

ISSN: 2005-4238

Vol. 29, No. 7, (2020)

**International Journal of
Advanced Science
and Technology**

IJAST

Science & Engineering
Research Support soCiety



International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

[Home](#) [Editorial Board](#) [Journal Topics](#) [Archives](#) [About the Journal](#) [Submissions](#) [Privacy Statement](#) [Contact](#)



Editor-in-Chief of the IJAST Journal:

Neal N. Xiong, School of Computer Science, Colorado Technical University, USA

General Information of IJAST

ISSN: 2005-4238 (Print)

ISSN: 2207-6360 (Online)

Publisher: Science and Engineering Research Support Society

Contact Information

SERSC Australia

Management Office: PO Box 5014, Sandy Bay TAS 7005, Australia

Email: ijast@sersc.org

Publication and Update

Last day of Every Month

Journal Paper Publication Policy

- The publication will not be an Open Access repository (Effective January 2017).
- A maximum of thirty-nine (39) papers will be included in every journal issue (effective April 2013).
- Multiple submission of the same paper on different journal submission will all be discarded (effective January 2017).
- Paper title, author and corresponding author(s) names should be the same to the submitted paper and on the submission system (effective January 2017).
- Each paper should only have one (1) corresponding author and cannot be changed (effective April 2013).
- If plagiarism problem was found, all authors including the corresponded authors cannot submit paper(s) to our journal for three years.
The paper will be removed even though it was already published, and this will be noticed on the home page (effective April 2013).
- If double submission was found, all authors including the corresponded authors cannot submit paper(s) to our journal for three years.
The paper will be removed even though it was published, and this will be noticed on the home page (effective April 2013).
- Only paper(s) containing simulation, implementation, case study or other evidence of research advancement will be published.
Ideal paper can be published after the editorial board grants permission after reviewing the paper (effective April 2013).
- Papers from one country cannot exceed 60% in every journal issue; it will be based by the first authors' nationality (effective July 2014).
- Only one (1) paper from same author can be included in each issue regardless of role and order (effective July 2014).
- SERSC DOES NOT ALLOW ANY AGENTS FROM CHINA to act on our behalf in collecting papers for our journals. SERSC have standard procedures in publication of submitted papers.

Journal Aims

- IJAST aims to facilitate and support research related to control and automation technology and its applications.
- Our Journal provides a chance for academic and industry professionals to discuss recent progress in the area of control and automation.
- To bridge the gap of users who do not have access to major databases where one should pay for every downloaded article; this online publication platform is open to all readers as part of our commitment to global scientific society.

Abstracted/Indexed In

- EBSCO
- ProQuest
- ULRICH
- J-Gate
- OAJI

Current Issue

Vol. 29 No. 12s (2020)

Articles

A Study Of Organizational Supporting Factors For Acceptance Of Engagement In Technology-Enhanced Learning

Sweta Chauhan, Dr. Vishal Sagar, Dr. Tulika Chandra Ghildiyal

01 - 08



Depicting Hero In Mainstream Tamil Cinema: The Mould That Changes

Prabakaran V & Dr. G Balasubramaniaraja

09 - 14



A Unique Approach To Blind Image Deconvolution

H N Verma, Charusmita

15 - 21



Construction and Standardization of a Family Environment Scale

Mrs. Mamoni Hazarika, Dr. Mukut Hazarika

22 - 31



The Integration Of Attitude And Behavior In Environmental Sustainability Awareness Among Young Malaysians

Hanifah Mahat, Mohmadisa Hashim, Yazid Saleh, Nasir Nayan Samsudin Suhaili, Saiyidatina Balkhis Norkhaidi

32 - 42



Editorial Team

Editor-in-Chief of the IJAST Journal:

Neal N. Xiong, School of Computer Science, Colorado Technical University, USA

Editorial Board:

- Abdallah Mhamed, Institut National des Telecommunications, France
- Agustinus Borgy Waluyo, I2R, Singapore
- Akemi Galvez Tomida, University of Cantabria, Spain
- Alejandro Nieto, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
- Alfred Tan, Edith Cown University, Australia
- Andres Iglesias, University of Cantabria, Spain
- Bo Zhang, Rice University, USA
- Byungjoo Park, Hannam University, Korea
- Carlos Becker, Westphall Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil
- Chih-Heng Ke, Kinmen 892, Taiwan
- Chunbo Ma, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
- Debnath Bhattacharyya, Heritage Inst. of Technology, India
- Dhiman Barman, Juniper Networks, USA
- El-Sayed El-Alfy, KFUPM, Saudi Arabia
- Feki Mohamed Ali, I2R, Singapore
- Guandong Xu, Victoria University, Australia
- Haojin Zhu, University of Waterloo, Canada
- Jemal Abawajy, Deakin University, Australia
- Kaiqi Xiong, North Carolina State University, USA
- Longbing Cao, University of Technology, Australia
- Mafruz Zaman Ashrafi, I2R, Singapore



Digital Repository Universitas Jember

- Maricel Balitanas, University of San Agustin, Iloilo City, Philippines
- Mehnaz Tabassum, Daffodil International University, India
- Mohamed Hamdi, Carthage University, Tunisia
- Mohammad Faiz Liew Abdulla, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, UTHM, Malaysia
- Mohammad Nazmul Haque, The University of Newcastle, Australia
- Mohammed Khaja Nizamuddin, Deccan College Of Engineering & Technology, India
- N.Ch.Sriman Narayana Iyengar, VIT University, India
- Narjes Doggazz, Faculté des sciences Tunis, Tunisia
- Pawan Jindal, Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology, India
- Phuc V. Nguyen, Asian Institute of Technology and Management, Vietnam
- Prakash Veeraraghavan, La Trobe University, Australia
- Pramode Verma, The University of Oklahoma, USA
- Ravi Yadahalli, SDM College of Engineering & Technology, India
- Salman Abdul Moiz, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, India
- Sasan Adibi, University of Waterloo, Canada
- SeongHan Shin, Research Center for Information Security, AIST, Japan
- Seong-Moo Yoo, University of Alabama-Huntsville, USA
- Seungjin Park, University of Southern Indiana, USA
- Shahaboddin Shamshirband, Islamic Azad University Branch Chalous, Iran
- Shawulu Hunira Nggada, University of Hull, UK
- Sherali Zeadally, University of the District of Columbia, USA
- Shlomo Mark, Sami Shamon College of Engineering, SCE, Israel
- Suat Ozdemir, Arizona State University, USA
- Suyoto, University Of Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- Syed Naimatullah Hussain, BTL College of Engineering, India
- Thomas Sri Widodo, University of Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- Tom Tofigh, AT&T, USA
- Torab Torabi, La Trobe University, Australia
- Vladimir Kropotov, Bauman University, Russia
- Yali Liu, University of California, USA
- Yang Li, Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
- Yi Mu, University of Wollongong, Australia
- Yongho Choi, Jungwon University, Korea

Journal Topics

The topics covered by IJAST include the following:-

- Bio-science and Bio-technology
- Communication and Networking
- Computer Science and its Applications
- Control and Automation
- Database Theory and Application
- Grid and Distributed Computing
- Security Technology and Information Assurance
- Signal Processing, Image Processing and Pattern Recognition
- Software Engineering & Its Applications
- u and e Service, Science and Technology
- Ubiquitous Multimedia Computing
- etc.

Vol. 29 No. 7 (2020)

Articles

A Desirable Online Digital Music Sales Design - A Systematic Literature Review

Nanang Husin, Achmad Nizar Hidayanto

01 - 19



Design and Investigation of Fuzzy Control For Independent Full Car Suspension Model in Random Road And Braking Excitation

Marji, Muchammad Harly, Sumarli, Erwin Mindarta

20 - 33



The Cyber Islam Contestation In Indonesia

Moch. Syarif Hidayatullah, Mohammad Syairozi Dimyathi, Abdullah, Zubair, Rizqi Handayani

34 - 44



Economic Empowerment Of Communities Around Islamic Boarding School

Ahmad Munib Syafa'at, Sebastiana Viphindrartin, Mohammad Saleh, Rafael Purtomo Somaji

5343-5349



The Determinant Of Audit Fee For Micro, Small And Medium Enterprise : Evidence From Indonesia

Roza Mulyadi, I Made Narsa

5350-5358



Self E-Commerce Platform Advertisement In Encouraging Transaction Development Of Indonesian Creative Products

Randika Fandiyanto, Raden Andi Sularso, Bambang Irawan, Ika Barokah Suryaningsih

5359-5371



Changes In Economic Behavior Towards Organic Food Consumption In Situbondo Regency

Yudhistira HariSandi, Mohammad Saleh, Herman Cahyo Diartho, Sigit Soeparjono

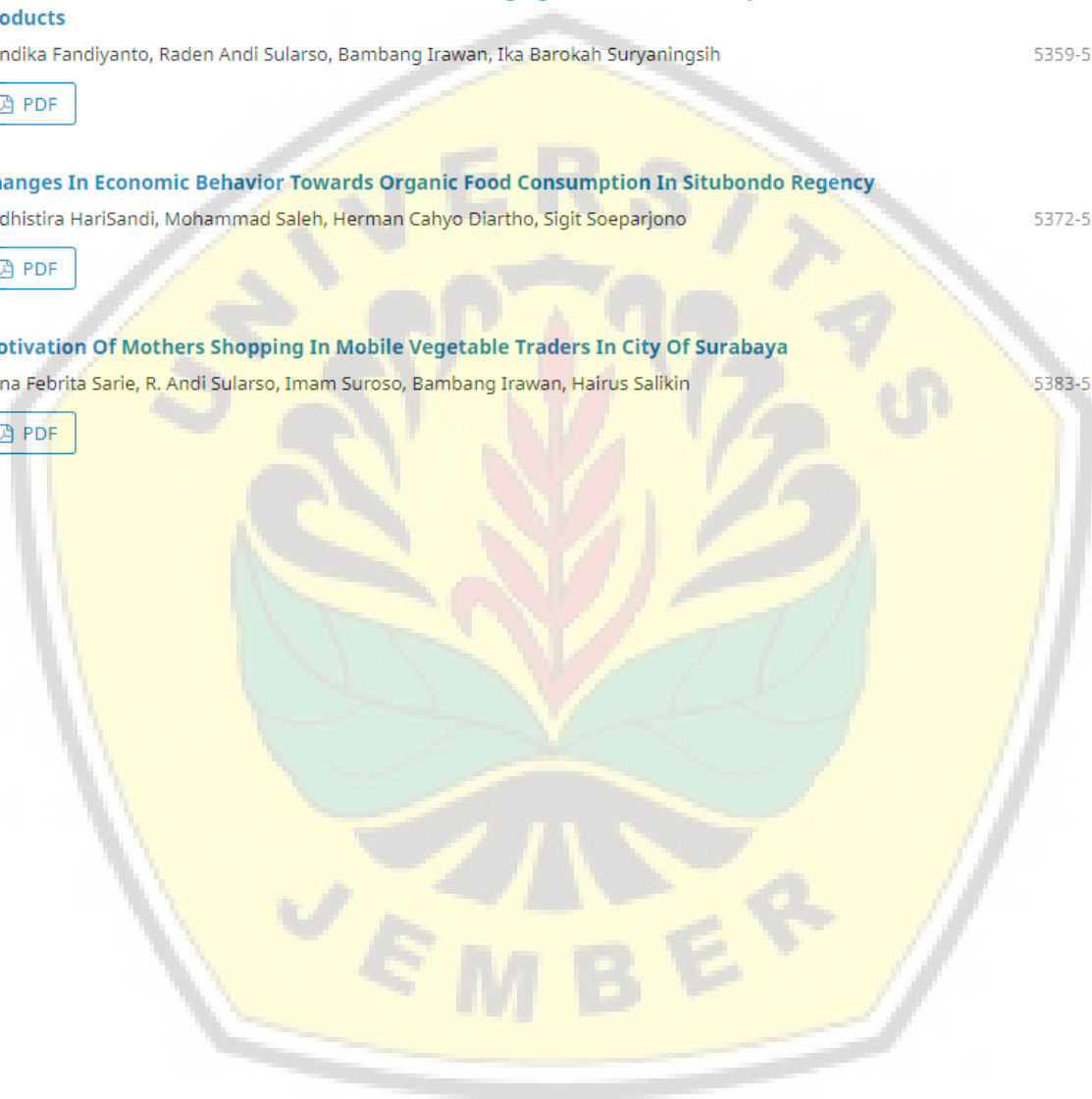
5372-5382



Motivation Of Mothers Shopping In Mobile Vegetable Traders In City Of Surabaya

Rena Febrita Sarie, R. Andi Sularso, Imam Suroso, Bambang Irawan, Hairus Salikin

5383-5390



Economic Empowerment Of Communities Around Islamic Boarding School

Ahmad Munib Syafa'at, Sebastiana Viphindartin, Mohammad Saleh, Rafael Purতোমো Somaji

PDF

Abstract

Economic empowerment is very important in efforts to reduce poverty. The existence of the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Blokagung Banyuwangi East Java Indonesia, which has been established since 1951, currently has 6823 santri based on education units from all across the archipelago and neighbouring countries. The existence of Darussalam Islamic Boarding School becomes fresh air for the community around the Islamic Boarding School. The purpose of this study is to analyze statistically descriptive about the economic potential of the community around the Islamic Boarding School to determine the extent of community economic empowerment around the Islamic Boarding School Darussalam, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. The data used are primary and secondary data with the number of research respondents taken by simple random sampling of 108 people. The results showed that economic empowerment around the economy around the Islamic Boarding School had contributed to the income of the community wherein 3 hours of economic transactions every morning at 04.30-07.30 WIB which was carried out in the Darussalam traditional market, Blokagung Hamlet, Karangdoro Village, Tegalsari District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia financial circulation circulating in the market around Rp. 22,825,000. The economic empowerment of the community must continue to be strengthened to improve welfare both economically and socially in the communities around the Islamic Boarding School.

How to Cite

Ahmad Munib Syafa'at, Sebastiana Viphindartin, Mohammad Saleh, Rafael Purতোমো Somaji. (2020). Economic Empowerment Of Communities Around Islamic Boarding School. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(7), 5343-5349. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/23889>

More Citation Formats

Issue

[Vol. 29 No. 7 \(2020\)](#)

Section

Articles

About the Journal

SERSC is an international center for supporting distinguished scholars and students who are researching various areas of Science and Technology. SERSC wishes to provide good chances for academic and industry professionals to discuss recent progress in various areas of Science and Technology.

SERSC organizes many international conferences, symposia and workshops every year, and provides sponsor or technical support to researchers who wish to organize their own conferences and workshops.

SERSC also publishes high quality academic international journals in various areas of Science and Technology.

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

Country Australia -  SIR Ranking of Australia

Subject Area and Category Computer Science
Computer Science (miscellaneous)

Energy
Energy (miscellaneous)

Engineering
Engineering (miscellaneous)

Publisher Science and Engineering Research Support Society

Publication type Journals

ISSN 22076360, 20054238

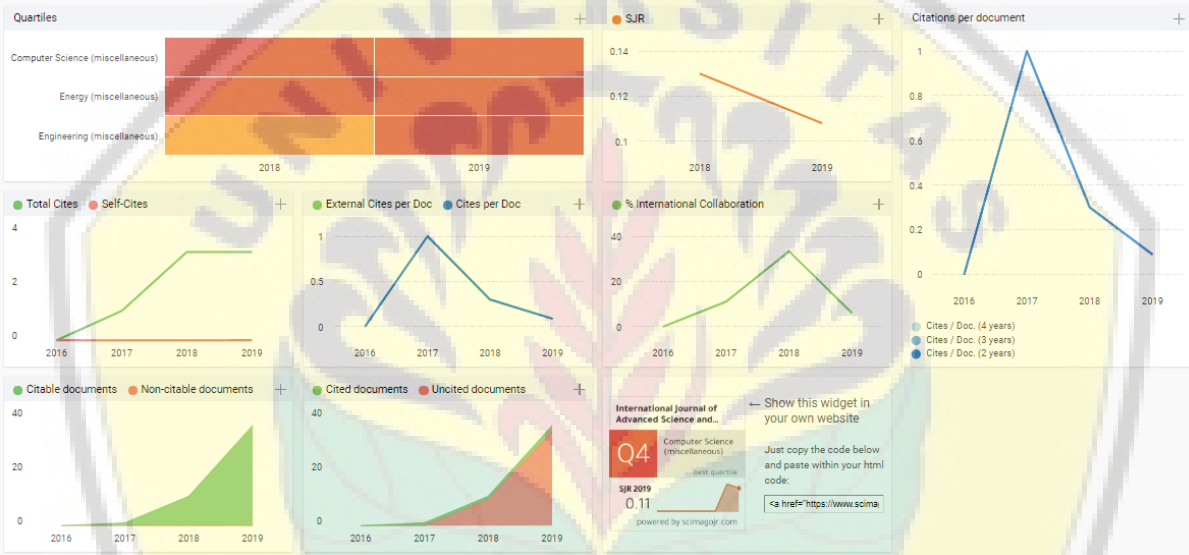
Coverage 2016-2020

Scope Information not localized

[Join the conversation about this journal](#)

3

H Index



Economic Empowerment Of Communities Around Islamic Boarding School

Ahmad Munib Syafa'at¹, Sebastiana Viphindartin², Mohammad Saleh³,
Rafael Purtomo Somaji⁴

Universitas Negeri Jember, East Java, Indonesia

Correspondent E-mail: sebastiana@unej.ac.id

Abstract

Economic empowerment is very important in efforts to reduce poverty. The existence of the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Blokagung Banyuwangi East Java Indonesia, which has been established since 1951, currently has 6823 santri based on education units from all across the archipelago and neighbouring countries. The existence of Darussalam Islamic Boarding School becomes fresh air for the community around the Islamic Boarding School. The purpose of this study is to analyze statistically descriptive about the economic potential of the community around the Islamic Boarding School to determine the extent of community economic empowerment around the Islamic Boarding School Darussalam, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. The data used are primary and secondary data with the number of research respondents taken by simple random sampling of 108 people. The results showed that economic empowerment around the economy around the Islamic Boarding School had contributed to the income of the community wherein 3 hours of economic transactions every morning at 04.30-07.30 WIB which was carried out in the Darussalam traditional market, Blokagung Hamlet, Karangdoro Village, Tegalsari District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia financial circulation circulating in the market around Rp. 22,825,000. The economic empowerment of the community must continue to be strengthened to improve welfare both economically and socially in the communities around the Islamic Boarding School.

Keywords: Economic Empowerment, Community, Islamic Boarding School.

INTRODUCTION

Economic empowerment is very important in poverty alleviation. In exploring the implications of empowerment for poverty alleviation, we found positive implications of empowerment for poverty alleviation. However, the question of sustainability of women groups in the area of concern mitigating the positive effects of a project, especially when the government handed over the project to communities. In future government should launch a sustainable community development project with the collaboration of local NGOs (Khan & Bibi, 2016). Social and economic inequality is detrimental to educational advancement in any society (Falola & Abidogun, 2014).

Economic business empowerment needs to pay attention to several things: (1) jointly identify the potential of Islamic Boarding School, regional potential, map various problems, and determine the problem-solving agenda. This identification and mapping are needed so that Islamic Boarding School can empower economic businesses in accordance with the carrying capacity of their environment and can set an initial agenda to empower economic businesses; (2) empowering, economic businesses that are in accordance with the commodity and regional characteristics and the characteristics of the community around the cottage in accordance with market needs that can be used to improve mutual prosperity; (3) formulating joint programs based on efforts to empower Islamic boarding school economic businesses (Rimbawan, 2012).

Across the nation, the primary root causes of urban food insecurity are poverty and inequitable distribution. In the small and sustainable farming sector, farmers face increasing pressure from agribusiness and large producers who garner 60 per cent of agricultural subsidies and undercut small farmers ability to make a living. Large-scale farming practices not only put farmers at risk but are stressing the environment, contributing to global warming, and perpetuating food instability (Harvey, 2009).

Islamic Boarding School is an educational institution for printing religious and independent human beings (Indra, 2005). Therefore, the importance of students being educated and fostered in enhancing the spirit of entrepreneurship. Thus, Islamic Boarding School can become the centre of

economic institutions for the community inside and outside the Islamic Boarding School (Faozan, 2006). Strategies regarding economic empowerment are implemented by empowering the santri economy, empowering the community's economy, and empowering the economy through entrepreneurship (Bustomi & Umam, 2017).

Darussalam Islamic Boarding School is in the easternmost region of the island of Java, Indonesia, which is precisely in the southern Banyuwangi area, + 5 Km from Tegalsari District City, + 45 Km from Banyuwangi City and + 285 Km from Surabaya City. The condition of the location of the land area is fertile and in the west is bordered by the Kalibaru river, and the rural regions, in the south, are rice fields, in the east of the rural area and the north of rice fields. Darussalam Islamic Boarding School has the most permanent students in the Banyuwangi area. Data of students according to the education unit number 6823 students from various parts of the archipelago and some students from neighbouring countries (Darussalam, 2019).

The existence of the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School was followed by the economic development of the surrounding community. Since its establishment in 1951 and until the present millennial era, Blokagung Hamlet, which was once a hamlet that has been left behind, has now become a source of income from the surrounding community and even neighbouring sub-districts to participate in the competition to collect income coffers. The purpose of this study is to analyze statistically descriptive about the potential of the community around the Islamic Boarding School to find out the extent of the success of efforts to empower the economic community around Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Blokagung Karangdoro Village, Tegalsari District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Empowerment

Empowerment is not a thing. The people I have worked within creating empowering organizations will state that empowerment is a state of being. In this state of being, people know the boundaries within which they are free to work, and the boundaries are appropriate to their experience and maturity. In an empowering setting, people are engaged in making the decisions that influence the quality of their work-life and the quality of the product or service they give their customers. Empowered people have the necessary feedback, training, and knowledge to perform their work successfully. In a state of empowerment, people feel a sense of ownership and pride in their work and are rewarded for the successful role they play in making their overall organization successful (Dew, 1997).

Economic empowerment cannot exist without specific provisions to protect individuals in the ownership and use of their real and personal assets—especially from having their property unlawfully expropriated by others. A bottoms-up means to accomplish protection, codification, and registration of property use and ownership, and an institutional infrastructure to settle disputes about such matters is essential. Economic empowerment requires that national and local governments and especially the indigenous private sector must have access to fiscal, monetary, and banking systems based upon modern concepts of budgeting, an obligation of funds, a central bank that facilitates the clearance of electronic transactions, all enabled by the deployment of the incredibly robust, state-of-the-art, fiscal management technologies now available worldwide (Dunlop, 2008).

According to Sumodiningrat (1999), it is of the opinion that community empowerment must be carried out through 3 (three) channels, namely first, creating a climate that enables the potential of developing communities (Enabling). Second, strengthen the potential and power of the community (Empowering), and third, provide protection (Protecting). Community empowerment is an effort to increase the ability of the community to be able to realize independence and escape from the shackles of poverty and underdevelopment.

Empowerment in the economic field is an effort to build community power by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of the economic potential it has and striving to develop it. Community empowerment is a fundamental element that enables a community to survive in a dynamic sense, which is to develop themselves and achieve progress. Community empowerment is the source of what is known as National Resilience (Mubyarto, 2000).

Islamic Boarding School

The civilization of a nation will grow and be born from the education system used by the nation. Civilized society is an educated society. Islamic education is more appropriately termed *ta' dib* (compared to the terms *tarbiyah*, *ta'lim*, and others), because with the concept of "*ta' dib*" education will provide etiquette or culture (Al-Attas, 1992).

Educational institutions that play their role in Indonesia, the internal structure of Islamic education and the implementation of education there are four categories, namely First, Islamic boarding school education, namely Islamic education that is held traditionally, departs from the teaching of the Qur'an and hadith and designs all of its education aimed at to teach students that Islam is a way of life. Second, *madrasa* education, namely Islamic education held in Western-style institutions, which uses classical teaching methods, and seeks to instil Islam as a foundation of life into students. Third, general education that breathes Islam, namely Islamic education, which is carried out through the development of an atmosphere that breathes Islam in educational institutions that carry out public education programs. Fourth, Islamic religious studies are held in general educational institutions as a subject or subject taught (Mochtar, 1994).

An Islamic boarding school with many hopes and predicates attached to it leads to three main functions that are always used, namely: first, as the centre of the cadre of religious thinkers (centre of excellence). Second, as an institution that prints human resources. Third, as an institution that has the power to empower the community (agent of development). Islamic boarding school is also understood as a part that is involved in the process of social change (social change) during the changes that occur (Faozan, 2006).

The paradigm of Islamic boarding school that is first is the paradigm of Islamic boarding school as a religious institution, where Islamic boarding school is understood only as a place of teaching and learning of religion to print scholars who then take part in the community. Second, the paradigm of Islamic boarding school as a centre of community development, where the role of the Islamic boarding school is a strategic institution for the development of the surrounding community. Islamic boarding schools are considered to have high elasticity in responding to every form of society that exists as well as having languages that are accepted by the community. Therefore, Islamic boarding schools need to be developed further as a centre for community empowerment. Aside from being a place for the emergence of prospective scholars, but around the 1970s along with the idea of renewing Islamic thought in Indonesia was being popularized at that time by the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Mukti Ali tried to roll out and encourage the horizontal expansion of Islamic boarding school education activities, which must include not just religious subjects (Manfred, 1986).

Then according to Sa'id Aqiel Siradj in his book *Islamic boarding school of the Future*, said that Islamic boarding school could be expected to play the role of empowerment and community transformation effectively. Among them: The Role of Instrumental and Facilitator. The presence of an Islamic boarding school that is not only an educational and religious institution but also as an institution for empowering people is a very significant guide.

The role of Islamic boarding school mobilization is an institution that plays a role in mobilizing the community in their development. Other institutions or universities rarely own this role. This happens because it is built based on public trust. Islamic boarding school is the right place to forge good character and character. Islamic boarding school as an institution that is trusted and respected by the community and the *kyai's* charism.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative methods (quantitative research). Quantitative research "employ strategies of inquiry such as experimental and surveys, and collect data on predetermined instruments that yield statistical data (Creswell, 2003). The research analyzes about how big the impact of the economic empowerment of the community around Darussalam Islamic boarding school, Blokagung Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia, using descriptive statistical analysis with simple random sampling (Juanda, 2009) from a population of 148, with 108 research respondents. The respondents of 108 people are respondents who conduct daily buying and selling activities in Darussalam Market or commonly called old foot traders/migrants who carry out economic activities every day, on average, 3 hours of work at 04.30-07.30 WIB. According to this, information obtained from various sources

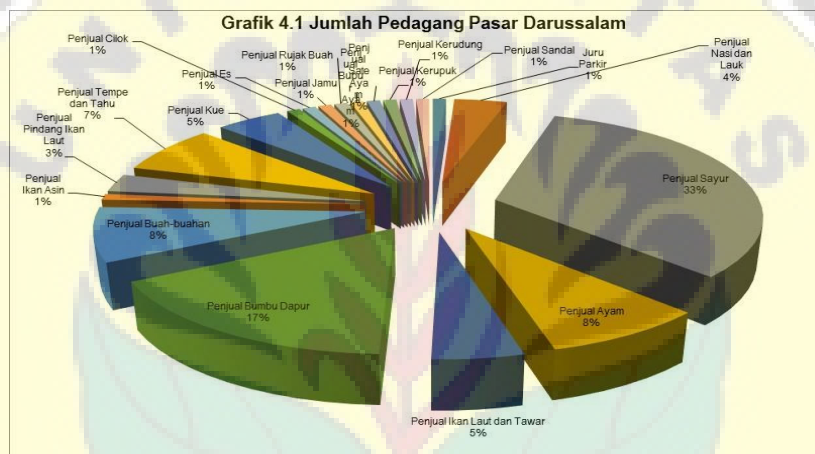
were used. Questionnaires, observations, interviews, and discussions with respondents were the important instruments of data collection, whereas secondary data were collected from project documents, related literature, and other Government reports.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The form of economic empowerment of the Islamic boarding school community can be analyzed statistically descriptive by collecting data on the type of work and income of the community every day so that the circulation of money circulation in the community around the Islamic boarding school is known. The results of our research and discussion focus on community economic empowerment activities around the Islamic boarding school, which is carried out every day for 3 hours at 04.30 to 07.30 West Indonesia Time with 108 respondents. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis are as follows:

a. Classification of types of goods or services being sold

Classification of the types of goods or services sold in Darussalam traditional markets are located along the entrance of the main Islamic boarding school with a variety of buying and selling transactions, and price bargaining is done by the community around the Islamic boarding school every day. Sometimes the market is crowded with buyers and sometimes also empty of buyers. The results of data retrieval are as follows:



The data in Figure 1 shows that the highest percentage of the classification of types of goods or services sold by the community around the Islamic boarding school is the seller of vegetables by 33% followed by the seller of kitchen spices such as flavourings, garlic, onions, and others.

b. Gross Average Revenue

The average gross income earned by the public when carrying out buying and selling transactions in the Darussalam traditional market for an average time of 3 hours per day from 108 traders can be seen from Figure 2 as follows.

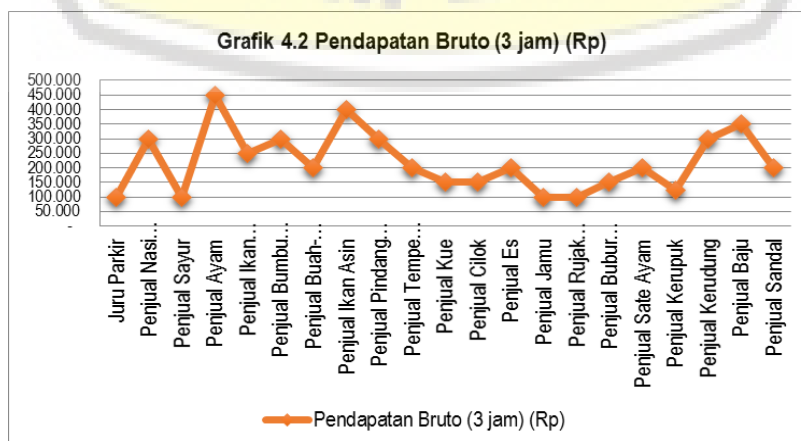


Figure 2 shows that the highest average transaction from selling goods in the Darussalam traditional market is chicken meat sellers, which is Rp. 450,000 and continued salted fish seller named Mr Siis, a 60-year-old man from Muncar District, who has an average gross income of Rp. 400,000.

c. Net Average Revenue

The average net income earned by the community when carrying out buying and selling transactions in the Darussalam traditional market for an average time of 3 hours per day from 108 traders can be seen from Figure 3 as follows.

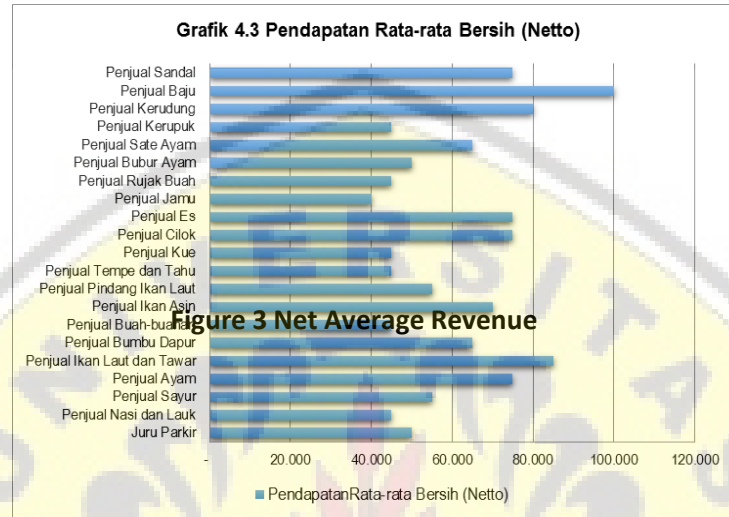


Figure 3 shows that the highest average net income from selling goods in the Darussalam traditional market is a clothes seller with an average net income of Rp. 100,000 per 3-hour transaction.

Based on the results of the analysis, the elements in economic empowerment of the community around the Islamic boarding school can be interpreted through education carried out at the Islamic boarding school, so the clerics, religious teachers, and administrators look for community economic empowerment strategies through economic institutions in accordance with the vision and mission of the Islamic boarding school. This empowerment strategy is adjusted to the main function of the Islamic boarding school as an Islamic religious, educational institution. Therefore the strategies, models, and methods used are adapted to religious teachings, namely the economic development of sharia-based communities and holding the principles of the modern economy. This empowerment strategy is carried out not only to empower the economy of Islamic boarding schools, but also to empower the economy of the community in the environment around the Islamic boarding school, alumni, and the market as a whole. The expected behavioural change with this endeavour is to increase the productivity of Islamic boarding school economic institutions so that they can meet the needs of Islamic boarding schools and subsequently can help improve productivity, prosperity, and welfare of the community around Islamic boarding school huts. With the development of the Islamic boarding school economy, it is also hoped that the economic development of the community around the Islamic boarding school and in turn will build a reliable Sharia-based populist economic system so that it becomes the basis for strengthening the economic structure of the Islamic boarding school community and the Indonesian community as a whole. Strengthening the economic structure of the Islamic boarding school will make the Islamic boarding school an independent educational institution, playing a role in various fields, both in the religious, social, and economic fields.

CONCLUSION

Based on descriptive statistical analysis, it was concluded that economic empowerment around the economy around the Islamic boarding school within about 3 hours of economic transactions every morning at 4:30 - 07:30 WIB was carried out at the Darussalam traditional market, Blokagung Hamlet, Karangdoro Village, Tegalsari District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia. Financial circulation circulating in the traditional market is around Rp. 22,825,000. Efforts in

economic empowerment of the community economically have contributed to the income of the surrounding community, but the Islamic boarding school itself must always play a role in strengthening the economy both in the Islamic boarding school itself which will undoubtedly have an impact on the economy of the community around the Islamic boarding school and the wider community the other.

REFERENCES

1. Abdul Rashid Khan & Zainab Bibi, 2016, Women's Socio-Economic Empowerment Through Participatory Approach: A Critical Assessment, Pakistan Economic and Social Review, Vol. 49, No. 1 (Summer 2011), pp. 133-148, Pakistan Economic and Social Review, Vol. 49, No. 1 (Summer 2011), Pakistan Economic and Social Review, Vol. 49, No. 1 (Summer 2011), pp. 133-148. Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41762427>.
2. Ahmad Faozan, 2006. "Pondok Pesantren dan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi", *Ibda': Jurnal Studi Islam dan Budaya*, Vol 4, No. 1, 88-102.
3. Chusmeru, Masrukin & Sri Pangestuti. 2017. Koperasi Pondok Pesantren Sebagai Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Santri. Prosiding Seminar Nasional dan Call for Papers "Pengembangan Sumber Daya Perdesaan dan Kearifan Lokal Berkelanjutan VII" 17-18 November 2017 Purwokerto". P: 990-998.
4. Creswell, J. (2003). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches (2nd ed.)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.
5. Dana Harvey, 2009, Urban Food Co-op Tackles Economic Empowerment, Source: Race, Poverty & the Environment, Vol. 16, No. 2, Climate Change: Catalyst or Catastrophe?, pp. 75-77. Published by: Reimagine! Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41555184>.
6. George S. Dunlop, 2008. Economic Empowerment Tasks for Stability Operations. Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College (2008). Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep12080.14>, 187-188.
7. Gunawan Sumodiningrat, 1999. Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Jaring Pengamanan Sosial. Yogyakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 133-134.
8. Hasbi Indra, 2005. Pesantren dan Transformasi Sosial Study atas Pemikiran KH. Abdullah Syafe'I dalam Bidang Pendidikan Islam, Jakarta: Permadani, 77
9. Ilham Bustomi dan Khotibul Umam. 2017. Strategi Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Santri Dan Masyarakat Di Lingkungan Pondok Pesantren Wirausaha Lantabur Kota Cirebon. *Jurnal Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Islam* Vol. 2, No. 1, Juni 2017. <https://syekhnurjati.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/al-mustashfa/article/view/1625/1150>. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24235/jm.v2i1>, pp. 79-90
10. John R. Dew, 1997. Empowerment And Democracy In The Workplace: Applying Adult Education Theory and Practice for Cultivating Empowerment. ISBN 1-56720-094-X (alk. paper). United States of America: Quorum Books. p3
11. Juanda, Bambang. 2009. *Metodologi Penelitian Ekonomi & Bisnis*. Bogor: IPB Press.
12. Pondok Pesantren Darussalam. 2019. Profil Yayasan Pondok Pesantren Darussalam Blokagung Karangdoro Tegalsari Banyuwangi. Darussalam Press.
13. Toyin Falola and Jamaine Abidogun, 2014, education, creativity, and economic empowerment in africa
First published in 2014 by Palgrave Macmillan® in the United States—a division of St. Martin's Press LLC, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. ISBN 978-1-349-49395-1 ISBN 978-1-137-43850-8 (eBook). DOI 10.1057/9781137438508
14. Mohammad Nadzir. 2015. Membangun Pemberdayaan Ekonomi di Pesantren. *Economic, Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* Volume VI/ Edisi 1/ Mei 2015. <http://journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/economica/article/view/785>. Doi: 10.211580/economica.2015.6.1.785
15. Mubyarto, 2000, Membangun Sistem Ekonomi. Yogyakarta: BPFE, 263-264
16. Muhamad Nafik Hadi Ryandono. 2018. Peran Pondok Pesantren dalam Pemberdayaan Sosial Ekonomi di Jawa Timur pada Abad ke-20 . *Jurnal Mozaik Humaniora* Vol 18, No 2 (2018). <https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/MOZAIK/article/view/10934> Doi: 10.20473/mozaik.v18i2.10934

17. Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas, Konsep Pendidikan dalam Islam, Suatu Rangka Pikir Pembinaan Filsafat Pendidikan Islam, terj. Haidar Bagir, cet. Ke-4, (Bandung: Mizan, 1992), h. 332
18. Mochtar Buchori, Spektrum Problematika Pendidikan di Indonesia, cet. Ke-1, (Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana Yogya, 1994), h. 243-244
19. Yoyok Rimbawan. 2012, Pesantren Dan Ekonomi (Kajian Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Pesantren Darul Falah Bendo Mungal Krian Sidoarjo Jawa Timur). Conference Proceedings Annual International Conference on Islamic Studies (AICIS XII). http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/8156/1/Buku%203%20Fix_145.pdf
20. Ziemek Manfred, 1986. Pesantren dalam Perubahan Sosial, Jakarta; P3M, p.211

