



The Influence of Entrepreneurship Character Building and Leadership Spirit on The Economic Independence of Santri

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Abstract: The issue of students' limited economic independence within Islamic boarding schools has become a pressing challenge in developing self-reliance and preparing them for future livelihoods. Many students still rely heavily on external support, indicating the need for internal factors such as entrepreneurship character building and leadership spirit to be strengthened. This study aims to examine the influence of entrepreneurship character formation on students' economic independence, the effect of leadership spirit on economic independence, and the combined impact of both factors in enhancing students' economic resilience. This research employed a quantitative approach with simple random probability sampling. The population consisted of 472 students from three boarding schools—Al Jazary, Darussalam, and Mafatih Purwakarta—with a final sample of 83 respondents. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed through multiple linear regression using the Smart-PLS application. The findings revealed that both entrepreneurship character building and leadership spirit have a positive and significant influence on students' economic independence, as indicated by P values below 0.05 (entrepreneurship character: 0.031; leadership spirit: 0.000). Furthermore, the R Square value of 0.742 with an adjusted R Square of 0.703 demonstrates that these variables jointly explain 70.3% of the variance in economic independence, signifying a strong effect. The F Square results further indicate that both entrepreneurship and leadership exert a medium effect size. This study contributes to the discourse on education and economic empowerment by highlighting how cultivating entrepreneurial character and leadership qualities within Islamic boarding schools can substantially enhance students' economic independence.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Character, Leadership Spirit, Economic Independence

Abstrak: Masalah rendahnya kemandirian ekonomi santri di pesantren menjadi tantangan yang mendesak dalam upaya menumbuhkan kemandirian dan mempersiapkan mereka menghadapi kehidupan di masa depan. Banyak santri masih bergantung pada dukungan eksternal, sehingga diperlukan penguatan faktor internal seperti pembentukan karakter kewirausahaan dan semangat kepemimpinan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh pembentukan karakter kewirausahaan terhadap kemandirian ekonomi santri, pengaruh semangat kepemimpinan terhadap kemandirian ekonomi, serta pengaruh keduanya secara simultan dalam meningkatkan ketahanan ekonomi santri. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik simple random probability sampling. Populasi penelitian terdiri dari 472 santri di tiga pesantren—Al Jazary, Darussalam, dan Mafatih Purwakarta—dengan jumlah sampel akhir sebanyak 83 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis menggunakan regresi linier berganda dengan aplikasi Smart-PLS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembentukan karakter kewirausahaan dan semangat kepemimpinan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kemandirian ekonomi santri, yang ditunjukkan dengan nilai P di bawah 0,05 (karakter kewirausahaan: 0,031; semangat kepemimpinan: 0,000). Selain itu, nilai R Square sebesar 0,742 dengan adjusted R Square sebesar 0,703 menunjukkan bahwa kedua variabel tersebut secara bersama-sama menjelaskan 70,3% variasi kemandirian ekonomi, yang berarti pengaruhnya kuat. Hasil F Square juga mengindikasikan bahwa pembentukan karakter kewirausahaan dan semangat kepemimpinan memberikan efek sedang. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada kajian pendidikan dan pemberdayaan ekonomi dengan menegaskan bahwa penanaman karakter kewirausahaan dan semangat kepemimpinan di lingkungan pesantren dapat meningkatkan kemandirian ekonomi santri secara signifikan..

Kata kunci: Karakter Kewirausahaan, Semangat Kepemimpinan, Kemandirian Ekonomi.

Introduction

Data on the economic prospects of pesantren in Indonesia was released by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in 2019. According to the data, 9008 pesantren-about 32% of the 27,722 pesantren in Indonesia-have the potential to establish businesses. (Maya Silvana & Lubis, 2021). Pesantren is an Islamic educational institution where students are educated to study, understand, explore, and live the teachings of Islam through a dormitory system. (Andiyan & Fauziah, 2021) Pesantren consists of three pillars or potential, namely kiai - scholars, students and education as a magnet that has the potential to become an economic source for the existence and development of the pesantren. (Sa'ida et al., 2022) Currently, there are several pesantren in Indonesia that have begun to implement the pesantren Preneur program. (Masruroh & Zahirah, 2019)

The process of building, organizing, and managing a new business to make it successful is known as entrepreneurship (Utomo et al., 2019) The development of entrepreneurial personalities in children begins in the family and in boarding schools (Asafri et al., 2021) In addition, entrepreneurship is the process of developing new ideas and taking risks to generate additional value (Alfiah, 2022). Every successful entrepreneur has four main elements, namely: 1) Ability (related to IQ and skill) 2) Courage (relationship with emotional and mental quotient) 3) determination (relationship with self-motivation) 4) Creativity that requires inspiration as a forerunner of ideas to find opportunities based on intuition (relationship with experience). (Zulfickar et al., 2013)

In addition to the formation of entrepreneurship character, students must also have a leadership spirit (Muslimah, 2022) mempengaruhi dan memberi contoh yang baik kepada pengurus organisasi dan anggota adalah proses kepemimpinan santri (Kholik & Suharyati, 2017) A santri entrepreneur believes that leadership is as important an asset as innovation and creativity. Purwakarta Regency is called the city of santri because there are 200 Islamic boarding schools operating there (Jabar, 2021) Researchers took samples from three boarding schools in Purwakarta Regency because they implemented pesantrenpreneur: Al Jazary boarding school, Darussalam boarding school, and Mafatih boarding school, based on data that in Purwakarta which has implemented pesantrenpreneur not much so it is necessary to research in order to provide information on the importance of economic independence in boarding schools.

The results of the researcher's initial observation, each ponpes each established a productive economic business unit (UEP). This UEP aims to address economic shortages, economic independence, and entrepreneurship education for santri. These fields include agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, cooperatives, and shops or minimarkets that are mostly managed by teachers, santri, and people in the ponpes environment. Starting with the pesantrenpreneur-based economic business unit model, this will be studied thoroughly. We will see how much influence the formation of entrepreneurship

character and leadership spirit has on the economic independence of the three ponpes.

This research adds insight into the field of Islamic economics, especially in the development of entrepreneurial character and leadership spirit among santri. This research can enrich the literature related to independent economic education in the pesantren environment, and provide a new perspective in assessing the effectiveness of education based on entrepreneurial character and leadership for economic independence. This research provides information for pesantren managers regarding the importance of entrepreneurship and leadership character building for santri. The results can be used as a guide to design education and training programs that are more oriented towards developing economic independence. Pesantren can implement special strategies in the curriculum or extracurricular activities that support the development of these characters, so that santri have adequate skills when they enter the community.

This research focuses on the formation of entrepreneurship character and leadership spirit in santri. Therefore, this study aims to support the economic independence of pesantren through various innovations in Purwakarta, which is known as the city of santri. Although many studies have been conducted on entrepreneurship, not many have specifically studied how the formation of entrepreneurial character and leadership spirit affect the economic independence of santri in Islamic boarding schools:

(Mahfudzoh et al., 2023), studied how Islamic boarding schools help foster the spirit of business at Darul Muslim Pesantren in Tulung Balak, East Lampung. The results showed that the process of fostering the entrepreneurial spirit of the santri has not been well implemented because there is no learning approach or entrepreneurial practice that is effectively received by the santri. A similar focus of study was also conducted by (Syarifudin et al., 2023) on the role of boarding school management in building the character of entrepreneurial independence of students at Salafiyah Baitul Kirom Islamic Boarding School in South Lampung.

The results showed that, at the Salafiyah Baitul Kirom Islamic boarding school, efforts to build the character of entrepreneurial independence of students were carried out through high-quality activities that could improve life skills. Meanwhile (Mubarok, 2018) Research on Entrepreneur Education in Increasing the Independence of Santri at Al-Hidayah Ii Sukorejo Pasuruan Islamic Boarding School found that the purpose of entrepreneur education at Al-Hidayah II Islamic boarding school is for students to become more independent, creative, and innovative. By following the times, santri must be taught life skills so that they can live independently and not depend on others, in addition, santri must have the ability to think critically and entrepreneurship. Then (Nainggolan & Harny, 2020) According to the research he conducted on the Effect of Entrepreneurship Education and Social Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest (Study at Ciputra University), the entrepreneurial interest of 7th semester IBM (International Business Management) students is strongly influenced by the social environment and entrepreneurship education. As a result, Ciputra University should prioritize the involvement of family roles and friend support to encourage students to become entrepreneurs.

As mentioned above, previous research has several differences with the research that researchers will conduct, especially in terms of point of view, research location, methodology, and research results. The results showed that no research has conducted research on the effect of the formation of entrepreneurship character and the leadership spirit of santri on the economic independence of santri. This then makes this research different and guarantees unique results.

The process of establishing, building, organizing, and managing a new business to make it successful is known as entrepreneurship (Utomo et al., 2019). There are 6 indicators of Entrepreneurship character building in the book Anshori et al (Muslim Ashori, Ahmad Riyad Firdaus, 2023) 1) confident and optimistic; 2) task and result oriented; 3) dare to take risks and like challenges; 4)

have a leadership spirit and are open to input and criticism; 5) innovative, creative and flexible; 6) have a vision and perspective for the future.

G. L. Freeman and E.K Taylor (Nurlela & Solahudin, 2016) say that leadership is the ability to make group activities to achieve organizational goals in the most effective way and involve everyone in the group. Hidayati and Farikhah (Hidayati & Farikhah, 2023) also stated that leadership is important for entrepreneurs so that implementation can run smoothly and be well structured.

According to Rusdiana in his book (Rusdiana, 2021), the indicators of the quality of leadership spirit are: 1) full of energy and able to work for a long time; 2) have emotional stability; 3) have knowledge of human relations; 4) high personal motivation; 5) proficient communication with various languages; 6) capable and skilled in teaching and educating; 7) social skills; 8) objective; 9) technical skills or managerial skills.

Improvement, strengthening, and refinement of all economic capabilities and potential to achieve economic independence and financial and spiritual well-being. (Misjaya et al., 2019) Islamic boarding schools have a strategic role in empowering the people's economy. Through pesantren-based economic empowerment, Indonesia can become a prosperous country. (Fathoni & Rohim, 2019)

Rahma et al (Rezka Arina Rahma, Ach. Rasyad, 2021) stated that the indicators of economic independence are: 1) having the initiative for business ventures; 2) the existence of a business or job that is managed economically; 3) self-confidence in carrying out economic activities; 4) independent in overcoming business problems; 5) desire to excel in developing their business; 6) satisfied with the results of their business; 7) confidence to move forward.

Based on a brief description of the problem formulation, explicitly the problems and questions in this study can be written, namely: 1) is there an effect of entrepreneurship character building on the economic independence of students? 2) is there an influence of leadership spirit on the economic independence of students? 3) Is there an interaction effect together on the

formation of entrepreneurship character and leadership spirit on the economic independence of students?

An in-depth study is needed to provide solutions to the problems identified previously with the research objectives being: 1) to examine the extent of the influence of the entrepreneurship character on the economic independence of students; 2) to examine the extent of the influence of the leadership spirit on the economic independence of students; 3) to examine the extent of the influence of the interaction together the formation of entrepreneurship character and leadership spirit on the economic independence of students.

Metode

This type of research uses a case study on the Effect of Entrepreneurship Character Formation and Leadership Spirit on the Economic Independence of Santri Purwakarta City with quantitative methods. Independent variables in this study consist of Entrepreneurship Character Formation (X1) and Leadership Spirit (X2), while the dependent variable consists of Economic Independence (Y).

The location of the research was conducted in 3 boarding schools in Purwakarta, namely Al Jazary boarding school, Darussalam boarding school, and Mafatih boarding school. This research can collect primary data from all people involved in the management of entrepreneur-based boarding schools, including leaders, students, and the community around the boarding school. To collect data, researchers conducted observation as the first step. After that, they interviewed the leader or business coach of the boarding school to find out about the business units used in the boarding school. Furthermore, the researchers made a questionnaire of the research variables to find out how each variable had an impact on the students in the ponpes used as a research site. In addition, secondary data was obtained by looking at literature such as books, journals, articles, websites, and other research results related to the research topic.

Data collection techniques through questionnaires and interviews ponpes. The population of students from 3 boarding schools that were used as the place

of this research was 472 students. The technique used to take the research sample is Random sampling technique using the Slovin formula (Supardi, 2022) obtained the following sample:

$$n = \frac{N}{N.d^2 + 1} = \frac{472}{472(0,1)^2 + 1} = 82,51$$

From the above calculation, a sample of 82.51 or 83 students from 3 ponpes were obtained as the sample of this study.

To analyze the data of this study, the Smart-PLS application was used to conduct multiple regression analysis, also known as multivariate regression. Data validity and reliability tests were conducted before conducting hypothesis testing, which determines whether or not there is an influence between the variables studied.

Result and Discussion

a) Direct Effects

Below shows the direct effect or direct effect of each construct of exogenous variables on endogenous variables:

Tabel Direct Effects

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Leadership Spirit (X2) -> Economic Independence (Y)	0,572	0,654	0,131	5,632	0,000
Entrepreneurship Character (X1) -> Economic Independence (Y)	0,410	0,433	0,144	3,143	0,031

Source: PLS model

In the Path Coefficient Output as shown in the table above is to see the magnitude of the direct effect of each independent variable (exogenous) on the dependent variable (endogenous). The magnitude of the parameter coefficient for the Entrepreneurship Character formation variable on economic independence is 0.410, which means that there is a positive effect of Entrepreneurship Character formation on economic independence. Or it can be interpreted that the more the value of Entrepreneurship Character increases, the more economic independence will also increase. An increase of one unit of Entrepreneurship character formation will increase economic independence by 41.0%. Based on calculations using bootstrap or resampling, where the test results of the estimated coefficient of Entrepreneurship Character on economic independence bootstrap results are 0.433 with a calculated t value of 3.143 then the p value is 0.031 < 0.05 so accept or which means the direct effect of Entrepreneurship Character on economic independence is meaningful or statistically significant. Then, the parameter coefficient for the leadership spirit variable on economic independence is 0.572, which means that there is a positive effect of leadership spirit on economic independence. It can be interpreted that the more the value of leadership spirit increases, the more economic independence will also increase. An increase of one unit of leadership spirit will increase economic independence by 57.2%. Based on calculations using bootstrap or resampling, where the test results of the estimated coefficient of leadership spirit on economic independence bootstrap results are 0.654 with a calculated t value of 5.632, the p value is 0.000 < 0.05 so accept or which means that the direct effect of leadership spirit on economic independence is meaningful or statistically significant.

So, based on the p value of direct effects as in the table above, the direct effect of entrepreneurship character (X1) on economic independence (Y) and leadership spirit (X2) on economic independence (Y) is significant or accept because the p value is smaller than 0.05.

b) *Indirect Effects:*

Indirect or indirect effects are the effects of exogenous variables on endogenous variables through intermediate variables. Because there are no intermediate variables, there is no Indirect or indirect effect in this model.

c) *Total Effects:*

Total effects are the total effects that are the combination or summation of direct and indirect effects. Below shows the total effects:

If explained in table form, it is as follows:

Tabel Total Effects

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Leadership Spirit (X2) -> Economic Independence (Y)	0,572	0,654	0,131	5,632	0,000
Entrepreneurship Character (X1) -> Economic Independence (Y)	0,410	0,433	0,144	3,143	0,031

Source: PLS model

In the Total Effects Output as shown in the table above is to see the magnitude of the total effect which is the sum of direct effects and indirect effects. So, based on the p value of total effects as in the table above, all total effects are significant or accepted because the p value is smaller than 0.05.

d) *Coefficient of Determination: R-Square and Adjusted R-Square*

Output Another test of the model is done by looking at the R-Square value which is a goodness-fit-model test. The coefficient of determination (R2) is a way to assess how much the endogenous construct can be explained by the exogenous construct. The coefficient of determination (R2) is expected to be between 0 and 1. R2 values of 0.75, 0.50, and 0.25 indicate that the model is strong, moderate, and weak. Chin gives the criteria for R2 values of 0.67, 0.33 and 0.19 as strong, moderate, and weak.

Below are the results of the R Square and Adjusted R Square analysis:

Coefficient of Determination Table

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Economic Independence (Y)	0,742	0,703

Source: PLS model

The R Square value of the joint influence on economic independence is 0.742 with an adjusted r square value of 0.703, it can be explained that all exogenous variables simultaneously affect economic independence by 0.703 or 70.3%. Because Adjusted R Square 70.3% > 55%, the influence of these exogenous variables on economic independence is strong.

e) *F Square*

In addition to assessing whether or not there is a significant relationship between variables, a researcher should also assess the magnitude of the influence between variables with Effect Size or f-square. An f2 value of 0.02 is small, 0.15 is medium, and 0.35 is large. Values less than 0.02 can be ignored or considered no effect.

Tabel F Square

	Leadership spirit (X2)	Entrepreneurship Character (X1)	Economic Independence (Y)
Leadership spirit (X2)			0,631
Entrepreneurship Character (X1)			0,153
Economic Independence (Y)			

Source: PLS model

So based on the F Square value table above, the variable effect of entrepreneurship character formation on economic independence and the Leadership Spirit on economic independence includes a medium size effect.

f) *Predictive Relevance or Q Square (Q2)*

Cross-validated redundancy (Q2) or Q-square test is used to assess predictive relevance. A Q2 value > 0.05 indicates that the model has accurate predictive relevance for a particular construct while a Q2 value < 0.05 indicates that the model lacks predictive relevance. Predictive relevance is to assess whether the predictions obtained are relevant or not. The calculation in PLS SEM uses Q Square.

Tabel Cross-validated redundancy (Q²)

	SS O	SS E	Q ² (=1- SSE/SSO)
Leadership spirit (X2)	320,000	320,000	
Entrepreneurship Character (X1)	425,000	425,000	
Economic Independence (Y)	540,000	405,825	0,248

Source: PLS model

So based on the Q Square value above, the prediction of Behavior and Intention by all exogenous latent variables is relevant or accurate because the Q Square value > 0.05.

g) *Model Fit*

In order for the model to meet the model fit criteria, the SMSR value must be less than 0.05. However, based on the explanation from the SMARTPLS website, the limitations or criteria for model fit include:

RMS Theta or Root Mean Square Theta value < 0.102, SRMR or Standardized Root Mean Square value < 0.10 or < 0.08 and NFI value < 0.9.

Tabel Fit Summary dan rms Theta

Fit Summary

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0,152	0,152
d_ULS	5,058	5,058
d_G	3,756	3,756

Chi-Square	542,046	542,046
NFI	0,578	0,578

rms Theta

rms Theta	0,274
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Source: PLS model

Based on the SRMR value of 0.152 which is more than 0.10 so that the model does not fit. Meanwhile, based on the RMS Theta or Root Mean Square Theta value is $0.274 > 0.10$, so it is not fit. And based on the NFI value of $0.578 < 0.9$, the model is fit. So based on the assessment of the three models, one of the models meets the fit model criteria so that it can be concluded that the model fits the data.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Entrepreneurship Character Building on Santri Economic Independence in Purwakarta.

From the entrepreneurship character building variable, there are several indicators, namely self-confidence and optimism, task and result oriented, risk-taking and liking challenges, leadership spirit and open to input and criticism, innovative, creative and flexible, having a vision and perspective for the future. In the indicator of being confident and optimistic, a percentage of 84% was obtained. This means that most respondents agree that being confident and optimistic has a good influence. This shows that students when they have strong confidence and optimism can provide the best independence.

Task- and result-oriented character building indicators reached a percentage of 83%, showing a significant contribution to the development of economic independence. This means that focusing on tasks and results is an important foundation in shaping individuals who are not only responsible in completing their work, but also have a strong will to achieve optimal results. In the indicator of taking risks and liking challenges, a score of 81% was obtained. The indicator of courage in taking risks and liking challenges shows a value of 81%, indicating the important role of this aspect in supporting economic independence. This

value indicates that individuals who dare to take risks tend to have better mental readiness and flexibility in dealing with the uncertainties and opportunities that exist in the economic world.

The indicator of being a leader and open to feedback and criticism reached 84%, reflecting the significant contribution of this trait to economic self-reliance. Leadership helps individuals to make firm decisions, set direction, and motivate themselves and others in achieving the goal of economic self-reliance. This 84% percentage indicates that strong leadership skills encourage individuals to be more confident in managing businesses, running projects or working independently. In addition, openness to feedback and criticism allows individuals to continuously learn and improve. In the context of a dynamic economy, the ability to accept criticism wisely and value feedback is helpful in identifying weaknesses and finding ways to improve productivity or innovation. It also creates an adaptive environment, where individuals are ready to change and evolve according to market needs or economic demands.

Innovative, creative and flexible indicators obtained a score of 80%, indicating the important role of these three aspects in building economic independence. This value indicates that the ability to think creatively, develop new ideas, and adapt to situations and changes is an important foundation for individuals who want to achieve economic independence. Innovative and creative individuals are better able to find unique solutions and capitalize on opportunities, whether in creating new products or services, or in solving complex problems. This is key in overcoming market competition and attracting consumers or clients, which in turn strengthens their economic position. In addition, flexibility supports economic independence by helping individuals to adapt their strategies and approaches in the face of economic change or market uncertainty. Being flexible enables individuals to survive and thrive in uncertain conditions, thereby increasing their personal economic resilience. With a score of 80%, it can be seen that innovation, creativity and flexibility play a major role in

helping individuals pursue economic activities in an independent and highly competitive manner.

The indicator of having a vision and perspective for the future obtained a score of 80%, which confirms the importance of this ability in supporting economic independence. Vision and long-term outlook enable individuals to set clear goals and plan the strategic steps needed to achieve economic stability and growth independently. By having foresight, one can identify promising business opportunities or market trends, as well as plan for future development of relevant skills. This helps them prepare for the challenges and risks on the road to economic independence. This 80% score indicates that vision and a long-term perspective provide a framework for individuals to focus on sustainable and effective efforts in building financial stability. The ability to think ahead also involves careful planning, both for personal development and the management of economic resources. This means that individuals with vision tend to be better equipped to make profitable long-term decisions and are able to plan investments or savings for the future, all of which contribute to solid and sustainable economic independence.

Based on the results of the direct effect, the parameter coefficient for the variable entrepreneurship character formation on economic independence is 0.410, which means that there is a positive effect of entrepreneurship character formation on economic independence. It can be interpreted that the more the value of entrepreneurship character formation increases, the more economic independence will also increase. An increase of one unit of entrepreneurship character formation will increase economic independence by 41.0%. Based on calculations using bootstrap or resampling, where the test results of the estimated coefficient of entrepreneurship character formation on economic independence bootstrap results are 0.433 with a calculated t value of 3.143, the p value is 0.031 < 0.05 so accept or which means that the direct effect of entrepreneurship character formation on economic independence is meaningful or statistically significant.

The Effect of Leadership Spirit on the Economic Independence of Santri in Purwakarta

In the leadership spirit variable, there are several indicators 1) full of energy and able to work for a long time; 2) have emotional stability; 3) have knowledge of human relations; 4) high personal motivation; 5) proficient communication with various languages; 6) capable and skilled teaching and educating; 7) social skills; 8) objective; 9) technical skills or managerial skills. In the indicator of being energetic and able to work for a long time, a score of 84% was obtained, which shows the significant role of this attitude in achieving economic independence. Energy and resilience in work support individuals to remain productive and consistent in achieving economic targets, even in situations that are challenging or require a long time to produce results. Energetic and resilient individuals tend to have strong enthusiasm and motivation in carrying out tasks, so they are able to maintain a steady and achievement-oriented work rhythm. This ability also means that they are ready to deal with high work pressure or demands, which are often part of the process towards economic independence. With a score of 84%, it can be seen that this aspect is very influential on resilience in managing a business or job independently.

The indicator has emotional stability, obtained a score with a value of 83%. This shows the emotional stability of a person's ability to remain calm, focused, and not easily swayed in challenging or stressful situations. In the context of economic independence, emotional stability plays an important role in maintaining resilience and decision-making acumen that has an impact on economic well-being. With a score of 83%, this individual demonstrates a good level of emotional stability, meaning he or she tends to be able to manage economic pressures and face financial challenges calmly and consistently. The indicator of having knowledge of human relationships scored 80%. This shows that knowledge of human relations is an important indicator of leadership, especially in terms of the ability to interact, communicate and understand others well. In the context of economic independence, this ability plays a major role in

building networks, cooperation and professional relationships that can support one's economic stability and growth. With a score of 80%, this individual demonstrates a good understanding of social relationships.

The indicator of high personal motivation obtained a score of 81%. High personal motivation is one of the important indicators in achieving economic independence. This includes an internal drive to achieve goals, tenacity and enthusiasm in the face of challenges. With a score of 81%, this individual demonstrates a strong level of personal motivation, which provides a significant advantage in the quest to achieve and maintain economic independence. The indicator of proficient communication with multiple languages obtained a score of 82%. Proficiency in multilingual communication, with a score of 82%, indicates an excellent ability to interact with diverse groups or individuals in both international and local contexts. In relation to economic independence, these communication skills can provide many advantages and expand opportunities for individuals to achieve financial stability and economic success. With a score of 82% on this indicator, this individual has communication skills that are highly supportive in achieving and maintaining economic independence. Language skills enable individuals to interact more widely with various parties, expand economic opportunities, and strengthen their financial position through the development of international and professional opportunities.

The social skills indicator obtained a score of 80%. Social skills with a score of 80% indicate a person's ability to interact, adapt, and build good relationships with others. For santri, social skills are an important aspect in supporting their economic independence, especially in the context of the social and cultural environment around the pesantren. With a social skills score of 80%, santri have the ability to build effective and empowering relationships in achieving economic independence. This social skill allows them to take advantage of existing opportunities, cooperate with various parties, and develop skills and businesses that can improve their financial well-being. The objective indicator obtained a score of 82%. This shows one's ability to make judgments and

decisions based on clear facts and data, not just based on emotions or personal perceptions. In the context of santri economic independence, the ability to think objectively is very important to make rational and strategic decisions in managing finances and businesses. With an objective score of 82%, these students have the ability to make economic decisions based on facts, data, and careful analysis. This ability is very important for managing businesses, personal finances, and planning steps that will lead them to sustainable economic independence.

The technical or managerial skills indicator obtained a score of 80%. This shows that santri have practical skills in carrying out certain tasks and the ability to manage resources efficiently to achieve certain goals. In the context of economic independence, this skill is very important because it involves the ability to plan, organize, and carry out economic activities in a structured and effective manner. With a score of 80% in technical or managerial skills, these santri have a strong foundation in managing businesses, both in the local context of the pesantren and in developing larger economic opportunities outside the pesantren. These skills not only strengthen their ability to achieve economic independence, but also increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of their businesses.

Based on the results of the direct effect, the parameter coefficient for the leadership spirit variable on economic independence is 0.572, which means that there is a positive effect of leadership spirit on economic independence. It can be interpreted that the more the value of the leadership spirit increases, the more economic independence will also increase. An increase of one unit of leadership spirit will increase economic independence by 57.2%. Based on calculations using bootstrap or resampling, where the test results of the estimated coefficient of leadership spirit on economic independence bootstrap results are 0.654 with a calculated t value of 5.632, the p value is $0.000 < 0.05$ so accept or which means that the direct effect of leadership spirit on economic independence is meaningful or statistically significant.

The Effect of Entrepreneurship Character Building and Leadership Spirit on Santri Economic Independence in Purwakarta

The R Square value of the joint influence on economic independence is 0.742 with an adjusted r square value of 0.703, it can be explained that all exogenous variables simultaneously affect economic independence by 0.703 or 70.3%. Because Adjusted R Square 70.3% > 55%, the influence of these exogenous variables on economic independence is strong.

Based on the Q Square value, the prediction of Behavior and Intention by all exogenous latent variables is relevant or accurate because the Q Square value > 0.05, namely 0.248 > 0.05. Next, based on the SRMR value of 0.152 which is more than 0.10 so that the model is not Fit. Meanwhile, based on the RMS Theta or Root Mean Square Theta value of 0.274 > 0.10, it is not fit. And based on the NFI value of 0.578 < 0.9, the model is fit. So based on the assessment of the three models, one of the models meets the fit model criteria so that it can be concluded that the model fits the data.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

P-Value = 0.031 < 0.05, this indicates that the formation of entrepreneurship character significantly affects the economic independence of santri. In other words, the character of being confident and optimistic, task- and result-oriented, risk-taking and liking challenges, having a leadership spirit and being open to input and criticism, being innovative, creative and flexible, having a vision and perspective for the future, has a strong contribution in supporting santri to achieve economic independence. This character building encourages santri to be more independent, both in running a business and in managing economic resources.

P-Value = 0.000 < 0.05, this shows that leadership spirit also has a significant influence on the economic independence of santri. A strong leadership spirit gives students the ability to lead themselves and others in

achieving economic goals, managing businesses, and overcoming challenges faced. This leadership plays an important role in team management, building supportive social networks, and inspiring others to contribute to economic success.

R-Square = 0.742 and Adjusted R-Square = 0.703, this shows that the exogenous variables of entrepreneurship character building and leadership spirit together affect the economic independence of santri by 70.3%. With an Adjusted R-Square greater than 55%, the influence of these variables can be categorized as a strong influence on economic independence. This means that about 70.3% of the variation in students' economic independence can be explained by the formation of entrepreneurial character and leadership spirit, which indicates a substantial relationship. Based on the F-Square value, both entrepreneurship character formation and leadership spirit have a medium size effect on economic independence. This means that although the effect is quite significant, there are still other factors that also play a role in increasing the economic independence of santri. Overall, the factors of entrepreneurship character building and leadership spirit play a very important role in encouraging the economic independence of santri in Purwakarta. The joint effect of these variables can explain most of the variation in economic independence, with a strong relationship and good predictive relevance. Therefore, the formation of entrepreneurial character and leadership spirit should continue to be a focus in economic development programs in pesantren, in order to increase the economic independence of santri more optimally.

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