

The Spirit of Rasulullah Entrepreneurship Education For Elementary School at Sekolah Alam Bogor

Hepi Andi Bastoni,¹ Didin Saefuddin,² Adian Husaini,³ Abas Mansur Tamam⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Ibn Khaldun Bogor
andibastoni@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the important subjects that are taught at Sekolah Alam Bogor Elementary School is entrepreneurship. This subject is given to students from 1st grade to 6th grade. This particular lesson is considered important to build a sense of independence from an early age. The theory and practice of this lesson are taught to the students. Although generally, the curriculum requires more practice than theory. The researcher tried to record and capture the activities during the learning process on the entrepreneurship subject at Sekolah Alam Bogor Elementary School, to observe, to interview the involved parties, and to collect data, either directly from the source or indirectly. Then, the collected data was analyzed with a literature review referring to Rasulullah's life, especially when he was actively involved in the business world before his prophetic era began. Evidently by referring to the trustworthy old books and the analysis of the latest scholars. Based on the research, it is concluded that the curriculum of entrepreneurship applied at Sekolah Alam Bogor Elementary School is very effective to cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit in the students. Also, the spirit that is cultivated is very much in line with the entrepreneurship spirit of Rasulullah. Even though it still needs some additions and improvements.

Keywords: Education, Entrepreneurship, School Alam Bogor

A. INTRODUCTION

The competition in this globalization era lies in the human resource competitiveness of a country. A country that has rich and vast natural resources is no longer as valuable if it does not possess good human resources and proper knowledge. Just like Indonesia. No matter how rich our nation is, we still can not keep up with other countries, that if we look at their natural resources, which are far below Indonesia.

Economic growth of a country in this era is measured from the growth of “*human development*” not “*physical capital*”. *Human development* suatu negara diukur secara komparatif atas tiga komponen utama dalam rangka mengukur kesejahteraan hidup. Ketiga komponen itu adalah (1) tingkat kesehatan yang diukur dari harapan hidup, (2) tingkat pendidikan yang diukur berdasarkan tingkat melek huruf usia 15 tahun ke atas dan rata-rata kelulusan pendidikan, dan (3) standar hidup yang diukur berdasarkan pendapatan perkapita dalam US dolar. Indonesia saat ini berada pada peringkat 107 dari 177 negara dengan rata-rata tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi 5.5% per tahun, termasuk dalam kategori *Human Resource Development Index* yang rendah. (Human Development Reports (UNDP), 2007/2008).

A country's welfare depends on its productivity in producing goods and services. Productivity is related to human resources, capital, and natural resources. Human resources (HR) capable of high productivity in processing capital and natural resources is a result of quality education. Quality education is education which execution refers to National Education System Law no. 20 of the year 2003 namely to develop the potential of students who believe and fear God The Almighty, are noble in character, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, as well as becoming a democratic and responsible citizen. The implementation of education must also meet the minimum criteria of national education standards which include eight standards, namely (1) standards of the content, (2) standards of the process, (3) standards of graduate competence, (4) standards of education and education personnel, (5) standards of facilities and infrastructure, (6) standards of the management, (7) financing, and (8) education assessment.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that with an education that relies on Law no.20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System; education will be able to produce students who have independent attitudes, who are critical-analytical, creative, innovative, and who dare to take risks.

Quality education is also able to produce human resources who have life skills in the form of self-development to survive, grow, and develop, and have the ability to communicate and relate both individually, in groups, and through systems in facing the challenges of the globalization era. Well, one of the benchmarks for its success can be seen from how many entrepreneurs are produced.

Setting out from this introduction, a problem arises: what is the concept of the Prophet's entrepreneurship education and its implementation in educational institutions, especially at the current elementary school level? There are two sources of data in this research, namely primary sources and secondary sources. For this reason, there are several main books that the team of writers uses as references, especially in studying the figure of the Prophet Muhammad, both the Qur'an and Tafsir, books of hadith, and books of the nabawiyah sirah.

To analyze the verses in al-Qur'an, the team of writers uses several tafsir books; among others: *Tafsir al-Qur'an al-Azhim* by Ibnu Katsir, *Jaamiul Bayan 'A Ta'wil Ayil Qur'an* by al-Imam ath-Thabari, *Tafsir al-Qurthubi* by al-Imam al-Qurthubi, *Tafsir al-Maraghi* by Ahmad Mushthafa al-Maraghi, *Fii Zhilalil Qur'an* by Sayyid Qutbh, and some other books.

To analyze the hadiths about the Prophet Muhammad, the authors refer to the books of a collection of hadiths which are summarized in *kutubus tis'ah: Shahih al-Bukhari, Shahih Muslim, Sunan an-Nasa'i* also known as *As-Sunan As-Sughra, Sunan Abu Dawud, Sunan at-Tirmidzi, Sunan ibnu Majah, Musnad Imam Ahmad, Muwaththa' Imam Malik* dan *Sunan ad-Darimi*.

For reference to the concept of the Prophet's education, especially in the field of entrepreneurship, several main books are used as references, that is, *As-Sirah an-Nabawiyah Li Ibni Hisyam*, kitab *Ar-Rahiiqul Maktum* by Shafiyur Rahman al-Mubarakfuri and *Muhammad Sebagai Seorang Pedagang (Muhammad as a Trader)* by Dr. Afzalurrahman.

In addition, several other books were used as supporters in completing this work, including *As-Sirah Nabawiyah 'ardhu Waqaai' wa Tahlilu Ahdaats* by Dr Ali Muhammad ash-Shalabi, *Tarbiyatul Aulad fil Islam* by Abdullah Nashih Ulwan, as well as *Tarbiyatun Nabiy Li Ashhabih* by Khalid bin Abdullah bin Musallam al-Qurasyi, kitab *Kaifa Rabban Nabiyu Ashhabahu* by Ahmad Farid and *Mausu'ah (Ensiklopedi) Nadhratun Na'im Makaarim Akhlaqir Rasul al-Karim* karya Shalih bin Abdullah bin Humaid and Abdurahman bin Muhammad bin Abdurahman bin Malwah.

B. METHOD

This research is related to entrepreneurship education for students at Elementary School Level. The object of the research is the history of Rasulullah's life in the period before the prophethood time. Therefore, the method used is a qualitative method where data is collected using the documentation technique, namely research data collection is done by collecting written sources in the form of documents in the form of books, and other documents. (Noeng Muhajir: 1998).

The research method used is library research, namely by tracing data sources from various readings, both primary and secondary. This literature review aims to collect data and information with the help of various materials found in the library, both manual and digital. (Syamsir Salam: 1998).

After the data search has been carried out, it will be analyzed using the content analysis method or *istimbathiyah* in the form of an objective, systematic, and qualitative description of the content of real communication on the materials obtained from primary and secondary data sources.

The second source of research object is the curriculum of Sekolah Dasar Alam Bogor, conducting in-depth interviews with the founders, managers, and facilitators or teachers of Sekolah Dasar Alam. Pendidikan, by conducting an *in-depth interview* with the founders, management, and facilitator or teachers of In addition, by investigating by looking directly at the learning and teaching process at the Bogor Natural School, especially in the field of Entrepreneurship lessons.

C. DISCUSSION

Indonesia is blessed with abundant Human Resources. The total population is 273,879,750 people. (Directorate General of Dukcapil Population Data, Semester II 2021, December 30, 2021). So far, we often consider, the huge population of Indonesia to be a burden. If we think positively, the large number is a favorable demographic bonus.

The abundant workforce can be the power to manage this rich country. We do not need to take foreign workers to become employees in our state companies. How naive to employ foreign workers amid the abundant human resource of the children of the nation. Not to mention if we could turn the huge potential into entrepreneurs who'd run the nation. What an amazing blessing.

The development will succeed when supported by entrepreneurs who can open up opportunities and job opportunities because the government's ability is very limited in providing employment. The UN states that a country will be able to build its nation if it has entrepreneurs as much as at least 2% of the total population. So, if Indonesia has a population of 200 million people, approximately 4 million entrepreneurs are needed. Currently, Indonesia is only able to grow around 0.18% of entrepreneurs, much lower than Singapore (7.2%), and the United States (2.3%). The development growth that Japan has achieved has been sponsored by entrepreneurs who have accounted for 2% of the medium level, and small-level entrepreneurship and as much as 20% of the total population. (Anon. "Junior Achievement Asia Pacific Conference 2008", Teachers Guide Magazine, Vol. 02, No.05, 2008: 4).

One aspect of the life of the Prophet Muhammad that has received less attention is his leadership in business and entrepreneurship. Muhammad SAW is better known as an apostle, leader of the community or "state", and military leader. Muhammad SAW is better known as an apostle, leader of the community or "state", and military leader. The Prophet himself praised honest merchants. Throughout history, the Holy Prophet and his companions were successful businessmen.

Most of his life before becoming a messenger of Allah SWT was as a businessman. He SAW started his trading career when he was 12 years old and started his own business when he was 17 years old. This work continued until before he received revelation (he was about 37 years old). Therefore, Muhammad SAW had been a trader for ± 25 years while only ± 23 years a prophet. (Syafii Antonio: 2007).

The description above implies the importance of organizing entrepreneurship education from an early age. At the 2004 World Education Forum meeting in Dakar-Senegal, six agreements were made as The Dakar Framework for Action Education for All. One of the points of the agreement is to expand and improve overall early childhood education and basic education. The developments obtained at an early age greatly affect the development of children at the next stage and increase work productivity in adulthood.(Conny R. Semiawan: 2002).

High productivity is an indicator of an entrepreneurial spirit that is oriented toward life skills and character building. Entrepreneurs have strong characteristics, such as liking to look for opportunities, daring to take measured risks, being creative, innovative, with integrity, and honesty. The entrepreneurial spirit and life skills are part of the human personality factor

that is formed through the educational process following the educational objectives from the affective aspect where growing creative and innovative personalities requires a long process so it must be instilled early on.

Based on the above, it is suspected that the factors of entrepreneurial attitude and life skills are most effectively implanted and developed through education in childhood, namely basic education. The problem is how life skills-oriented entrepreneurship education can be applied effectively in childhood. For this reason, there is a need for learning entrepreneurship and life skills in elementary schools.

Learning entrepreneurship and life skill is one unified whole since entrepreneurship behavior is an individual behavior in fulfilling needs this means it needs to be equipped with life skills in dealing with other individuals, therefore the resulting entrepreneurial attitude is an entrepreneurial attitude that is useful and develops in society. Further, it is explained that life skill is not taught only as theory through integrating it into several subjects, but concretely applied in form of entrepreneurship learning adjusted to students' development at their levels in Elementary School. With entrepreneurial activities, students are expected to have insight and many choices in facing life's challenges.

Sekolah Alam Bogor is amongst the schools that apply entrepreneurship learning from an early age with a natural base, where nature functions as their learning space, media, and teaching source, as well as a learning object. According to Ms. Sutin, a facilitator of Sekolah Alam Bogor who is also the Leader Program of the Elementary School in this institution, Entrepreneurship learning carried out at Sekolah Alam Bogor is divided into two parts, namely (1) introduction to thematic approaches and (2) training and approaches to entrepreneurship subjects. The learning process is more emphasized the activeness of students in the learning process so that the teacher acts as a facilitator in the learning process.

According to Dhiah Siregar, one of the facilitators of Sekolah Alam Bogor, who is in charge of entrepreneurship subjects, the introduction to the thematic approach to entrepreneurship is applied to students in grades 1, 2, and 3 in the form of the Business Day program. This program is conducted once every week where students sell goods prepared by their parents at home. As for the training and approach to entrepreneurship subjects, it is applied in the form of Business Station subjects which are specifically designed for 4th, 5th, and 6th-grade students. There are several programs at this level; among others: Internship in the business community, Media Business which is a program where students produce several

goods such as calendars, pins, or t-shirts, and Event Organizer which is organizing various events, both paid and unpaid.

Entrepreneurship material is given in stages from introduction to the type of business, proposal design, product selection, product preparation, and economic value calculation to product sales and evaluation stages. The types of businesses studied include retail businesses, agribusiness or Ecolab businesses, media businesses, and event organizing.

At the end of the presentation of the material, a Market Day session is held; it is a product exhibition event in the form of product sales, both goods and services. All processes from the business planning stage, business proposal preparation, product preparation, and pricing to implementation are carried out by students themselves through group work. Entrepreneurship in the form of agribusiness is carried out from the stages of planting, caring for the plants, harvesting, packaging, and selling harvested products, all of which are carried out by students assisted by accompanying teachers.

D. CONCLUSION

Rasulullah's concept of entrepreneurship before the prophetic period is very clear. In this phase, the Prophet was involved in the world of entrepreneurship, starting from internships, business, and collaborating with others to becoming a successful entrepreneur before becoming a prophet. The Curricula of Entrepreneurship Education at Sekolah Alam Bogor are following the entrepreneurship concept of Rasulullah and therefore can be applied to other educational institutions. One point to acknowledge, improvements are still needed along with the progress of the times and technology and adapting to the conditions and situations of each educational institution which of course differ from one another.

REFERENCES

- Antonio, Muhammad Syafii. (2007). *Muhammad saw, The Super Leader Super Manager*. Tazkia Multimedia. Cetakan III
- Semiawan, Conny R. (2002). *Belajar dan Pembelajaran dalam Taraf Usia Dini*. Jakarta: PT. Prehallindo.
- Muhajir, Noeng. (1998). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin.
- Al-Buthi, Ramadhan. (1993). *Fiqhus Sirah*. Beirut: Darul Fikr.
- Moleong, Lexy J. (1989). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Karya.
- Nazir, Muhammad. (1998). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia

- Chaplin, Jp. (1999). *Kamus Lengkap Psikologi*. terj. Kartini Kartono, judul asli. *Dictionary Of Psychology*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers
- Kartodirjo, Sartono. (1992). *Pendekatan Sosial Dalam Metodologi Sejarah*, Jakarta: Gramedia
- Abdurahman, Jamal. (2011). *Islamic Parenting Pendidikan Anak Metode Nabi*. Jakarta: Aqwam.
- Afzalurrahman. (1997). *Muhammad Sebagai Seorang Pedagang*. Jakarta: Yayasan Swarna Bhummy.
- Ali, Said Ismail. (2010). *Pelopop Pendidikan Islam Paling Berpengaruh*. Jakarta: Pustaka al-Kautsar.
- Al-Mubarakfuri, Shafiyur Rahman. (2004). *Ar-Rahiqul Makhtum*. Jeddah: Darul Muayyid.
- Amin, Ahmad. (1979). *Zu'ama' al-Islah bi 'Ashr al-Hadits*, Mesir: al-Nahdah.
- Arifin. (1991). *Kapita Selekta Pendidikan Islam dan Umum*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Ash-Shalabi, Ali Muhammad. (2010). *As-Sirah An-Nabawiyah 'Ardhu Waqai' wa Tahlil Ahdats*. Kairo: Daru Ibnul Jauzi.
- Badawi, Abdul Azhim bin. (2008). *Sifat Bisnis Nabi saw*. Jakarta: Media Tarbiyah.
- Beatrix, Sofie dan Didi Cahya. (2015). *Kecil-kecil Belajar Bisnis*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Dinsi, Valentino. (2007). *Mengajari Anak Berbisnis*, Jakarta: Wijawiyata Media Utama
- Farid, Ahmad. (2011). *Waqafat Tarbawiyah Ma'as Sirah Nabawiyah*. Kairo: Daru Ibnul Jauzi.
- Hisyam, Abu Muhammad Abdul-Malik bin. (2011). *As-Sirah An-Nabawiyah*. Beirut: Darul Kutub al-Ilmiyah.
- Kamaludin, Laode. (2007). *Rahasia Bisnis Rasulullah*, Cimahi: Azzam Publishing
- Muhaimin. (2005). *Pengembangan Kurikulum Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah, Madrasah dan Perguruan Tinggi*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Sholihin, Muhammad. (2010). *Hebatnya Marketing Muhammad*. Jakarta: Cemerlang Publishing.
- Sulaiman, Muhammad dan Aizudinur Zakaria. (2010). *Jejak Bisnis Rasulullah*, Jakarta: Hikmah.
- Hutabarat, Zoel. (2017). Minat Mahasiswa untuk Menjadi Wirausahawan. *Jurnal Akutansi dan Manajemen*, II(7): 22-28.