there are several subthemes that appear frequently. On the left side of the figure, we can see a number of themes that were widely used from 2005 to 2020, with twelve different themes. The block size represents how often the theme appears. The theme "pesantren" is ranked first, followed by the other themes. Meanwhile, the right part of the image displays some of the frequently used themes from 2021 to 2024. Some of the themes in this period can be considered an evolution of previous themes and have conceptual linkages. In this period, the most frequently occurring theme is "islamic".

Findings

Based on the results of bibliometric research using Biblioshiny R, "santri economic" is an interesting research focus in the Islamic economic and financial sector. This is evidenced by important findings, where the results of the study show that there is a tendency to increase the number of scientific publications related to santri economics over the past few years. The increase in the number of scientific publications is possible due to the increasing positive sentiment of the community towards the role of santri in the economic field, especially in the field of entrepreneurship, as the results of research by Maulida (2022). Santri economics describes those who study economics in an Islamic educational environment, covering subjects such as Islamic economics, Islamic financial management, and

other related topics. Islamic boarding schools that provide economic programs tend to align the principles of Islamic economics in their curriculum structure, in line with the principles of Islamic religious values. Thus, Islamic boarding schools are considered as institutions that have great potential to move towards a community-based economy, utilizing their intrinsic strengths (Jamaluddin, 2012).

During this period, Islamic boarding schools underwent a significant transformation, especially in efforts to develop economic activities. This development began in the 1970s (Halim et al., 2005). When a number of pesantren began to adapt to participate in overcoming various social problems, including in the economic, social, and political spheres in the community. The function of Islamic boarding schools is no longer limited only as institutions that form religious thinkers, but more than that, Islamic boarding schools act as institutions that have power and influence that can be utilized by the surrounding community. In other words, pesantrens have undergone a process of social change, no longer only focusing on the aspect of deepening religious knowledge, but also covering economic aspects. (Syamsuri, 2020).

The economic potential that is the foundation for the progress of Islamic boarding schools is santri, also known as students. (Masum & Wajdi, 2018). The term "santri economy" is often referred to by other terms, such as "santripreneur" (Hannan, 2019). Nowadays, many Islamic boarding schools are trying to equip their students with entrepreneurial skills (Bustomi & Umam, 2017). (Bustomi & Umam, 2017). In practice, the implementation of santri economy in pesantren involves three main steps, namely observation, monitoring, and workshops. This whole process is fully applied to the santri community, with the aim of fostering the entrepreneurial spirit of the santri so that they eventually acquire valuable personal skills. (Afidah, 2018). In the view of Masum & Wajdi (2018) The economic independence of pesantren depends on the role of learning instruments applied to santripreneurs. Santripreneur education in this context is developed through pesantren learning activities that focus on creating economic independence, increasing the level of creativity, and strengthening religious character.

Related to the economic aspect, Islamic boarding schools have an existence as an institution that has a strong influence in empowering the community, both through religious education programs and entrepreneurship training. This has motivated some boarding schools to combine the religious education

system with entrepreneurship education. (Maulida, 2022). Furthermore, pesantren have played an important role in supporting sustainable development with various innovative practices involving the economy, environment, and surrounding communities (Maulida & Ali, 2023). (Maulida & Ali, 2023).

The ultimate goal of economic empowerment of Islamic boarding schools is the independence of the pesantren. (Masum & Wajdi, 2018). This is in accordance with its mission, which is to organize pesantren education and entrepreneurial training that integrates skills, knowledge, attitude, intellectual intelligence, emotional intelligence, and spiritual intelligence. (Abdullah, 1987). More than just the relationship between kyai and santri, pesantren are also involved in interactions with the surrounding community. The dynamics of these interactions undergo a transformation of meaning and role, which ultimately leads to change, development, and empowerment of santri. This empowerment takes various forms, including manifestations of concern for various problems, especially economic problems. (Bustomi & Umam, 2017). Thus, the role of pesantren is not only limited to the religious dimension, but also opens opportunities for economic development and positive impacts on the environment and local communities.

CONCLUSION

The study results show that scientific publications related to the concept of Santri Economic have fluctuated throughout the observation period, but show a significant upward trend in the last five years. The most frequently used keywords in these publications involve terms such as "Pesantren," "Santri," and "Pondok." In addition, this study also provides a focus on the evolution of keyword trends in Santri Economic research, illustrating the changes and developments in the focus and research approach to this topic over time. It is important to understand that this research is dynamic in nature. The data collected in this research was obtained in early 2024, so the results of the research may change over time. Such changes may be influenced by certain factors or variables that have an impact on the number of documents related to Santri Economic. Therefore, it is important to always consider the time context and dynamic factors in interpreting and using the results of this study.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, T. (1987). Islam and society as reflected in Indonesian history (collection of writings).
- Adriyani, Z., Ahsan, M. A., & Wulandari, R. A. (2018). Building Santri Entrepreneurship Spirit through Creative Economy Business Development. *Dimas: Journal of Religious Thought for Empowerment*, 18(1), 47-64.
- Afidah, S. (2018). Santri's Santripreneurship (Study on Entrepreneur Tegalrejo Magelang Islamic Boarding School).
- Ahlgren, P., Jarneving, B., & Rousseau, R. (2003). Requirements for a cocitation similarity measure, with special reference to Pearson's correlation coefficient. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 54(6), 550-560. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.10242>
- As-Salafiyah, A., Aam, & Marlina, L. (2022). Mapping Research on Islamic Fintech Using Biblioshiny-R. *Journal of Islamic Economic Literatures*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.58968/jiel.v3i2.108>
- As-Salafiyah, A., & Kartikawati, D. R. (2022). Islamic Microfinance as Social Finance in Indonesia. *Islamic Social Finance*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.58968/isf.v2i1.118>
- Boyack, K. W., Klavans, R., & Börner, K. (2005). Mapping the backbone of science. *Scientometrics*, 64(3), 351-374. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-005-0255-6>
- Budiwiranto, B. (2009). Pesantren and participatory development: The case of the pesantren Maslakul Huda of Kajen, Pati, Central Java. *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, 3(2), 267-296. <https://doi.org/10.15642/JIIS.2009.3.2.267-296>
- Bustomi, I., & Umam, K. (2017). Strategy for Economic Empowerment of Santri and the Community in the Environment of Lantabur Entrepreneurial Islamic Boarding School, Cirebon City. *Al-Mustashfa: Journal of Sharia Economic Law Research*, 2(1), 79. <https://doi.org/10.24235/jm.v2i1.1625>
- Halim, A., Suhartini, R., Arif, M. C., & AS, A. S. (2005). Pesantren Management. *Pesantren Library*.
- Hannan, A. (2019). Santripreneurship and Local Wisdom: Economic Creative of Pesantren Miftahul Ulum. *Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business*, 4(2).
- Hasbullah, M. (2000). Cultural Presentation of the Muslim Middle Class in Contemporary Indonesia. *Studi Islamika*, 7(2).
- Jamaluddin, M. (2012). Pesantren Metamorphosis in the Era of Globalization. *Karsa: Journal of Social and Islamic Culture*, 127-139. <https://doi.org/10.19105/karsa.v20i1.57>
- Madjid, N. (1997). *Bilik-Bilik Pesantren*. Paramadina, 160.
- Masum, T., & Wajdi, M. B. N. (2018). Development of Pesantren Independence through Santripreneur Program. *Engagement: Journal of Community Service*, 2(2), 221-232. <https://doi.org/10.29062/engagement.v2i2.40>
- Maulida, S. (2022). A Sentiment Analysis on Pesantren Entrepreneurship. *The Economic Review of Pesantren*, 1(1). <http://journals.smartinsight.id/index.php/ERP/article/view/197%0Ahttps://journals.smartinsight.id/index.php/ERP/article/download/197/187>
- Maulida, S., & Ali, M. M. (2023). Pesantren in Indonesia and Sustainable Development Issues. 2(1).
- Maulida, S., & Kassim, S. F. M. (2023). Biblioshiny-R Application to Map Islamic Audit Research. *Review on Islamic Accounting*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.58968/ria.v3i1.294>
- Muttaqin, R. (2016). Independence and Economic Empowerment Based on Pesantren (Study on the Role of Al-Ittifaq Islamic Boarding School, Rancabali District, Bandung Regency on the Economic Independence of Santri and Economic Empowerment of the Surrounding Community). *JESI (Indonesian Journal of Sharia Economics)*, 1(2), 65. [https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2011.1\(2\).65-94](https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2011.1(2).65-94)
- Puspita, A. T., & Marlina, L. (2023). Research Trend on Social Banking. *Accounting and Sustainability*, 2(2).
- Puspita, A. T. (2023). Waqf and Bayt Al-Hikmah: A Review. *Islamic Economics and History*, 2(1).
- Reginald, A. R., & Mawardi, I. (2015). Social Entrepreneurship at Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School. *Journal of Sharia Economics Theory and Applied*, 1(5), 333. <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol1iss20145pp333-345>
- Sulaiman, A. I. (2018). Development Communication Program through Empowerment as a Learning Material in the Participants. *Journal of Development Communication*, 16(2), 286-296.
- Susanto, H., & Muzakki, M. (2017). Changes in Santri Behavior (Case Study of Salafiyah Islamic Boarding School Alumni in Langkap Village, Besuki District, Situbondo Regency). *Istawa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 2(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24269/ijpi.v2i1.361>
- Syamsuri, S. (2020). The Strategy of Economic Development in Gontor Pesantren Based on Kopontren Management. *Al-Intaj: Journal of Economics and Islamic Banking*, 6(1), 37. <https://doi.org/10.29300/aij.v6i1.2803>

Taqi, M., Rusydiana, A. S., Kustiningsih, N., & Firmansyah, I. (2021). Environmental accounting: A scientometric using biblioshiny. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 11(3), 369-380. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeeep.10986>