



Economic Empowerment of Pesantren through BUMP Program (Pesantren Owned Enterprises) (Study at Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang)

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the economic empowerment of pesantren through bump program at Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang. This paper is motivated by the role of boarding schools that are expected to be dynamicators and catalysts for the empowerment of human resources, drivers of development in all fields, especially in the economic field. BUMP is a business entity that is structurally under the auspices of Pesantren Fathul Ulum and has a position equivalent to other institutions of Pesantren Fathul Ulum. BUMP is managed by students who have been educated in accordance with their respective fields and assisted by the community as fast as. The authors of this study aimed to find out how the application and relevance of bump program is applied as a boarding school empowerment located in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang. The method of writing used in this writing is to use descriptive qualitative by using field research. The types of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data taken from related sources. The discussion shows that the economic empowerment of pesantren through bump program implemented in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang has been running well but it will be more relevant if the organizational structure can be improved so that it will run more effectively.

Keywords : Empowerment; Economist; Pesantren; BUMP.

INTRODUCTION

Pondok Pesantren educational institution is an institution that was once still focused on religious learning. Today the role of boarding school continues to experience developments that are expected to contribute to various aspects of education and society. Pondok pesantren is a typical Indonesian education that grows and develops in the midst of society and has been tested for its independence since its establishment until now (Zaiufal, Moh, 2020).

As a religious institution engaged in education, pondok pesantren has a role in developing and spreading Islamic religious science and making pesantren huts have a function as religious thinkers. Pondok pesantren also has a function as an institution that prints human resources, and as an institution that has the power to conquer empowerment to the community. Lugina, 2017 said that the establishment of a pesantren in a region makes the pesantren has a strategic role that can make the region more developed. Pesantren has played many strategic roles including covered in the fields of economy, education, social society and politics (Fathoni, Muhammad Anwar, Nur Rohim, 2019).

From the role of strategies that can be developed pesantren, created a dynamic that is interesting in relation to economic, educational, political, and social relations of society (Elinda & Ashlihah, 2021). It is found that the wider the influence of the power of the pesantren, the better the culture and traditions that are born and developed. From this we get that pesantren as a bridge that is expected to be a dynamator and catalyst for human resource empowerment, a driver of development in all fields, including in the economic field.

On the basis of this information, it is required that a pesantren again act as the main point in driving

with its independence. Accompanied by good pesantren mechanisms and state-of-the-day in order to create harmony between educational development and economic development. Because boarding schools will have progress and increasingly exist with a strong economy in it. Taken from the Ministry of Home Affairs PDPP (Pondok Pesantren Database) in 2021, there were 27,722 (twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-two) pesantren with a total of 4,175,555 (four million one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and fifty-five) throughout Indonesia (Kemenag, 2021). Mebb evidence that boarding schools have a unique element that can produce great economic value when run with perfectional.

A. Halim and M. Choirul Arif (2005) in their book entitled *Pesantren Management* said that, pesantren will lead to three main functions in emban, namely: 1). Center op Excellence, 2). Humam Resource, and 3). Agent of Development, and understood pesantren is also involved in the process of social change (Tirta, 2017).

With the involvement of functions, roles and changes above, pesantren holds the key between pesantren and society to form the existence and presence of pesantren in the change and empowerment of the community is getting stronger, although it must be admitted not all the great potential that boarding schools have related to the contribution of boarding schools in solving the economic problems of the people. The movement of the boarding school is needed related to the mechanism and strategy of the boarding school, so that pesantren can contribute to solving the economic problems of the people in their 20s and prospering the boarding school itself in particular (Pramiswari art al, 2021).

At Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang has implemented economic empowerment activities in the environment with productive business units. Empowerment is a continuous process to improve people's ability and independence to improve their standard of living, these efforts can only be done by awakening their existence to improve life above their own lives. The basic assumption used is that basically every human being has the potential and power, to develop themselves for the better (January, 2018). The efforts implemented by pondok pesantren in this empowerment through the BUMP (Pesantren Owned Enterprises) program. BUMP (Pesantren Owned Enterprises) Fathul Ulum is a business entity that is structurally under the auspices of Fathul Ulum Pesantren and its position is equivalent to other Fathul Ulum Pesantren institutions, which have been legalized in 1999/2000 and managed by students who have been educated in accordance with their respective fields (BUMP Kediri, 2001). BUMP is the lifeblood of fathul Ulum pesantren economy, which is engaged in business as well as contributing to the existence and development of Fathul Ulum pesantren with financial field (BUMP Kediri, 2001).

Research on empowerment has also been researched by Tiara Rahayu Ningsih, in his research entitled "Economic Empowerment of Pesantren Through Local Resource Development (Study on Pondok Pesantren Daarut Tauhid)" this research aims to find out the institutional form of pesantren and its impact on the existence of the pesantren and know the pesantren economic system that is appropriate and relevant to be applied in maintaining the existence of pesantren. The methods used are literary and field methods with qualitative study approaches. The results stated that pesantren as a "cultural institution" born on the initiative and initiative (figures) of society and is autonomous, from the beginning of its establishment is a potential strategy that exists in the midst of people's lives. Although many pesantren that position themselves (only) as educational and religious institutions, but until now some pesantren have tried to reposition in addressing various social problems of society, such as economic, social and political (Rahmatika, 2017). The equation with this study is to discuss the economic empowerment of pesantren. The difference between this research and the current research is the location of the research. The research is now located in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang while for this research is at the location of Pondok Pesantren Darut Tauhid Bandung.

Dwi Pratiwi, Bambang Supriono, and Iman Hanafi's research entitled "Community Empowerment in the Field of Economic Business (Study at the Mojokerto City Community Empowerment Agency)". This research aims to find out the empowerment of the people of Mojokerto City, namely with programs that have been implemented in the field of economic business, especially in the sub-field of economic development assistance from the community. The methods used in this study use deskridtive methods with qualitative approaches. The results of this research show that the programs that have been implemented by the Mojokerto Community Empowerment Office, especially in the economic field, include individual assistance and association assistance. The program has enhanced its economic capabilities, especially in productivity and per capita income. The similarity of this research with the one being studied is equally researching about economic empowerment. The difference between this study and the research being studied is the purpose of penelitaan. This research focuses on economic

empowerment in the general public, while in the research being studied researches on economic empowerment in pesantren. The research place studied is also different, in this study is located in the community of Mojokerto City, while in this study is located at Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang.

With the empowerment that has been applied to the boarding school, researchers aim to find out the analysis of the application carried out on BUMP Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang and to find out the right and relevant economic system to run in pesantren huts.

METHOD

This type of approach in research is qualitatively descriptive with field research. Descriptive qualitative approach method is a method of processing data by analyzing factors related to the research object with a more in-depth presentation of data to the research object. An important idea of field research is that research goes to the 'field' to make observations about a phenomenon under a natural state or 'in situ' (Moleong, 2017). In this case, this research directly plunged into the field related to the economic empowerment of pesantren.

The type of data used in this study is primary data and secondary data, the primary data source obtained from this study is the result of direct interviews from parties studied, namely bump related parties at Fathul Ulum Jombang Boarding School. So, it is expected to get detailed and in-depth information about this research. While the secondary data in this study is data obtained from records, books, reports, previous research and other sources related to research in this case related to economic empowerment.

The analysis of data in this study was conducted in a separate manner, starting from a review of all data collected from interview results and supporting data. Then make data reduction with selective processing and preparation that is in accordance with the purpose of the research. The data is then interpreted by bringing up descriptions that can later answer the problem of economic empowerment of pesantren through the BUMP (Pesantren Owned Enterprises) program at Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang. To present conclusions is to use deductive analysis, where things that are general to a special conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

BUMP Implementation

Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang is a boarding school located at Jl. Nurul Anwar Gerdulaut Mosque, RT.002/RW.007, Sanan, Puton, Kec. Diwek, Jombang Regency, East Java. Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang was established and legalized in 2006 consisting of +/- 250 santri. In Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang there is a financial business developed by the cottage through the BUMP (Pesantren Owned Enterprises) program. There are various business units under the auspices of BUMP in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang, including agricultural units, fisheries units, livestock units, and javabooth units. Where these units are business units that are very potentially developed in the community environment.

The purpose of the establishment of BUMP in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang is to form a boarding school with a strong economic system and form quality human resources and answer public doubts about pesantren salaf who consider that pesantren salaf has a lack of work experience and lack of skills that it has and lack of general knowledge.

BUMP in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang is managed by Fathul Ulum santri-santri who is included in the Pesantrenpreneur Institution where the institution is a forum for students who concentrate on entrepreneurship (santripreneur) assisted by the local community. Santri-santri who are included in the Pesantrenpreneur Institution (santripreneur) has a difference of activities with santri-santri who concentrate on the yellow book, tahfidz Qur'an, and formal education at the level of MA & MTs. For santripreneurs they will do their activities as entrepreneurship after dawn to evening, so they focus on their duties as an entrepreneurship.

A clearer description of bump units in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang that has been carried out until now is explained in table 1.

Table 1. Business Units in BUMP

No.	Name Unit BUMP	Information
1	Agriculture	BUMP Farm Unit was established in 2015. There are +/- 10 hectares of land processed by boarding schools used for agriculture, spread in pondok, gudo, keras, maron, tebuireng, pare, jember etc. Agricultural products in the form of rice, various vegetables, and the superior products of cavendish bananas. Marketing of agricultural products is sent to Malang. Agriculture is processed using organic fertilizer that is self-processed from livestock manure. Turnover obtained from agricultural products is +/- 65,000,000/month. The manager of the farm is Santripruneur and involves the local community.
2	Fishing	BUMP Fisheries unit was established in 2018. There are 30 fish ponds containing Gurame, Patin and Catfish. The care of the fish is harvested from the nursery and harvested when it is grown. Catfish have the fastest harvest period of the others, which is once every 3 months and once every 7 months for Patin and Gurame fish. Marketing of these fish is sent to Jombang City and also Malang City. For turnover obtained from fisheries reaches +/- 20,000,000/month.
3	Farm	BUMP Farm unit was established since 2017. There are 12 cows, 30 goats, and 500 laying ducks raised in BUMP in Fathul ulum Boarding School. Cows and Goats are developed so that they cannot be directly obtained benefits. The food of cows and goats on this BUMP has a special concoction so that cows and goats are healthy and fat. As for laying ducks can be harvested every day. Turnover obtained from Cows and Goats is about 300,000,000 /year. As for laying ducks about 5,100,000 / month.
4	Javabooth	Javabooth will be established in 2020. It is a portable booth manufacturing service with 120 models and three kinds of materials according to order, namely aluminum, iron, and wood. Javabooth's marketing is through dor to dor offerings, and through shopee's ecommerce app. More than 1500 booths have been sold throughout Indonesia. The turnover obtained from the concentration of this portable booth reaches 200,000,000 / month. The workers of this portable booth are Santripruenur and the young people of the local community.

Source: Kyai Habibul Amin, Turmudzi, Shaifullah Mahud Ramadan, Bp. Bagus. Mahfudz (primary data). 2021. Primary Data. BUMP

BUMP Program Implementation Mechanism

The implementation mechanism used in the BUMP program uses a revenue sharing system between landowners (boarding schools), financiers (investors), managers (santripreneurs) and local communities), and social funds (orphan compensation). The profit sharing system applied to Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang is in accordance with the theory put forward by AL-Qardhawi (2001) which states that profit sharing is where both parties will share profits in accordance with an agreed agreement where profit sharing requires the cooperation of capital owners with work / efforts for mutual benefit of both parties, as well as for the community (Novita et al., 2017). The cooperation has a consequence in a risk, either profit or loss. The division of the revenue sharing system is contained in table 2.

Table 2. Revenue Sharing System Sharing

No.	Bump name	Share Results
1.	Boarding School	25%
2.	Financiers	30%
3.	Manager	35%
4.	Social	10%

Source: Kyai Habibul Amin. 2021. Primary Data. BUMP

From table 2. The profit sharing system applied to Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang through the BUMP program has been established by the boarding school, so that neither the financier nor the manager can change the amount of the share of proceeds.

The organizational system implemented in BUMP still uses a simple method, namely the person in charge of each field. This happens due to the lack of human resources that enter bump, because it is Fathul Ulum Jombang boarding school that has not been established for a long time. This is unfortunate because the maturity of an organization is very important to achieve a goal. According to Beach 1980 and Champoux 2003 said that organization is a system, has a structure and planning that is done with full

awareness, in which there are people who work and relate to each other in one way that is initiated, cooperative, and the impulses to achieve the established (Budiono, 2018). With a clearer organizational structure BUMP will be more advanced because it has a job description and clearer planning. So that the members will be more steeped in their respective roles in their fields.

Supporting Factors and Constraints in BUMP

In its implementation, BUMP has supporting factors and constraint factors that can form solutions in its implementation so as to form a more systemized and more advanced BUMP. There are a number of supporting factors, constraints and solutions can be described through table 3.

Table 3. Supporting Factors and Constraints in BUMP

Unit Name	Supporting Factors	Constraint Factor	Solution
Agriculture	Supporting factors of bump agricultural units are the large amount of land that can be processed, have a clear market share, and management in sustainable agriculture with livestock as organic fertilizer in agriculture.	The obstacle that can be from the implementation of BUMP agricultural units is the time used in cultivating land, because the perpetrator is a santripreneur that cannot fully manage in agriculture.	Include local residents as the manager so that they can open jobs for the local community.
Fishing	The supporting factor of bump fishery unit is that fish cultivated in BUMP are fish that are relatively easy to breed and have the potential to be bred.	BUMP fisheries unit has not experienced significant obstacles, in the sense that the fishery unit has not had a fatal problem in its implementation.	Expand the management land in fisheries units so as to obtain more results and is expected to include local communities in their implementation.
Farm	Supporting factors of bump farm units are the availability of places, the availability of feed directly processed by agricultural units, and cows and goats that can be used as long-term investments for BUMP income.	The obstacle that can be from the implementation of BUMP farm units is the lack of human resources that manage it. So it takes more santri-santri who participate in managing it.	Merkrut more santri to manage BUMP and include the local community.
Javabooth	The supporting factor of bump javabooth unit is that marketing can be done online through ecommerce, so that the marketing is more maximal.	The obstacles that can be from the implementation of bump javabooth units are material constraints and supplier constraints, often occur out of material and do not have a fixed supplier.	In material constraints can be overcome by finding a new material place to the outside of the city, while in constraints suppliers try to find partners who want to become permanent suppliers so that it is more effective.

From table 3 explained below we get that with the supporting factors and constraint factors carried out on BUMP Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang can form a speed that can strengthen bump running. Based on the reality analysis on BUMP Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang, it was found that the BUMP program that has been running in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang has been going well because it can provide progress for boarding schools, especially in the economic field, create quality human resources, and empower the local community. The system used in BUMP is quite relevant to be applied, but it would be better if the form of organizational structure applied more clearly so that it is more maximal in its implementation.

CONCLUSION

Pondok Pesantren has a very important strategic role, namely as an educational institution that can form character and behavior in religion, moral and spiritual, both in education in science and social education and economics. As is the case in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang which implements BUMP (Pesantren Owned Enterprise). In BUMP there are business units that are run, namely agricultural units, fisheries units, livestock units, and javabooth units. BUMP in Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang is managed by Fathul Ulum santri-santri who is included in the Pesantrenpreneur Institution

which is a santri that concentrates on entrepreneurship (santripreneur) assisted by the local community. The mechanism used in the implementation of BUMP is to use a revenue sharing system between landowners (pondok pesantren) 25%, financiers 30% (investors), managers (santripreneur) 35%, and social funds 10%.

The application carried out by BUMP on Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang has been going well because from the implementation that has been running can increase the economic independence of pesantren huts, create quality human resources, and empower the local community. Bump program run at Pondok Pesantren Fathul Ulum Jombang is quite relevant applied to boarding school because it can provide progress for boarding school as far as applied even though the cottage is fairly cottage that has not been long standing. However, it would be better if the organizational structure in the implementation of BUMP is strengthened and more detailed, so that the results of the BUMP run more optimally.

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