

## SHARIA MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE IN MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC BUSINESS UNIT OF THE NURUL HARAMAIN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL NW NARMADA

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### ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the influence of the sharia management perspective in the management of the economic business unit management of the Nurul Haramain Islamic Boarding School NW Narmada. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data sources of this research are primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. As for the results of this study, the management of the economic business unit at the Nurul Haramain NW Narmada Islamic Boarding School can be said to be sharia, this can be seen from HR planning not seen from educational background but good spiritual motivation, trustworthiness, and responsibility.

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**Keywords:** Sharia Management; Boarding school; Business unit.

### INTRODUCTION

Pesantren has three essential main functions: first, as a place to regenerate Islamic religious thinkers (center of excellence). The second is as a place of output for human resources (human resources), and the last is as an agent who has empowering power for the surrounding community (agent of development) (Wekke & Hamid, 2013). In the modern era, increasing the ability and capacity of students is a vital thing that must be done. To support this, Islamic boarding schools must have outputs, namely, competent and good spiritual productivity. The second is competent and socially productive, and the last is output (alumni) must be competent and have economic productivity. This is what later became the spearhead of the change in the pesantren from its traditional form to a modern one. In addition, pesantren must also carry out

activities supporting their pesantren (self-financing or self-supporting) (Saiin et al., 2020). With this awareness, pesantren began to develop business units as their self-financing business. This is supported by Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning Economic Politics in the context of Economic Democracy. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises need to be empowered as an integral part of the people's economy with a strategic position, role, and potential to realize a more balanced national economic structure, developing and fair.

Islamic boarding schools have abundant human resources, including the number of students who live and the number of teaching staff. This is the potential of pesantren so that they can become the center of economic institutions for residents inside or outside the pesantren (community). The business activity model that will be developed is based on Islamic boarding school managers'

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ability to see the potential in their environment and organize the resources they have both inside and outside the pesantren. The forms of business that pesantren can develop can be in the form of agribusiness, services, trading units, and industry. Some advanced Islamic boarding schools, such as the Modern Gontor Islamic Boarding School, have developed productive activities intending to be part of santri learning activities or pesantren activities with the community. One of the business units they founded is Kopontren.

On the island of Lombok, there are many Islamic boarding schools spread across various regencies, namely East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok, and North Lombok, totaling 347 in total based on data released by the Directorate General of Islamic Education of the Ministry of Religion in 2008/2009 (Kemenag, 2018). However, not all pesantren managers can see the potential in their environment and can organize the resources they have inside and outside the pesantren. One of the Islamic boarding schools known to be independent in their economic activities is the Nurul Haramain Islamic Boarding School NW Narmada, West Lombok. In its development, business units are increasing. The existing business units are evidence of the seriousness of the cottage to instill an entrepreneurial spirit in the residents of the cottage, as well as proof of the independence of the cottage that does not depend on outside assistance. As evidenced by its independence, currently, there are approximately 15 business units owned by the cottage. These business units are engaged in services: Haramaian Trans, laundry, Haramain Distributor, and Mini Bank. In agribusiness, namely mushroom cultivation, catfish cultivation, and Green Haramian. Haramain Marts, Pro AB Chicken, Haramain Jaya Building, canteens, cottage restaurants, and Haramian meatballs are in the trading unit sector. Those engaged in the industrial sector are integrated waste management and Haramain Water (Padli et al., 2021).

Islamic boarding schools try to accommodate almost all the needs of the cottage residents. For example, most of the teachers already have Hajj savings in the

service sector offered by Mini Bank. Pondok can provide 32 units of motorcycle loans for teachers, car loans, and provide loan funds. From the results of the existing business units, every month, the teacher gets bath soap, laundry soap, and toothpaste and is required to have breakfast in the teacher's kitchen. Teachers who live in the cottage do not pay anything (do not pay for wifi, electricity, and water). The Indonesian Accountants Association and BI made the Nurul Haramain Islamic Boarding School a representative of NTB by participating in an Islamic boarding school competition held at Balik Papan and winning the second prize at the National Level. In addition to being able to accommodate the needs of the residents in the lodge, Islamic boarding schools also try to accommodate the needs of the surrounding residents (community) by utilizing the boarding school and becoming business partners to them (entrusting their merchandise at Haramain Marts, saving at Mini Banks, buying wholesale goods at Harmaian Wholesale, etc.).

The independence of Islamic boarding schools as self-financing institutions is an important issue, especially in funding. In addition, Islamic boarding schools have a very strategic role. Apart from being a center for religious, educational, social, and cultural development, pesantren is also an economic force. In managing the economy in pesantren, teachers and students are involved in it. Some existing business units are intended as a means of education, independence, entrepreneurship, sincerity, and sacrifice. Students and teachers manage the business units owned by the boarding school. Then the results are used to meet the needs of the cottage residents, namely students, teachers, and people interested in the business unit (Wekke & Hamid, 2013).

The sustainability of a business unit is determined mainly by good managerial factors. Less advanced Islamic boarding schools will develop quickly when the organizational system is sound and run professionally. In the same way, pesantren that have developed will become stronger. On the other hand, developed Islamic boarding schools will experience setbacks when their

management is not good. Meanwhile, if you underestimate excellent management, small pesantren will go out of business in the face of multidimensional challenges. The management pattern applied in the cottage economic activities related to planning, organizing, directing, and supervising Islamic boarding schools is still too simple (Sayyi et al., 2021). This has caused the struggle of several pesantren to run aground in continuing the activities of the boarding school, to maintain the continuity of the pesantren as a whole. Therefore, an ideal pesantren management is needed. Sharia in management will align management orientation with a secular vision to align with the vision and mission of human creation, which contains four elements: target results (material profits and non-material benefits), growth, sustainability, and blessings. On that basis, the researcher is interested in conducting research in the form of a Sharia Management Perspective in the Management of the Economic Business Unit of the Nurul Haramain Islamic Boarding School NW Narmada.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Sharia Management

The concept of sharia is taken from the law of the Koran as the basis for managing management elements to reach the intended target; what distinguishes sharia management from general management is the divine concept in its implementation (Herry et al., 2019). In Islamic teachings, everything must be done neatly, correctly, orderly, and regularly. The processes must be followed carefully. Something should not be done carelessly. According to Herry et al., (2019), management can be said to have complied with sharia if, first, this management is concerned with behavior related to the values of faith and monotheism (sincere intentions for the sake of Allah, the procedures are following sharia, carried out with complete sincerity) (Hidaya et al., 2020). Second, sharia management is also concerned with an organizational structure (human stratification in regulating is not the same) (Kok et al., 2022). Third, sharia management discusses the system (the sharia system that is compiled must make the

behavior of the perpetrators run well) (Lubis et al., 2020).

### Sharia in Management Function

The following will explain some of the business functions that are under sharia demands, including (Pratama et al., 2020): (1) Sharia in Planning Function. (2) Sharia in the organizing function. (3) Sharia in the Briefing Function. (4) Sharia in Supervision.

### Islamic boarding school

Etymologically Pesantren comes from the word santri, which means the students' residence. The role of pesantren as a social institution is used as a foothold to make pesantren an agent of change to the surrounding community, an intermediary institution that is expected to act as a catalyst and dynamist for community development in the village, not only in the religious field but also in the social, economic and cultural fields (Ihsan et al., 2021). (1) The Potential for Economic Development of Islamic Boarding Schools. The chronology of the emergence of the pesantren's economic business starts from the needs of the pesantren to support itself (survive) and develop the role or expand the mandate (more comprehensive mandate) of the pesantren as a form of community service.

The economic activities of this pesantren are motivated and based on religious and human values to realize success in this world and the hereafter. These three crucial issues then support the success or failure of the economic development of Islamic boarding schools, such as (Das et al., 2016): (a) The issue of human resources (human resources). This issue is closely related to the ability to read economic potential, which gives rise to new ideas related to types of economic activity. (b) The institutional capacity This issue will be related to the system and work procedures. Such as how the position of the economic unit institution with the pesantren, as well as the mechanisms and procedures in carrying out its administration and management. (c) Network problems (networking).

This issue concerns how to maximize the network that comes from the popularity of the kyai, the network of santri alumni of Islamic boarding schools, and the network of

cottages with the surrounding community. (2) Management of Islamic Boarding Schools in Indonesia. Islamic boarding schools growing in Indonesia have the potential for business development in the pesantren environment. Each pesantren has supporting business activities according to the potential of each region.

In general, the economic activities of existing pesantren apply the two principles according to (Rizal et al., 2020) as follows: (a) Implementation of business unit activities based on learning by doing. In managing the business unit, all staff learns to manage with direct practice in the field. Thus, an experience will be created from what has been done. Experience and direction from seniors make knowledge very useful for business unit management (Hidayat & Machmud, 2019). (b) Implementation of the principle of the self-drying system. The management of the business unit is based on the desire of the cottage to meet the needs of existing students and maximize profits so that the economy's circulation rotates for the benefit of the cottage (Wirawan, 2019).

## METHODS

### Research Approach and Type

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to obtain broad, in-depth information and does not use numerical calculations and does not use statistical analysis on the management of economic business units at Pondok Pesantren Nurul Haramain NW Narmada from a sharia management perspective.

### Data Types and Sources

The type of data in this study is in the form of researcher notes, facts, and figures. In other words, all the facts and figures can be used as material for compiling information. Sources of data used are primary and secondary data. *Primary data* is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. In contrast, secondary data is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example, through other people or documents.

### Data collection technique

The data collection technique used in this research is observation, interviews, and

documentation. The interview technique used in this study is semi-structured. The interviewer makes the central questions of the problem to be studied, namely the management of the economic business unit at Pondok Pesantren Nurul Haramain NW Narmada from a sharia management perspective, then one by one, the questions are deepened to get more detailed information. . In this study, the researcher will interview the head of the boarding school, the coordinator of the economic section, the person in charge of each business unit, the treasurer of the cottage and the residents of the Islamic boarding school as data sources.

### Data analysis technique

In this study, the researcher used three steps in data analysis as proposed by Miles and Huberman: (a). Data Reduction (Data Reduction). (b). Data Display (Data Display). (c). Conclusion Drawing /Verification.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### RESULTS

Following the management functions chosen in this study, namely planning, organizing, directing, and supervising, it will be explained how these management functions are applied in the business unit that is used as the research sample, namely Mini Bank. These are as follows:

#### Planning

##### 1. HR planning

The human resources used as employees are people who serve in the cottage environment—appointed who will take specific responsibilities, for example, as a Mini Bank employee, and then given a decree. Based on the results of observations that employees are alumni students who work not following their majors or expertise. This is confirmed by the results of the documentation that most service students work not following their majors.

##### 2. Financial Planning

Mini Bank funds are obtained from the savings of students, teaching staff, business units that save, and other residents of the cottage (builders, drivers, kitchen mothers, and families of teaching staff). While the income from infaq opening and closing

savings accounts, from infaq lending provided by the borrower with the class provisions. The existing savings money is not helpful if it is only deposited and then rotated to be credited as money or goods from motorcycle credit loans that provide rent per day during the loan repayment period.

From the observation that most of those who save are residents of the boarding school, namely teaching staff, students, and other cottage residents, and those who make loans and credit are also members. This is confirmed by the results of the documentation that those who save come from the residents of the cottage and business units.

### 3. Operation/production

Suppose Mini Bank buys a motorbike for Twenty-five million (IDR) to be paid in installments by the customer. Then if the customer provides an advance of (IDR) 10,000,000, the remaining installment is (IDR) 15,000,000. To relinquish the rights of Mini Bank, the installments are subject to a daily rent of (IDR) 3000. If the installments are agreed for 36 months, the calculation is (IDR)  $3000 \times 30 \text{ days} = \text{Rp } 90,000 \times 36 \text{ days} = \text{total rental for 36 months Rp } 3,240,000$ . So  $\text{IDR } 15,000,000 + 3,240,000 = \text{IDR } 18,240,000$ :  $36 = \text{IDR } 507,000$ . If the customer wants to pay off the loan faster than the agreement, then only the loan installments will be calculated without calculating the rent.

Another example is if someone wants to apply for a loan, for example, 2,000,000, he must determine how much infaq he is willing to give. Suppose he agrees to the amount of (IDR) 500,000. for 12 months, then  $\text{IDR } 2,500,000 : 12 \text{ months} = (\text{IDR}) 209,000$ , which must be returned per month. The results of observations with several customers confirmed that was the calculation mechanism.

### 4. Marketing

The marketing targets are Santri, teaching staff, and residents of cottages and business units. Mini Bank has not accepted customers from outside the cottage or residents because of the lack of human resources to go collect, and this is also because the person in charge has teaching hours.

Based on the observations, the customers of Mini Bank are residents in the cottage consisting of students, teaching staff, business units, and other cottage residents. The results of the documentation confirm this.

## Organizing

### 1. Structural aspect

Servant students are placed by the previous contract (appointed to be in charge of the Mini Bank, for example, and approved by the santri). Not seen from educational background, for example, majoring in economics or others. Based on observations, the person in charge of Mini Bank operations is alumni, and students are not majoring in economics. This is confirmed by the results of the documentation of the last educational level of service students.

### 2. Duties and powers

Servant students carry out the mandate given and must not exceed their authority. One employee must be able to perform several tasks at once. Based on the observation, one officer sometimes has to carry out double duties, namely as a teller and data input.

### 3. Employee relations aspects

Highly maintain the relationship between employees, where they remind each other and interact with affection. If one of us needs help, we are ready to replace his duties at Mini Bank in inputting data when he has other needs. Based on the observation that one of the people in charge at Mini Bank is studying, another employee will voluntarily replace him if he goes to college.

## Directing (leadership)

### 1. Directing troubleshooting function (solution provider)

Water is a vital human need, so the water sold must be clean, both in packaging and water. If the goods sold are unsuitable, we do wrong to consumers. Based on the observation that the cleanliness of the gallon to be filled is essential, it is rewashed by hand after being washed by a machine.

### 2. Social function (facilitator)

To maintain interaction with members, if there is an opportunity to control the processes in business units directly. Still,

maintain good communication and discussion if there is time. Based on observations, the coordinator of the economic field usually spends more time in the gazebo to eliminate the hierarchical mindset so that the atmosphere of family and intimacy is felt.

### **Supervision**

#### **1. Individual devotion**

Every reprimand given is intended to strengthen one's piety. This means they are nurtured to become a good person and stay on the path of truth. Allah likes people who are professional in their work. Based on the results of observations, when the coordinator reprimanded, it was accompanied by a hadith or argument.

#### **2. Member Control**

The economic coordinator controls unscheduled. This requires control from fellow members if there are errors or problems to practice independence. Based on observations, that control is done mainly by fellow Mini Bank employees or fellow service students.

#### **3. Application (supremacy) of the rules**

They were taking profits or remuneration on loans whose infaq must be based on sincerity. So the employee may not determine the amount of infaq. Based on the observation, no form of infaq was determined from the start. This is confirmed by the results of the documentation on the customer loan form.

## **DISCUSSION**

Sharia management is the art of managing all the resources owned by the sharia method listed in the holy book or taught by the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The concept of sharia is taken from the law of the Koran as the basis for managing management elements to reach the intended target; what distinguishes sharia management from general management is the divine concept in its implementation (Fachri & Kahpi, 2021). Management is necessary for managing the economy in Islamic boarding schools, seeing from the number of traditional Islamic boarding schools suspended due to the inability to maintain the needs of students and the residents of the cottage. In management, four elements must be synergized to achieve

the targets: planning, organizing, directing, and supervising.

### **Planning**

Sharia must be a benchmark in all Muslim activities, one of which is planning activities. Planning is selecting a set of activities and deciding what to do, when, how, and by whom. The things that must be planned in a business are human resources, finance, production, and marketing –first, HR management (Yusuf & Mujahidin, 2022). The biggest problem of a company is how to recruit, create, nurture and retain employees with high ability and creativity to create explosive power for the company's progress.

In Islam, professionals are not only seen from their educational background, but other things need to be considered, among others, according to the Department of Business Development, Trade, and Sharia Entrepreneurship, the Central Board of the Sharia Economic Community (2011): (a) Kafa'ah (skills and skills). Skills and skills can be acquired or enhanced through formal and non-formal education, training, and experience. (b) Himmatul 'amal (high work ethic). In addition to the encouragement of worship, a Muslim can also work hard because of the desire to get material and non-material rewards or rewards such as a better salary, career, or economy. Alternatively, they are afraid they will not be able to meet their needs. This is allowed as long as it is still within the corridor of sharia. (c) Amanah (trusted and responsible). This attitude can be strengthened if the individual increases his understanding of Islam and istiqomah in carrying out the Shari'a. The attitude of trust can also be increased by advising each other on goodness and avoiding various deviations that may occur.

This has been attempted by the Islamic boarding school Nurul Harmain (NW) Narmada, where those who are used as employees are used as the executor of the Islamic boarding school's business management involving teachers and alums of the service. There are several reasons why the person in charge of Nurul Haramain's business prefers teachers and alumni as stakeholders of the cottage business

(stakeholders) compared to others, namely (1) to cultivate the soul and provide entrepreneurial knowledge, (2) to pay attention to the welfare of teachers' lives, (3) an effort mutualism symbiosis with Islamic boarding schools, and (4) high trust in teachers and alumni compared to other people.

The most crucial point is the level of trust because their involvement in the management of the cottage business is a duty and responsibility, not a job or a livelihood. According to Huobi, this mindset is very influential in business management. When they see their involvement as a duty from the cottage and must be accounted for, what do they think about our efforts to carry out these tasks properly and maximally so that they can bring blessings to their lives? Meanwhile, if this is seen as a job, then what emerges from their minds is precisely what and how much I will get, which reflects my sincerity. That way, if it turns out that their expectations do not match, it could affect their performance, and they may just leave the business.

They are not recruited based on educational background. Based on the documentation results, their work is not per their educational background – second financial planning. The financial sector is related to the flow of money and underlying transactions. The main problem is determining the source of funds and expenditure allocation. In the Mini Bank business unit, capital is obtained from savings funds for students, business units, teaching staff, and other cottage residents. This savings fund indirectly has a wadiah yad adh dhamanah contract. Students, teaching staff, and saving business units give Mini Bank the power to manage customer deposits freely, and customers can take money whenever needed and give it in full. The value adopted is a system of kindness and obedience to the leader, in this case, the policy of the coordinator of the economic field who instructs the use of the money that has been deposited and rolled out in the form of loans so that it is efficient. The third is operational/production planning.

The purpose of production, according to Qardhawi, is firstly to meet the needs of each individual and, secondly, to realize the

independence of the people. In the service sector, Mini Bank provides interest-free credit services and guarantees. When someone wants to borrow money, the infaq given is not determined by the bank. When giving credit (motorcycle), the system used is murabbahah. The bank buys goods in the form of motorbikes and sets a rental price per day of (IDR) 3000. If someone wants to pay off credit items quickly, then the rent for the year is not calculated. The price of the motorbike given is the price of the motorbike from the dealer, not based on the price of the brochure. This is justified according to Jamila & Alhabshi, (2019), who said, "if someone shows an item to someone and says "buy this item (like) for me and I will give you a profit" and then that person buys it, then the sale and purchase is legal." Fourth is marketing planning. Marketing is an activity of planning, implementing, and monitoring programs designed to generate transactions in the target market to meet the needs of individuals or groups based on the principle of mutual benefit through the use of products, prices, promotions, and distribution. Mini Bank, the services offered are services that do not contain elements of usury.

This is based on ethics in the marketing mix, according to Sugianto et al., (2022), including: (a) Marketing ethics in the context of products, namely halal and suitable products (toyyib). (b) Marketing ethics in the context of price (reasonable prices). (c) Marketing ethics in the context of distribution (consumers get constant and fast service). (d) Marketing ethics in the context of promotion (fact information supported by honesty).

### Organizing

Organizing means combining existing resources within the organization in the form of human resources or other resources towards achieving a goal. This is implied in QS As-Shaff verse 4: Verily Allah loves those who fight in His cause in orderly rows as if they were like a solidly arranged building. The things that need to be considered in an organization are first the structural aspect. In this aspect, it must be avoided to place human resources in structures not by their kafa'ah or work contracts because they will cause

damage and conflict with the necessity of conformity between contract and work.

The contract is made between the santri and the coordinator of the economic field when they decide to serve at the boarding school. The purpose of the service is for them to be assigned to existing business units. Its purpose is to provide education and experience. The second is the aspect of duty and authority. Clarity of duties and authorities of each field given to implementing HR based on their abilities and abilities and must be following the work contract. The authority of service students is only operational, and all decisions are in the hands of the economic coordinator. They have a complete task to carry out all work in the business unit.

Mini Bank must be able to input data into a computer and record it manually. The third is the aspect of employee relations, the establishment of organizational culture in which every interaction between human resources is a muamalah relationship that will always lead to Amar ma'ruf and nahi munkar. Suppose it is analyzed from the purpose of being able to serve a santri to do all forms of work related to the business unit assigned to him. In that case, his partner could be assigned to other boarding activities. So that they are ready to carry out the tasks that exist without their partners, the thing that stands out is tolerance and sincerity because back to the original purpose of service is for education and experience. Because in general, the existing pesantren economic activities apply the two principles according to Winarsih et al., (2019) as follows: (a) Implementation of business unit activities based on learning by doing. In managing the business unit, all staff learns to manage with direct practice in the field. (b) Implementation of the principle of a self-drying system. The management of the business unit is based on the desire of the cottage to meet the needs of existing students and maximize profits so that the economy's circulation rotates for the benefit of the cottage.

### **Directing (leadership)**

The implementation of sharia in the directive function can be implemented in carrying out two main functions of leadership,

namely the problem-solving function (solution provider). This function is also directed to provide spiritual motivation to the organization's HR. and the social function (facilitator), which is related to the interaction between community members in maintaining the atmosphere of team togetherness to remain as a team (together everyone achieves more). This atmosphere can be summarized in a three in one formula, namely the togetherness of all members in a unified frame of ideas, feeling, and the rules of play (Arifin, 2022). Interactions must always be in the corridor of Amar ma'ruf nahi munkar.

In the problem-solving function, the coordinator of the economic field provides technical instructions for implementing a business unit. For example, Mini Banks may not take usury. In the social function, to maintain interaction with members, if there is an opportunity to directly control the processes that occur in business units to create emotional closeness, discuss if there is free time. Another thing that impacts the closeness between members is that almost all the people in charge of the business unit and the coordinator of the economic sector live in the same environment. The intensity of the encounter is high, and the emotional bond becomes strong.

### **Supervision**

Positive Economic Principles, supervision of implementing economic activities is based on external supervision in the form of laws. Supervision in this system is very limited in nature, and the law only covers its scope. In Islamic economics, faith in Allah and Yaumul reckoning in the hereafter is also implanted in this supervision. The first is individual obedience. Supervision is a conscious and systematic effort to ensure better that all operational actions taken within the organization are indeed by the predetermined plan, so if there are deviations, it is only natural that an evaluation or reprimand is carried out. This is one of the efforts to improve individuals and return to the path of truth because humans are where people make mistakes and forget, so we should repent.

The second is member control. An organization's sustainability process will



always get an escort from HR to follow the goals to be achieved. The economic coordinator controls unscheduled. Therefore, Servant Santri is required to be independent by controlling each other. By living in the same environment and even in the same room, this has become a routine that is carried out, namely reminding each other of the picket schedule in the business unit that is responsible for him.

The third is the application of the rules. The organization is enforced with clear and transparent implementation rules that do not conflict with sharia. The vital thing is regarding the operational implementation of a business unit. Mini Banks may not apply an interesting system or determine the amount of infaq given.

### CONCLUSION

The management of the economic business unit at the Nurul Haramain Islamic Boarding School NW Narmada can be said to be sharia, and this can be seen from HR planning not seen from the educational background but good spiritual motivation, trustworthiness, and responsibility. HR is also included in the training. A with yad adh dhamanah contract obtains the capital, and a murabbahah contract allocates the funds. There is a 2.5% social fund, the economic coordinator can plan the implementation techniques of the business unit following the vision of the Nurul Haramain Islamic Boarding School, and the supervision is carried out verbally and in writing (reports).

The person in charge of the business of the Nurul Haramain Islamic boarding school is expected to hold pieces of training or comparative studies with external business units that have advanced and developed for business unit managers to improve their performance and quality, considering that the managers are teachers and alumni of the Nurul Haramain Islamic boarding school service alumni, who may not have sufficient knowledge and experience in terms of entrepreneurship.

The business secretary of the Nurul Haramain Islamic boarding school is expected to continuously record and record the business management process of the Nurul Haramain

Islamic boarding school to be used as documentation and a reference for other educational institutions or Islamic boarding schools that have the initiative to run entrepreneurship.

The business coordinator of the Nurul Haramain Islamic boarding school is expected to expand further the network of business partners, not only with banks or entrepreneurial institutions but also with Islamic boarding schools inside and outside the region, to allow the jargon or expectations of the leaders of the Nurul Haramain Islamic boarding school to build "Haramain for the world".

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