

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF *PESANTREN* AND ITS IMPACT ON COMMUNITY WELFARE IN RAJAPOLAH, TASIKMALAYA: A CIBEST MODEL APPROACH

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the impact of economic empowerment program of islamic boarding school or pesantren through the procurement of the Laundry business unit of Pesantren Darussalam in Rajapolah Tasikmalaya by measuring community welfare after participating in the the Pesantren economic empowerment program. The research method used is descriptive quantitative using the CIBEST Model which measures the level of material and spiritual welfare of the community. The data collection technique in this study used a questionnaire with a sample size of 39 people who had participated in the DN Laundry business unit program. The results showed that the economic empowerment of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya through the DN Laundry business unit program can increase community income and spirituality. This shows that the DN Laundry business unit program is the right empowerment program to have a positive impact on improving community welfare.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Pesantren, Community Welfare, CIBEST Model*

JEL Classification: *I31, L31, P36*

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the most urgent economic problem to be addressed. The government must make poverty a priority issue because it has a negative impact with broad dimensions. Poverty has an impact on reducing the quality of life, inhibiting the creation of superior human resources, creating a socio-economic burden on society, increasing crime and reducing public order. The number of poor people in West Java until 2022 is still fairly volatile, but when compared to 2020 the number of poor people in West Java has increased by 0.18%. The number of poor people in 2020 was 7.88%, in 2021 it was 8.40% and in 2022 it was 8.06% (Central Bureau of Statistics of West Java Province, 2023). The number of poor people in various regions in West Java in 2022 is presented in the following figure (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023):

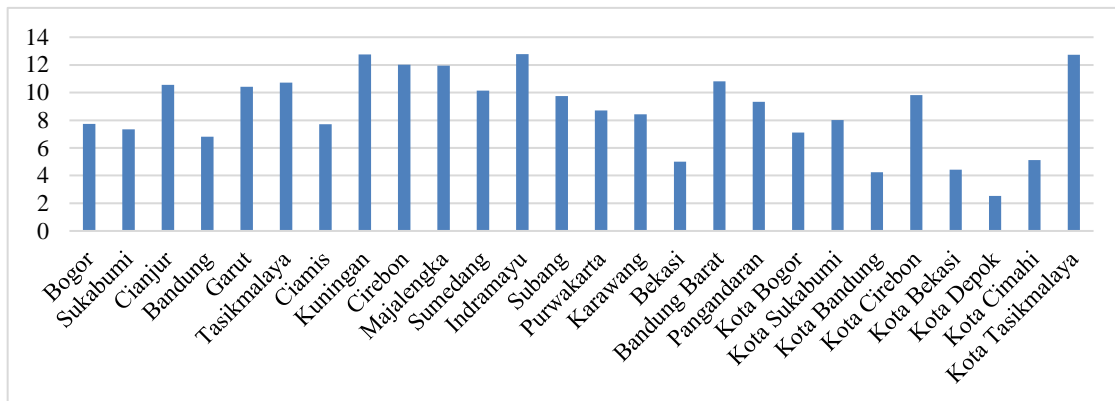


Figure 1. Graph of Percentage of Poor Population in West Java 2022
 Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Barat (2022)*

Figure 1 shows that Tasikmalaya Regency occupies the 7th position as the city/district in West Java with the highest number of poor people at 10.73 percent. Therefore, the Tasikmalaya Regency government should immediately make optimal efforts by utilizing its resources or potential to improve community welfare. On the other hand, Tasikmalaya is the district/city that dominates the number of Islamic boarding schools or Pesantren in West Java with 1344 Islamic boarding school (Open Data Jabar, 2022).

With the widespread of Islamic boarding schools or Pesantren in Tasikmalaya Regency, Pesantren actually have a role in empowering the economy of community so as to improve the welfare of the community through empowering the economic potential of pesantren. If the economic empowerment of Pesantren has been optimized in its implementation, it can reduce the number of poor people in Tasikmalaya Regency and can be a solution to the problem of poverty itself. Pesantren has one of the functions that can empower the community or people (agent of development) (Fathoni & Rohim, 2019). However, looking at the data presented above which shows that Tasikmalaya Regency occupies the 7th position out of 26 districts/cities in West Java as the district/city with the highest number of poor people in West Java, this shows indirectly that the economic empowerment pesantren has not been implemented optimally which can actually be a solution to the problem of poverty.

One of the Pesantren in Tasikmalaya Regency that has carried out economic empowerment is Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya through the establishment of *Pesantren* business units which are expected to provide opportunities for the surrounding community to take part in empowering the economics of pesantren, so as to improve welfare for students, teachers, pesantren and even the community itself. One of the business units that is part of the economic empowerment program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya is the DN Laundry business unit. The DN Laundry business unit is a business unit engaged in laundry services by involving the community around the *Pesantren* as its employees. The existence of the Pesantren economic empowerment program aims to empower and improve the welfare of the community, especially those living around Pesantren. However, based on preliminary

studies conducted by researchers, it shows that 70% of the people who have participated in the DN Laundry business unit program have not felt any economic changes for the better.

Even though there are many *Pesantren* that have carried out this economic empowerment, this is in line with research conducted by (Firdaus, 2022) which shows that the *Pesantren* economic empowerment program such as through the establishment of Kopontren (*Pesantren* Cooperative) is a program implemented to help improve the economy of the community around the *Pesantren*, especially from the aspect of sharia economy. In addition, research conducted by (Agusti et al., 2022) shows that the role of boarding schools in the economic empowerment of surrounding communities is very important in improving and improving the economic welfare of the surrounding community in the form of entrepreneurial motivation and management of business units in boarding schools.

Based on the background of the problem and the preliminary study above, researchers are interested in conducting research and measuring how the success and impact of the *Pesantren* economic empowerment program in improving the welfare of the surrounding community. In measuring the welfare of people who have participated in the DN Laundry business unit program, researchers use the CIBEST (Central Islamic Business and Economic Studies) Model, which is a method of calculating poverty levels in a sharia perspective, developed by Dr. Irfan Syauqi (Mohammad & Maulidiyah, 2022). Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Economic Empowerment of *Pesantren* and its Impact on Welfare in Rajapolah, Tasikmalaya: a CIBEST Model Approach".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Welfare

Welfare in Islamic sharia is the achievement of human goals comprehensively or as a whole (the holistic goals of the maqasid) so that humans achieve happiness holistically as well as physically and mentally, worldly and afterlife (human *falah*). Welfare according to Islam includes material and non-material welfare. Islam teaches that wealth is not the only indicator of welfare because basically wealth is only a tool used for the purpose of worshiping Allah SWT. Material welfare includes how much property we have, how much income we get, and anything that can be materialized. Meanwhile, non-material welfare is the welfare we have where this welfare is not in the form of goods or the like, for example, being able to worship comfortably and calmly, the health we feel, having pious and pious children and so on (Yusuf, 2017).

2.2. Empowerment

Empowerment is both a process and a goal. As a process, empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen the power or empowerment of weak groups in society, including individuals experiencing poverty problems. As a goal, empowerment refers to the conditions or results to be achieved by a social change, namely a society that is empowered, has power or has the knowledge and ability to meet its physical, economic, and social needs, such as having self-confidence, being able to express aspirations, having a livelihood, participating in social activities, and being independent in carrying out its life tasks (Suharto, 2009).

To measure the successful implementation of community empowerment programs, Mulyawan (2016) suggests the following indicators:

- a. Reduction in the number of poor people.
- b. The development of income-generating efforts carried out by the poor by utilizing available resources.
- c. Increased community concern for efforts to improve the welfare of poor families in their neighborhood.
- d. Increasing group independence, which is characterized by the development of productive businesses of members and groups, the strength of group capital, the tidiness of the group administration system, and the wider interaction with other groups in the community.
- e. Increased community capacity and income equality marked by an increase in the income of poor families who are able to meet their basic needs and basic social needs.

2.3. Economic of Pesantren (Islamic Boarding School)

Islamic Boarding School or *Pesantren* carry out community empowerment functions that are oriented towards improving the welfare of *Pesantren* and the community (Undang-Undang Nomor 18 tahun 2019, tentang *Pesantren*. Pasal 43). Meanwhile, Article 44 states the function of *Pesantren* in community empowerment, *Pesantren* carry out activities in preparing human resources who are independent and have skills so that they can play an active role in development. Article 45 of the Law outlines the forms of community empowerment by *Pesantren*, which can be carried out in the following forms:

- a. Training and field work practice.
- b. Strengthening the economic potential and capacity of *Pesantren* and the community.
- c. Establishment of cooperatives.
- d. Establishment of financial institutions, and micro, small, and medium enterprises.
- e. Assistance and provision of marketing assistance for community products.
- f. Providing loans and financial assistance.
- g. Guidance on financial management, optimization, and quality control.
- h. Implementation of social community activities.

2.4. CIBEST Model

Irfan Syauki Beik and Laily Dwi Arsyianti built and published the CIBEST model for the first time in 2015 with their research entitled "Construction of Cibest Model as Measurement of Poverty and Welfare Indices from Islamic Perspective". The CIBEST model is one of the poverty measurement models based on an Islamic perspective, namely the concept of poverty measured based on the fulfillment of material and spiritual needs. This research has also successfully developed the CIBEST model, which consists of a welfare index, material poverty, spiritual poverty and absolute poverty. This index is based on the CIBEST principles that reaffirm Islamic teachings on poverty and welfare. Thus, welfare in the CIBEST Model is based on the fulfillment of two needs, namely material needs and also spiritual needs (Beik & Arsyianti, 2015).

This standard of material needs is based on meeting the needs of clothing, food, housing, education, health, transportation, communication and other needs that are considered very basic. A household/family is said to be materially well-off if their income is above the MV (Material Value). Conversely, a household/family is said to be

materially poor if their income is below the MV value. Meanwhile, the fulfillment of spiritual needs is calculated from the standard fulfillment of five variables, namely the score for the implementation of prayer, zakat, fasting, family/household environment score, and government policy score (Beik & Arsyianti, 2016).

3. METHODOLOGY

This type of research is quantitative descriptive research. This research was conducted at the DN Laundry business unit of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya by making the surrounding community who have participated in the DN Laundry business unit program as the population and research sample. The sampling technique used is saturated sampling or sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples. This is often done when the population is relatively small or research that wants to make generalizations with very small errors (Rukajat, 2018). So, the sample in this study was 39 people who had participated in the DN Laundry business unit program. The data collection technique in this study uses a questionnaire, which is a data collection technique used by researchers by giving several questions to respondents to be answered in accordance with the actual conditions and circumstances (Ismayan, 2019). While the data analysis technique in this study uses the CIBEST Model and the Two-Paired Sample T-test.

This study uses the CIBEST model to measure community welfare before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya through the calculation of material value and spiritual value. The calculation of material value (MV) is done by modifying the BPS approach related to the poverty line per capita per month into a poverty line (GK) per household per month. This modification can be done by multiplying the GK value by the average number of family members/households in an observation area (Beik & Arsyianti, 2016). The material value (MV) in this study is as follows:

$$\text{Average size of households} = \frac{1.928.640}{536.222} = 3,6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MV} &= \text{Rp}347.917 \times 3,6 \\ &= \text{Rp}1.252.501 \text{ per household/month} \end{aligned}$$

Meanwhile, the calculation of spiritual value (SV) is measured using a questionnaire that is calculated based on the standard fulfillment of five variables, namely prayer, zakat, fasting, family/household environment, and government policy. The average score for a spiritually poor family is 3. Furthermore, the paired-sample t-test is one of the hypothesis testing methods where the data used is not independent (paired). The paired-sample t-test is used to determine the differences that occur in the condition of material and spiritual wealth of community households before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya. The hypotheses in this study are as follows:

H_0 : Community household income and spirituality after participating in the DN laundry business unit program are not significantly different at the $\alpha = 5$ percent level from household income and spirituality before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program.

H_a : The income and spirituality of community households after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program is significantly different at the $\alpha = 5$ percent level from the income and spirituality of households before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results of Measuring Community Welfare with the CIBEST Model

The combination of material and spiritual values was carried out to determine the qualifications of the community quadrant in the CIBEST model before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. The results of the combination of MV and SV values are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Combination of MV and SV Values

DN Laundry Employees	Material Value (Rp1.252.501)		Spiritual Value (3)		Quadrant Qualifications	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
M	Rp. 2.000.000	Rp. 1.040.000	4,3	4,3	I	II
NRH	Rp. 750.000	Rp. 1.690.000	4	4	II	I
NN	Rp. 750.000	Rp. 1.690.000	3,08	3,24	II	I
R	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 1.885.000	3,45	3,45	II	I
NRE	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 1.670.000	3,7	3,8	II	I
C	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 1.755.000	3,3	3,7	II	I
A	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 2.210.000	4	4	II	I
N	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 2.560.000	3,48	3,48	II	I
RS	Rp. 800.000	Rp. 1.495.000	4,13	4,13	II	I
AN	Rp. 650.000	Rp. 780.000	3	3,8	IV	II
YY	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 2.260.000	3,87	3,87	II	I
NT	Rp. 800.000	Rp. 1.495.000	3	3,8	IV	I
YN	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 1.170.000	4	4	II	II
YY	Rp. 850.000	Rp. 1.300.000	4,1	4,1	II	I
AT	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 890.000	3,1	3,1	II	II
AA	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 715.000	3,2	3,2	II	II
IY	Rp. 650.000	Rp. 845.000	4	4	II	II
E	Rp. 600.000	Rp. 780.000	4	4	II	II
S	Rp. 750.000	Rp. 1.150.000	3,65	3,95	II	II
D	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 2.300.000	4	4	II	I
RA	Rp. 2.000.000	Rp. 2.780.000	3,84	3,88	I	I
M	Rp. 750.000	Rp. 1.300.000	4	4	II	I
EL	Rp. 2.250.000	Rp. 3.290.000	4,33	4,33	I	I
NY	Rp. 1.200.000	Rp. 2.305.000	4,5	4,5	II	I
AP	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 650.000	3,5	3,5	II	II
O	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 845.000	4,2	4,2	II	II
AM	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 780.000	4	4	II	II
W	Rp. 750.000	Rp. 1.170.000	3,8	3,8	II	II
L	Rp. 1.200.000	Rp. 1.980.000	3,73	3,73	II	I
SG	Rp. 700.000	Rp. 1.170.000	3	3,4	IV	II

DN Laundry Employees	Material Value (Rp1.252.501)		Spiritual Value (3)		Quadrant Qualifications	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
EN	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 2.320.000	4,7	4,7	II	I
D	Rp. 900.000	Rp. 2.000.000	3,8	3,8	II	I
LK	Rp. 1.000.000	Rp. 2.105.000	3,73	3,73	II	I
AI	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 715.000	4	4	II	II
RI	Rp. 2.000.000	Rp. 2.585.000	4,13	4,13	I	I
S	Rp. 1.100.000	Rp. 2.790.000	4,2	4,2	II	I
EC	Rp. 850.000	Rp. 1.345.000	3,7	3,7	II	I
AL	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 975.000	3,73	3,73	II	II
AT	Rp. 700.000	Rp. 1.475.000	3	3,2	IV	I

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 1 above, it shows that there are changes in the MV value and SV value of community households between before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. The average change in income and the average change in the value of community households before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program is presented in the following table:

Table 2. Average Change in Income

Indicator	Average Income		Percentage of Change
	Before	After	
Family Income of DN Laundry Employees	Rp. 935.897	Rp. 1.596.410	70,58%

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Table 2 shows that the average household income of the community has increased by 70.58%. Likewise, the average value of community household spirituality after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program has increased by 8%. The changes in the number of families in each CIBEST quadrant are presented in the following figure:

Table 3. Average Change in Spiritual Value

Indicator	Average Spiritual Value		Percentage of Change
	Before	After	
Family Spiritual Values of DN Laundry Employees	3,78	3,86	0,08

Source: Primary Data (2023)

With the changes in material as well as spiritual values, there are changes in the classification of community welfare quadrants before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program in the CIBEST quadrant. The changes in the number of

families in each CIBEST quadrant are presented in the following figure:

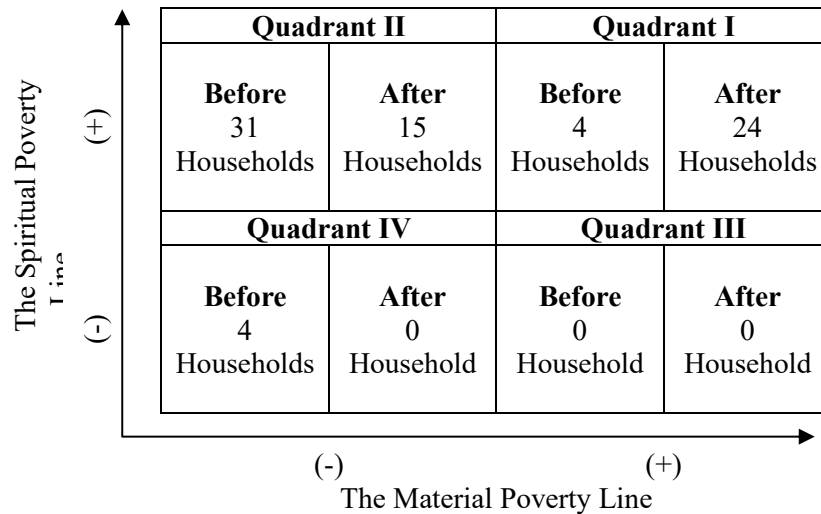


Figure 2. Welfare Classification Change
 Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on the figure above, it shows that the number of households in quadrant I has increased by 20 households. Quadrant I indicates that the household has an MV value > IDR 1,252,501 and has an SV value > 3. Meanwhile, the number of households in quadrants II and IV has decreased by 16 and 4 households, respectively. Quadrant II indicates that the household has a MV value < Rp1,252,501 and has a SV value > 3. While quadrant IV indicates that the household has a MV value < Rp1,252,501 and has a SV value < 3. With the change in the quadrant qualifications of community households before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program, it can also be seen the change in the value of the community's Islamic poverty index after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program which is presented in the following table:

Table 4. Change in Islamic Poverty Index Value

Islamic Poverty Index	Index Value		Percentage of Change
	Before	After	
Welfare Index	0,10	0,62	0,52
Material Poverty Index	0,79	0,64	-0,15
Spiritual Poverty Index	0	0	0
Absolute Poverty Index	0,10	0	-0,10

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Table 4 shows that the value of the community welfare index after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program has increased by 52%. Meanwhile, the material and absolute poverty index values decreased by 15% and 10%, respectively.

a. Two-Sample Paired t-test Results

This study uses the Wilcoxon signed rank test, which is a non-parametric test that

is a paired sample t-test when the assumptions of the paired sample t-test are not met. This test was used to determine any changes in the material and spiritual values of DN Laundry employees' households before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. The results of the Wilcoxon signed rank test on material values are presented in the following table:

Table 5. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Results Material Value

Test Statistics	
	After - Before
Z	-5.038 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5, the probability/significance level is 0.000 ($p \text{ value} \leq 0.05$), so H_0 is rejected. The results of the Wilcoxon signed rank test on spiritual values are presented in the following table:

Tabel 6. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Results Spiritual Value

Test Statistics	
	After - Before
Z	-2.670 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 6, it can be seen that the probability/significance level is 0.008 ($p \text{ value} \leq 0.05$), so H_0 is rejected or the two sample means are not identical.

4.2. Discussion

Measurement of the welfare level of the community around Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya before and after participating in the empowerment program using the CIBEST model shows that there is a change in the classification of the welfare of DN Laundry employee families between before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. There were 31 households or families of DN employees who were in quadrant II before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. While after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program, there are only 15 households that are in quadrant II. In addition, the number of DN Laundry employee families in quadrant I has increased by 20 households. This shows that the DN Laundry business unit program can increase the income owned by each family.

Furthermore, before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program, there were 4 households or families of DN Laundry employees who were classified as absolute poor families or in quadrant IV. However, after the DN Laundry business unit

program, none of the families are in quadrant IV. This can be interpreted that the DN Laundry business unit program, which is part of the economic empowerment program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya, can improve the fulfillment of the family's spiritual needs. Because by participating in the DN Laundry business unit program, each DN Laundry employee is required to attend weekly and monthly recitations. Thus, the understanding and religious knowledge of DN Laundry employees can increase.

The measurement of welfare through the calculation of the Islamic poverty index shows that there is a change in the value of the Islamic poverty index before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. The welfare index before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program was only 10% and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program reached 62% or an increase of 52%. Thus, this shows that after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program 52% of DN Laundry employee households are able to meet their material and spiritual needs at once.

The material poverty index before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program was 79%. This figure decreased by 15% to 64%. The decrease in the material poverty index was influenced by the DN Laundry business unit program because the perception of most DN Laundry employees admitted that DN Laundry really helped them to increase their household income.

Furthermore, the absolute poverty index before participating in the DN Laundry business unit program was 10%. After participating in the DN Laundry business unit program, the rate decreased to 0%. This indicates the effectiveness of spiritual guidance through weekly and monthly recitations that must be attended by every DN Laundry employee. Thus, with the DN Laundry business unit program, at least every DN Laundry employee's household can meet both material and spiritual needs.

Based on the results of the study which show that there is a change in the classification of welfare and the value of the Islamic poverty index between before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program, it can be stated that the DN Laundry business unit program can increase the productive efforts of the community so as to increase the income of the community itself. Finally, the DN Laundry business unit program can also reduce and reduce the number of poverty in the community living around Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya in the sense that the *Pesantren* economic empowerment program has a positive impact on community welfare. This is in line with research conducted by (Laili & Zaki, 2020) which shows that the impact of empowerment is positive for the empowerment party and the community.

The results of the Wilcoxon signed rank test of material values show that the probability/significance level is 0.000 (p value ≤ 0.05) then H_0 is rejected or the two sample averages are not identical, namely the average material value or household income of DN employees is significantly different before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya. While the results of the Wilcoxon signed rank test of spiritual value show that the probability/significance level is 0.008 (p value ≤ 0.05) then H_0 is rejected or the two sample averages are not identical, namely the average spiritual value of DN employee households is significantly different before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya. It can be concluded that there is a difference in the average material and spiritual values before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program. So the *Pesantren*

economic empowerment program through the DN Laundry business unit is indeed appropriate to be implemented in order to improve the material as well as spiritual welfare of the community, especially the people who live around the Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya. So that the number of poor people, especially those around the *Pesantren*, can be reduced.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the study by measuring the level of community welfare or poverty using the CIBEST model, the researcher obtained conclusions from the results of research on the Impact of *Pesantren* Economic Empowerment on Community Welfare Around Pesantren Darussalam Tasikmalaya which showed that the value of the welfare index after the community participated in the DN Laundry business unit program increased by 52%. Meanwhile, the material and absolute poverty index values decreased, decreasing by 15% and 10% respectively. Thus, the economic empowerment of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya through the DN Laundry business unit program has a positive impact on improving community welfare. In addition, the results of the two-sample paired t-test using the Wilcoxon signed rank test on material and spiritual values before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program show that the probability/significance level is 0.000 (p value ≤ 0.05) and 0.008 (p value ≤ 0.05) respectively, so it can be stated that H_0 is rejected or there is a significant difference between the average material and spiritual values of DN employee households before and after participating in the DN Laundry business unit program of Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya. Thus, the DN Laundry business unit program is one of the right *Pesantren* economic empowerment programs to improve the material and spiritual welfare of the community.

Researchers provide suggestions based on the results and conclusions of the research which are expected to be useful for parties related to the results of this study. The suggestions that can be given are for Pesantren Darussalam Rajapolah Tasikmalaya which is expected to form other empowerment programs that can involve more people around the pesantren. Finally, for future researchers, it is hoped that in the future they can expand the research by considering other *Pesantren* economic empowerment programs that have an impact on community welfare.

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