



## Leadership Education and Economic Planning: Motivation the Entrepreneurship Learning

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### Abstract

*Developing the entrepreneurship training of Islamic studies can be very challenging due to a number of constraints from different aspects, including the formation of regulatory, taxation and economic frameworks that are based on conventional principles of Muhammadiyah University of Enrekang. Much emphasis was given to replication of conventional instruments by restructuring conventional financial products according to the Islamic law of commercial contracts and eliminating prohibitory elements from these products. This paper aims to discuss the role of innovation in structuring contemporary the entrepreneurship training of Islamic studies. A series of library research is conducted by reviewing both classical and contemporary texts in areas relevant to the present study. In addition, we conducted a field study of the practice of innovation made by the stakeholders of the the entrepreneurship training of Islamic studies. It was found that though replication is acceptable, its continuous application may not be suitable. Hence, it is important for leadership management and economic planning and industry experts to think beyond replication. The novelty of this paper lies in the proposed guidelines for innovating Islamic studies*

**Keywords:** Leadership; Islamic; Management; Innovation; Students

### Introduction

Since the second half of the 20th century, interest in the entrepreneurship training of Islamic studies especially university students in Indonesia higher education institution has been continually improving. One of the remarkable initiatives that took place in the Muslim Indonesia was the re-introduction of Islamic studies in the entrepreneurship training. Politicians and university leaders have begun to realize the importance of treating entrepreneurship training of Islamic studies through the law that is nationally binding must strengthen the concept of NKRI (United Country of

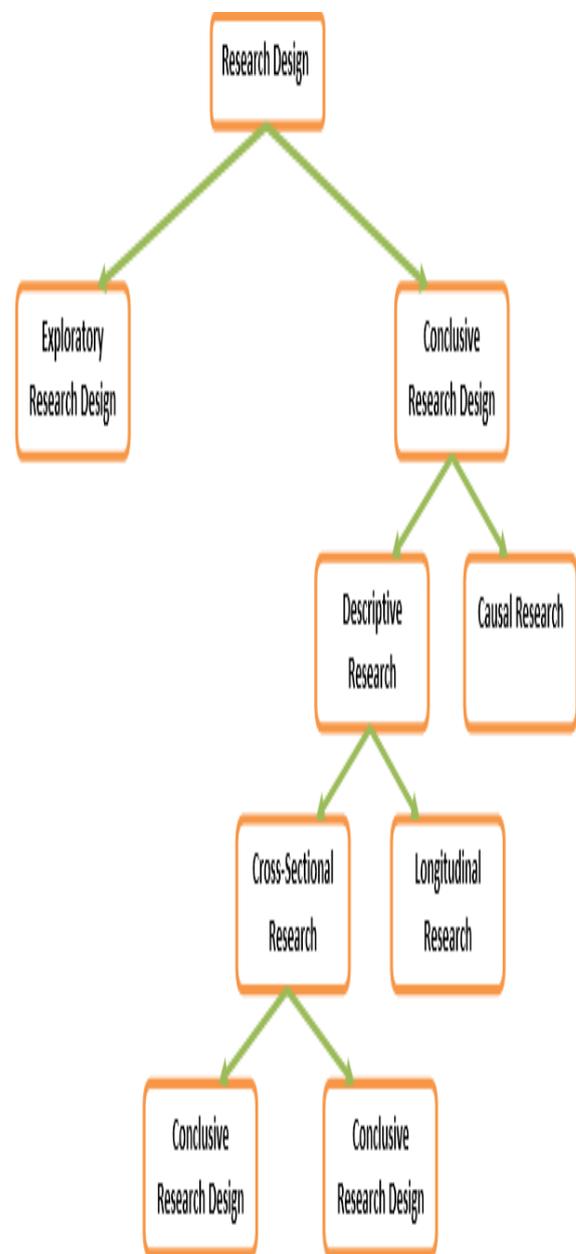
Republic Indonesia) which is based on of Pancasila principles. The focus of Indonesian higher education strictly on training the future. There is evidence in the literature that entrepreneurship education has helped university students develop positive attitudes toward the entrepreneurship training and the positive perception of business viability,. The positive attitude toward learning new things and putting creativity into practice, fear of unemployment, personal values, the search for autonomy, financial independence, and self-actualization, are further individual reasons that lead university students to take on their entrepreneurial career (Homan, A.

C., Gündemir, S., Buengeler, C., & van Kleef, G. A., 2020). In the world of psychology, the problem of motivation is always given special attention by experts. Because the motivation itself is a symptom of the soul that can encourage people to act or do something desires and needs. Motivation is the power of energy, the support/support in doing something to achieve the goal to be achieved.<sup>1</sup> Motivation is the internal state of the organism, both human and animal that encourages him to do something.<sup>2</sup> In this case, motivation means power suppliers to behave in a directional way. Meanwhile, Sabri interpreted motivation as everything that became the driver of the emergence of a behavior. This is in line with Suryabrata who argued that motivation is the personal circumstance of people who encourage individuals to perform certain activities to achieve a goal.<sup>3</sup> Motivation is the power to move someone in doing something (Lonati S, 2020). Or the conditions within the individual that drive, direct, and determine the level of effort may even determine the results obtained in achieving goals

### Method

The research method used qualitative research. Potential entrepreneurs are those who intend to start a new business or expect to be in the situation of owners or partners of new company. Experienced entrepreneurs are those who have owned a business for more than four years. The reason that lead to the creation of a new business appear similar between entrepreneur intending to start their business and those who already have them, reasons such as financial security, independence, self-actualization, and autonomy. The subject of the research is 20 activities at Muhammadiyah University of Enrekang. However, potential entrepreneurs tend to overestimate their skills, motivation, and effort. Satisfaction with life also differs between new entrepreneurs, those who are

in the undertaking for less than three years, and those with experiences, who have been in business for than years. This is probably because novelty of the business, the freedom to express innovate tendencies and put acquired knowledge into practice, rather than the immediate financial return. Practiced entrepreneurs, though, take benefit of finding and creating opportunities and have a more accurate systematic view of potential risk. New potential entrepreneurs evaluate opportunities intuitively with a focus on novelty.

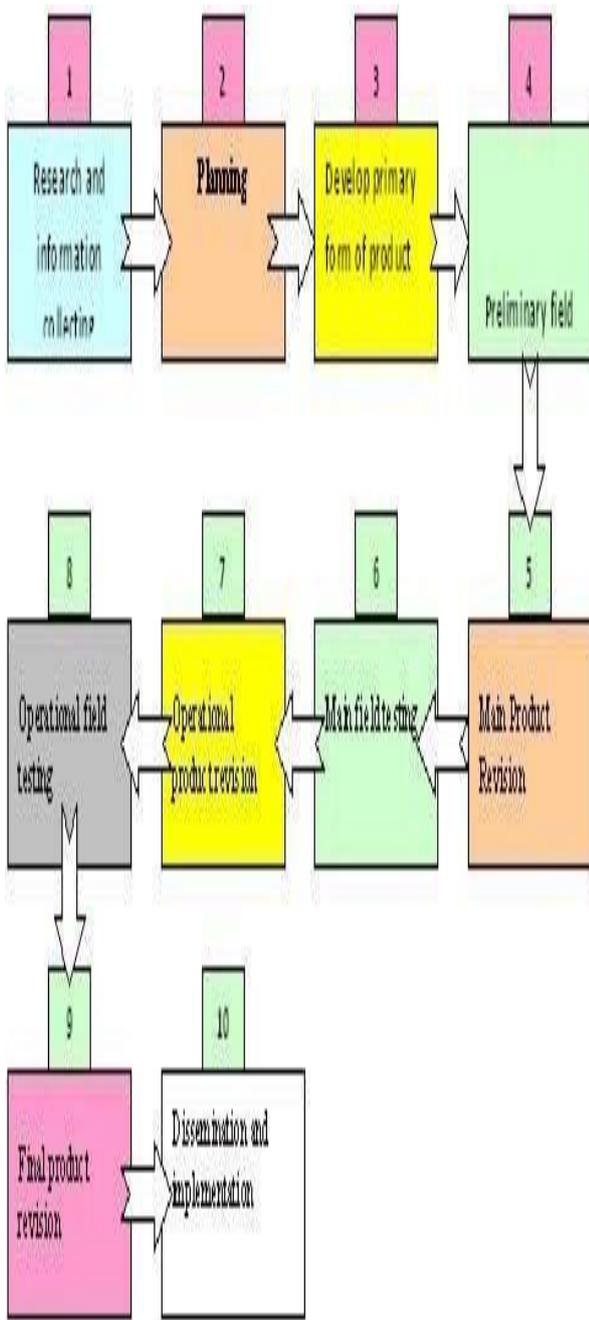


### Result and Discussion

There's a movement afoot in the social science approach to leadership. After decades of contingency models (cost-benefit formulations, as Bass calls them, based on contingent reinforcement) there is a trace of fresh air. Earlier harbingers of this shift were James. The use of an alternative to the research strategies employed for the past 20 yrs and more to investigate leadership produced results which question the traditional models and open new avenues for empirical exploration<sup>4</sup> The author proposes a systematic theory of leadership and organizational behavior. He supports this a posteriori theory of group behavior with a formidable body of empirical evidence and opinion gathered from many disciplines and secured<sup>5</sup> Competency frameworks, models, instruments and thinking have long been ingrained and utilized in management and organizational life. Not surprisingly they have been transplanted both swiftly and seemingly easily into the leadership domain. The Leadership Challenge would become one of the best-selling leadership books of all time. Now, faced with the new challenges of our unpredictable global business environment. the literature on leadership that culminated in what has been described as the 'New Paradigm', this article discusses the research which has led to the development of what might be regarded as a 'New New Paradigm' model. Foundational study of how institutions work and how leadership promotes them. Often cited in many fields and consistently assigned to classes in a variety of departments--including sociology and business, and executive training in management and military leadership. Considers initiating structure (task) and consideration (relationships) as the most important leadership dimensions in describing how a leader performs. The managerial grid has popularized the task and relationship dimensions of leadership. Edgar Schein shows how to transform the abstract concept of culture into a practical tool that managers and students can use to understand the dynamics of organizations and change. To challenge some of the assumptions

which we make in our understanding of leadership, through empirical illustration from a large organization where a chief executive endeavours to 'lead' global change. The original Vroom-Yetton leadership model has been of enormous significance in the academic community, business, and government organizational settings. This model is made a vertical dyad linkage approach to leadership within formal organizations: A longitudinal investigation of the role making process. Organizational behavior and human performance, (Jackson, C. J. , 2020). Leadership, psychology, and organizational behavior.

obsolete by a new leadership model introduced for the first time in his study provided a comprehensive examination of the full range of transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire leadership. he purpose of this paper is to introduce and explore a working conceptualization of collective board leadership in a federal sport network. In this paper, the authors examine the relationship between collective leadership and governance systems specifically within the non-profit sport organization context, bringing together notions of collective board leadership and collaborative governance. Neither concept has yet been presented in tandem for the benefit of developing sport governance knowledge and practice (Ospina, S. M., Foldy, E. G., Fairhurst, G. T., & Jackson, B. , 2020). As an outcome of the conceptualizing, the authors make explicit the multiple levels of the sport governance system and pose two broad research directions that will help advance theory and drive a better understanding of collective board leadership within these types of governance systems. A central premise of this paper is that the sport management field is lacking literature that brings together leadership and governance, and that collective leadership is a topic where the intersection of leadership and governance renders advancement for both bodies of work. The authors offer implications for future work in collective leadership for sport governance.



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and collaborative governance. Neither concept has yet been presented in tandem for the benefit of developing sport governance knowledge and practice (Siangchokyoo, N., Klinger, R. L., & Campion, E. D., 2020).

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## **Conclusion**

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