

Effect Of Strategic Partnership And Santri Economic Participation On Santripreneurship Empowerment: Study On Ma'had Al Jami'ah Cooperative Canteen With Islamic Business Ethics As A Moderation Variable

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of strategic partnership and santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment with Islamic business ethics as a moderation variable in the cooperative Canteen Ma'had al Jami'ah UIN Raden Intan Lampung. This study uses a quantitative approach with the type of causal associative research. Primary Data was obtained through the distribution of questionnaires to 90 students who are directly involved in cooperative economic activities with simple random sampling technique. Data analysis was conducted using Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS). The results showed that strategic partnership and santri economic participation have a positive and significant effect on santripreneurship empowerment. Furthermore, Islamic business ethics moderates the influence of strategic partnership on santripreneurship empowerment with a weakening direction, which indicates the limitation of partnership flexibility due to the application of strict Islamic Business Ethics. Meanwhile, Islamic business ethics is proven to strengthen the influence of santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment. This research provides theoretical and practical implications for the development of santripreneur empowerment based on Islamic values.

Keywords : Strategic Partnership, Santri Economic Participation, Santripreneurship Empowerment, Islamic Business Ethics

1. Introduction

Human Resources (HR) is a very important element and absolutely necessary in order to achieve the goals of the organization or company. Human resources is the main element of the organization compared to other resource elements such as capital, technology, because humans themselves

Pesantren as an Islamic educational institution in Indonesia has developed not only as a center for character development and religious knowledge, but also as a forum for economic empowerment of the people. Pesantren independence Program initiated by the Ministry of Religious Affairs encourages each pesantren to have productive business

units, such as cooperatives, agriculture, or convection, as a means of equipping students with entrepreneurial skills. (Najah & Lumajang, 2022)

This is in line with Islamic teachings that emphasize the importance of working and trying after performing worship, as stated in QS. Al-Jumu'ah verse 10:

لَعَلَّهُنَّ لَعْلَكُمْ كَثِيرًا اللَّهُ وَأَنْكُرُوا اللَّهُ فَقُضِيَّ مِنْ وَابْتَغُوا الْأَرْضَ فِي قَاتِلُوهُ فُضِّيَّتْ إِذَا

"When the prayer has been answered, disperse in the land and seek the bounty of Allah and remember Allah much that you may prosper." (QS. Al-Jumu'ah: 10)

The verse affirms that Muslims are encouraged to be active in halal economic activities as a form of worship. Furthermore, the Hadith of the Prophet also emphasizes that trade is one of the main ways of sustenance, as narrated by Al-Baihaqi in Shu'ab al-Iman: "nine out of ten doors of sustenance are in trade."

Thus, economic activities in pesantren, such as cooperative canteens, not only as a source of income, but also as a laboratory of Sharia business practices that integrate Islamic values.

In Lampung Province, several pesantren have implemented santripreneurship programs with various forms of business units. For example, pesantren Ushuluddin has a convection unit and retail stores, while pesantren Misbahul Munir As-Suhaili focus on bakery, advertising, and agriculture. However, Ma'had al Jami'ah UIN Raden Intan Lampung is unique because it implements the independence of santri through cooperative Canteen as the main business unit. This canteen serves as a container for learning Islamic economic practices, where students are directly involved in business management, management, and innovation.

This Model shows that santripreneurship can be developed through the active participation of santri in daily economic activities, while strengthening the economic independence of pesantren. Nevertheless, the success of the santripreneurship program depends not only on the participation of santri, but also on strategic partnerships with external parties and the application of Islamic Business Ethics. Strategic partnerships can provide access to capital, knowledge, and business networks, while economic participation encourages the development of skills and independence.

However, both of these factors will be more effective if it is based on Islamic business ethics, which includes the principles of honesty, trustworthiness, justice, and orientation to benefit. The urgency of this study arises from the need to analyze how strategic partnership and santri economic participation contribute to santripreneurship empowerment, as well as the role of Islamic business ethics as a moderator in the context of Ma'had Al Jami'ah cooperative canteen.

Based on these phenomena, this study aims to: (1) analyze the influence of strategic partnership on santri entrepreneurship empowerment; (2) analyze the influence of santri economic participation on santri entrepreneurship empowerment; (3) examine the role of Islamic business ethics as a moderator in the relationship of strategic partnership with santri entrepreneurship empowerment; and (4) examine the role of Islamic business ethics as a moderator in the relationship of santri economic participation with santri entrepreneurship empowerment.

This research provides theoretical contributions by enriching the study of economic empowerment of students based on Islamic values, as well as practical

contributions to the management of cooperative canteens, students, and Islamic educational institutions in designing effective Islamic entrepreneurship programs.

This study was conducted at the canteen of the cooperative Ma'had al Jami'ah UIN Raden Intan Lampung, with 90 active santri respondents who are directly involved in economic activities, using a quantitative approach and SEM-PLS analysis. Based on these phenomena, this study formulates the following hypotheses: (1) Strategic partnership has a positive effect on santripreneurship empowerment; (2) Santri economic participation has a positive effect on santripreneurship empowerment; (3) Islamic business ethics strengthens the influence of strategic partnership on santripreneurship empowerment; and (4) Islamic business ethics strengthens the influence of santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment.

This study was conducted at the cooperative Canteen Ma'had al Jami'ah UIN Raden Intan Lampung, with 90 active santri respondents who are directly involved in economic activities, uses a quantitative approach and SEM-PLS analysis. Based on these phenomena, this study formulates the following hypotheses: (1) Strategic partnership has a positive effect on santripreneurship empowerment; (2) Santri economic participation has a positive effect on santripreneurship empowerment; (3) Islamic business ethics strengthens the influence of strategic partnership on santripreneurship empowerment; and (4) Islamic business ethics strengthens the influence of santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment.

This study uses Resource-Based View (RBV) as the main grand Theory, introduced by Wernerfelt (1984) and developed by Barney (J. B. Barney & Hesterly, 2019). RBV emphasizes that an organization's competitive advantage comes from valuable, scarce, hard-to-replicate, and irreplaceable (VRIN) internal resources. In this context, RBV explained that strategic partnership and santri economic participation as strategic resources can strengthen santripreneurship empowerment.

Strategic partnerships provide access to networks, capital, and external knowledge, while santri economic participation utilizes santri's unique and Islamic value-based human capital. The results showed that these two variables have a positive effect on santripreneurship empowerment, in line with RBV which emphasizes the utilization of internal resources to create sustainable added value.

As a supporting theory, this study adopts the theory of economic participation from Istiqomah Fauzan (Isti & Fauzan, 2023), which explains that the involvement of students in pesantren economic activities increases independence and entrepreneurial skills. This theory is related to the results of research that found students economic participation has a positive effect on santripreneurship empowerment, because active participation builds a sense of ownership and capacity of students.

In addition, the theory of economic empowerment from Anaty and Msrukhan (Anaty & Msrukhan 2025) used to explain the process of increasing the capacity of students through entrepreneurial activities, which includes psychological, social, and economic aspects. This theory supports the finding that santripreneurship empowerment is reflected in the improvement of skills, independence, and innovation of santri.

Islamic empowerment and Entrepreneurship Theory from Deden Fajar Badruzzaman (Badruzzaman, 2009), emphasizing the integration of Islamic values in business practices, which strengthens the relationship between santri's economic

participation and empowerment. This theory is relevant to the results of research that shows Islamic business ethics strengthens the influence of santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment, because Islamic values such as honesty and Justice increase business sustainability.

Finally, the theory of Islamic Business Ethics from Nurramadha Harahap (*Nurramadhani Harahap*, n.d.) used as a basis variable moderation, which explains that the ethical principles of Islam (shidq, amanah, 'adl, maslahah) strengthen the effectiveness of business relationships. The results showed that Islamic business ethics strengthens the influence of strategic partnership on santripreneurship empowerment, although in some aspects it can weaken the flexibility of partnerships to maintain sharia compliance.

With this theoretical framework, this study integrates the RBV perspective as the main foundation with supporting theories to analyze the dynamics of santripreneurship empowerment in the pesantren environment, which is in harmony with the empirical results obtained.

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2. Literature Review

A. Resource-Based View (RBV) as Grand Theory

Resource-Based View (RBV) is the main theory used in this study. RBV was first introduced by Wernerfelt (1984) and further developed by Barney (J. Barney, 2015). This theory emphasizes that an organization's competitive advantage is determined by the organization's ability to manage internal resources that are valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN). In the context of pesantren, RBV is relevant to explain how pesantren business units, especially the MA'had Al Jami'ah cooperative canteen, can achieve sustainability and empowerment of students through the use of internal and external resources. Strategic partnership is seen as an external resource that provides access to capital, networks, and knowledge, while economic participation students represent internal resources in the form of human capital students who have a religious character and Islamic values. Thus, RBV is a theoretical foundation to explain that the empowerment of santripreneurship can be achieved if pesantren are able to manage strategic partnerships and economic participation of santri as a valuable and sustainable strategic resource.

B. Strategic Partnership

Strategic partnership is defined as a form of long-term cooperation between two or more parties based on common goals, mutual trust, and the sharing of resources to achieve competitive advantage. In the context of entrepreneurship and pesantren cooperatives, strategic partnerships include cooperation with suppliers, financial institutions, pesantren managers, and other external parties. Strategic partnerships

play an important role in increasing business capacity because they enable knowledge transfer, increase operational efficiency, and expand business networks. Based on the RBV perspective, strategic partnerships become complementary resources that can strengthen the internal capabilities of the organization. In this study, strategic partnership is positioned as an independent variable that affects santripreneurship empowerment. The better the quality of the strategic partnership built, the greater the opportunity for students to gain experience, skills, and confidence in carrying out entrepreneurial activities.

C. Santri Economic Participation

Santri economic participation refers to the active involvement of santri in various pesantren economic activities, such as cooperative canteen management, production, Service, decision making, and business innovation. This participation is not only physical, but also includes mental and emotional involvement in economic processes. Economic participation theory emphasizes that individual involvement in economic activities will increase the sense of ownership, responsibility, and entrepreneurial capacity. In the context of pesantren, economic participation of students serves as a practical learning medium that complements formal and religious education. Through direct involvement in pesantren business units, students gain real experience in managing Islamic value-based businesses. Therefore, santri economic participation is seen as a key factor in increasing santripreneurship empowerment.

D. Santri preneurship Empowerment

Santri preneurship empowerment is the concept of empowering students through entrepreneurial activities that are integrated with Islamic values. This empowerment includes improving skills, economic independence, creativity, innovation, and confidence of students as business actors. Economic empowerment theory explains that empowerment occurs through the process of increasing individual capacity, both psychologically, socially, and economically. In the context of pesantren, santripreneurship empowerment not only aims to generate economic benefits, but also forms the character of students who are independent, responsible, and ethical. Thus, santripreneurship empowerment in this study is positioned as a dependent variable that is influenced by strategic partnership and santri economic participation.

E. Islamic Business Ethics

Islamic business ethics is a set of ethical principles derived from the Qur'an and Hadith, which govern the business conduct of Muslims. The main principles in Islamic Business Ethics include honesty (shidq), trustworthiness, Justice ('adl), responsibility, and orientation to the benefit (maslahah). Islamic Business Ethics serves as a moral guide in carrying out economic activities in order to remain in accordance with Sharia values. In the pesantren environment, Islamic Business Ethics

has become an internalized value in the lives of santri, thus influencing the way they think and act in business activities. In this study, Islamic business ethics is positioned as a moderation variable that affects the relationship between strategic partnership and santri economic participation towards santripreneurship empowerment. Islamic business ethics can strengthen or weaken the influence of independent variables, depending on the context and the degree of internalization of these values.

F. The relationship between variables in a theoretical framework

Based on RBV integration and other supporting theories, the relationship between variables in this study can be explained as follows:

- 1) Strategic partnership has an effect on santripreneurship empowerment because strategic partnerships provide external resources that support increasing the business capacity of santri.
- 2) Santri economic participation has an effect on santripreneurship empowerment because the active involvement of santri in economic activities increases skills, experience, and independence.
- 3) Islamic business ethics moderates the influence of strategic partnerships on santripreneurship empowerment, where strong ethics can limit the flexibility of partnerships in order to maintain sharia compliance.
- 4) Islamic business ethics moderates the influence of santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment by strengthening the internalization of moral values in entrepreneurial practices.

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3. Research methods

In this study used the method of explanatory research. According to (Sugiyono, 2013), explanatory research is a study that aims to explain the causal relationship between variables through hypothesis testing. Data were obtained through the distribution of

questionnaires to respondents without providing specific treatment, and all questionnaire items were prepared based on indicators in each variable of the study.

Data collection using primary data obtained directly from respondents through questionnaires. To ensure data quality, researchers assisted enumerators in the process of dissemination and retrieval of questionnaires. The general population in this study is all students Ma'had Al-Jami'ah totaling 878 people. However, this study did not use the entire population. Population the study focused on students who meet the criteria of participating in economic activities in the cooperative Canteen Ma'had Al-Jami'ah.

Sampling technique using purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique based on certain criteria (Arikunto, 2013). Sample criteria include:

1. Katin students involved in canteen economic activities
2. participate in operational, production, or service activities. Based on these criteria, the number of samples used is 90 respondents. This number is in accordance with the minimum sample requirement in the SEM-PLS analysis, which is 30-100 respondents for models with latent constructs (Sarstedt, 2014)

The research instrument used a questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5). All data were analyzed with SmartPLS 4 application with SEM-PLS approach. According To Sarstedt (Sarstedt, 2014) SmartPLS is suitably used in explanatory research involving latent variables and complex structural models.

4. Results and Discussion

Data analysis includes validity test, reliability test, and hypothesis test. Validity test is done through the value of outer loading and AVE. Reliability tests were assessed using Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability. Hypothesis testing is done by looking at the T-statistical values and p-values to determine the significance of the influence between variables. The entire analysis process is done through SmartPLS 4.

a. Validity Test

To test a questionnaire is said to be valid or Invalid then held a validity test. The results of the validity test in this study are as follows:

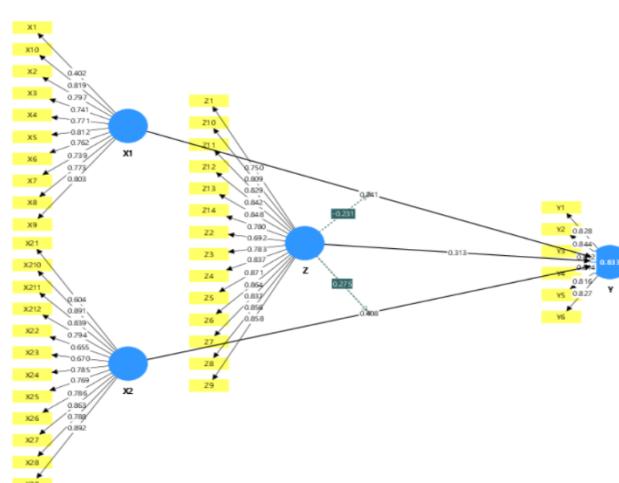


Figure 1. SmartPLS Research Model 4

Source: data processed through SmartPLS 4 (2025)

In Figure 1, data processing is performed using the SmartPLS 4 test model. It can be seen that there are variables X1, X2, Y, and Z. Where variable X1 has 10 statements, variable X2 has 12 statements, variable Y has 6 statements, variable Z has 14 statements. In the statement there is a statement that is invalid or the value is less than 0.70 so it needs to be deleted. The following are the test results of the research model on SmartPLS 4 after processing the data:

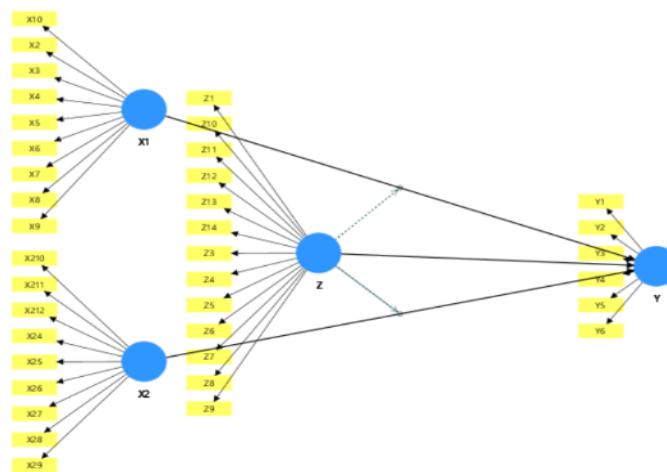


Figure 2. SmartPLS Research Model 4

Source: data processed through SmartPLS 4 (2025)

In Figure 2 it can be seen that, some statements have been deleted because the value does not reach 0.70. The statement on the X1 variable that is deleted is X1, then on the X2 variable that is deleted is X2.1, X2.2, and X2.3, on the Z variable that is deleted is the Z2 variable. The statement that is deleted is a statement whose value is less than 0.70 so it is not valid when the validity test is performed.

The following are the results of the calculation of outerloading on the validity test:

Table 1. Outerloading Test Validity

Indicator	Strategic Partnershi p X1	Santri economic Participatio n	Santripreneurshi p Empowerment Y	Islamic Business s	Z x X1	Z x X2
X10	0.821					
X2	0.792					
X210		0.904				
X211		0.856				

X212	0.805
X24	0.757
X25	0.775
X26	0.805
X27	0.878
X28	0.807
X29	0.895
X3	0.739
X4	0.776
X5	0.820
X6	0.774
X7	0.740
X8	0.770
X9	0.808
Y1	0.827
Y2	0.844
Y3	0.811
Y4	0.815
Y5	0.818
Y6	0.828
Z1	0.745
Z10	0.814
Z11	0.833
Z12	0.845
Z13	0.852
Z14	0.781
Z3	0.779
Z4	0.833
Z5	0.869
Z6	0.866
Z7	0.842
Z8	0.854
Z9	0.863
Z x X1	1.00 0
Z x X2	1.00 0

Source: data processed through SmartPLS 4 (2025)

Based on the data that has been processed through SmartPLS 4, the validity of all indicators is tested on variables X1, X2, Y, and Z. This validity test aims to ensure that each indicator is able to accurately measure the intended construct

1. Variable Strategic Partnership (X1)

Variable X1 consists of 9 indicators (X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8, X9, X10).

All indicators show an outer loading value above 0.70. Thus, the entire indicator is declared valid.

2. Variable Students Economic Participation (X2)

Variable X2 consists of 9 indicators (X210, X211, X212, X24, X25, X26, X27, X28, X29).

All outer loading values show the results meet the criteria of convergent,

So that all indicators on variable X2 are feasible to use for the next stage of analysis.

3. Santripreneurship Empowerment Variable (Y)

Variable Y consists of 6 indicators (Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6).

All indicators have a good outer loading value and have met the minimum limit >0.70.

Thus, the indicator is declared valid

4. Islamic Business Ethics Variables (Z)

Variable Z has 13 indicators (Z1, Z3, Z4, Z5, Z6, Z7, Z8, Z8, Z9, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13,

Z14). All indicators have a good outer loading value and have met the minimum limit

of >0.70, so that all indicators are valid.

5. Moderation constructs (Z × X1 and Z × X2)

The moderation indicators Z × X1 and Z × X2 obtained an outer loading value of 1,000.

This shows that the effect of moderation has a very strong validity

b. Reliability Test
Table 2 Reliability Test

	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability (rho_a)	Composite reliability (rho_c)	Average variance extracted (AVE)
X1	0.921	0.922	0.934	0.613
X2	0.944	0.947	0.953	0.694
Y	0.905	0.905	0.927	0.679
Z	0.962	0.963	0.966	0.688

In the reliability test, the measurement is done by looking at the value of Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) on each variable. A variable is declared reliable if it has Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability values of more than 0.70, and AVE values of more than 0.50.

Based on the results of data processing on SmartPLS 4, the strategic Partnership variable (X1) has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.921, Composite Reliability value of 0.934, and AVE value of 0.613. With this value, the variable X1 is declared reliable.

In the variable Santri Economic Participation (X2) obtained Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.944, the value of Composite Reliability of 0.953, and the value of AVE of 0.694. These values indicate that the variable X2 meets all reliability requirements.

Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y) variable has Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.905, Composite Reliability value of 0.927, and AVE value of 0.679. Thus, the variable Y can be said to be reliable.

Furthermore, the Islamic Business Ethics (Z) variable has a value of Cronbach's Alpha of 0.962, the value of Composite Reliability of 0.966, and the value of AVE of 0.688, so this variable is very reliable.

c. Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing is the testing of a variable to determine whether the variable is positive or negative and significant or insignificant. To be able to see a significant or insignificant variable can be seen from the P values or p values. If the value of $P > 0.05$ then it is not significant, otherwise if the value of $P < 0.05$ then significant. The results of the hypothesis test calculations in this study are as follows:

Table 3 Hypothesis Test

Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics ($ O/STDEV $)	P values
X1 -> Y	0.181	0.183	0.080	2.262
X2 -> Y	0.464	0.473	0.114	4.054
Z -> Y	0.327	0.316	0.088	3.696
Z x X1 -> Y	-0.238	-0.226	0.069	3.453
Z x X2 -> Y	0.290	0.274	0.074	3.924

Source: data processed through SmartPLS 4 (2025)

Based on the results of data processing with SmartPLS 4 in Table 3, all relationships between variables were tested through the original sample Value, t-statistic, and p-values to determine the direction and significance of the influence. A relationship is significant if the value of $p < 0.05$. The hypothesis test results are described as follows:

1. Influence Strategic Partnership against Santripreneurship Empowerment ($X1 \rightarrow Y$)

The first hypothesis states that Strategic Partnership (X1) has an effect on Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). The results showed the original sample value of 0.181, with a p value of 0.024, which is below the significance threshold of 0.05. This indicates that the increase in Strategic partnerships conducted by institutions or institutions has the potential to increase the empowerment of santripreneur. Thus, the first hypothesis was accepted, and it can be concluded that the relationship is positive and significant.

2. Influence Santri Economic Participation against Santripreneurship Empowerment ($X2 \rightarrow Y$)

The second hypothesis states that Santri Economic Participation (X2) affects Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). The original sample value of 0.464 and p-value of 0.000 indicate that the effect is very significant. This finding confirms that the higher the level of santri participation in economic activities, the greater the empowerment of santripreneur that occurs. Thus, the second hypothesis is accepted and the relationship is positive and significant.

3. Influence Islamic Business Ethics against Santripreneurship Empowerment ($Z \rightarrow Y$)

The third hypothesis states that Islamic Business Ethics (Z) also influences Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). Obtained the original sample value of 0.327

with a p value of 0.000, so that the effect can be ascertained significant. This result shows that the application of Islamic business ethics can strengthen the behavior, motivation, and business governance of santripreneurs, thereby increasing their empowerment. Thus, the third hypothesis is accepted and its influence is positive and significant.

4. The role of Islamic Business Ethics moderation in the influence of Strategic Partnership on Santripreneurship Empowerment ($Z \times X1 \rightarrow Y$)

The fourth hypothesis examines whether Islamic Business Ethics (Z) moderates the relationship between Strategic Partnership ($X1$) and Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). The results showed the original sample value of -0.238 and p value of 0.001, so that the moderation that occurs is significant, but with a negative direction. That is, the application of Islamic Business Ethics actually weakens the influence of Strategic Partnership on santripreneur empowerment.

This finding can be interpreted that in the conditions of high Islamic Business Ethics, the role of strategic partnerships becomes less dominant as a driving factor for empowerment. Thus, the fourth hypothesis was accepted. The results showed that Islamic Business Ethics does not strengthen, but actually weakens the influence of Strategic Partnership on Santripreneurship Empowerment.

These findings create a gap between theory and empirical results. Theoretically, Islamic Business Ethics is usually seen as a moral foundation that promotes the improvement of the effectiveness of partnership relationships, so it is expected to play a role in strengthening these relationships. However, the empirical results in this study show the opposite direction.

This gap in theory can be explained through differences in research contexts. In the pesantren environment, Islamic ethical values have been embedded very strongly so that they become the dominant factor that directly shapes the behavior and independence of students in carrying out economic activities. This condition causes the strategic Partnership variable to be less influential when Islamic business ethics are at a higher level. Thus, the moderating variable does not strengthen the relationship as previously predicted by the theory, but rather reduces its strength.

This condition confirms that theories are not always universally applicable and can show variations when applied to different social and cultural contexts. The findings of this study contributed to the development of the theory by showing that Islamic Business Ethics can serve as a moderating variable whose nature is not only strengthening, but also can weaken, depending on the environmental conditions and characteristics of the respondents. In other words, the theoretical gap that arises is not an analytical error, but rather evidence that this study offers a new empirical perspective in understanding the dynamics of santripreneur empowerment.

5. The role of Islamic Business Ethics moderation in the influence of Santri Economic Participation on Santripreneurship Empowerment ($Z \times X2 \rightarrow Y$)

The fifth hypothesis examines the role of moderation in Islamic Business Ethics (Z) on the relationship between Santri Economic Participation ($X2$) and Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). The original sample value of 0.290 and p value of 0.000 indicate that the moderation is significant and positive direction. Thus,

Islamic Business Ethics serves as strengthening the influence of santri's economic participation on santripreneur empowerment. This means that the economic participation of students will be more effective in increasing empowerment if it is based on Good Islamic Business Ethics. Thus, the fifth hypothesis is accepted.

a. **Influence Strategic Partnership against Santripreneurship Empowerment**

Based on the results of research through calculations on the SmartPLS 4 application, it is known that Strategic Partnership (X1) has a positive and significant effect on Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). This is indicated by the original sample value of 0.181, t-statistic value of 2.262, and p-values of 0.024, which is below the significance limit of 0.05. Thus, the better the strategic partnership between the cooperative and the students, the more the empowerment of santripreneur at the cooperative Canteen Ma'had Al Jami'ah.

This result can explain that collaboration, coordination, and partnership relationships built by institutions with students are able to create business effectiveness, knowledge transfer, and increased independence in managing business units. This is in line with Resource Based View (RBV) proposed by (Musa, 2024), that strategic collaboration can improve efficiency, innovation, and competitiveness through the utilization of shared resources.

This finding is also supported by previous research that states that strategic partnerships are able to improve business capabilities, trust, and business sustainability (Titu et al., 2023) which shows that partnership relationships can increase the capacity and empowerment of small business actors. Thus, the results of this study confirm the theory and previous research that Strategic Partnership has a real contribution in improving the empowerment of students as economic actors pesantren.

b. **Influence Santri Economic Participation against Santripreneurship Empowerment**

Based on the results of research on the SmartPLS 4 application, it was obtained that Santri Economic Participation (X2) had a positive and significant effect on Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). This is shown by the original sample value of 0.464, t-statistic 4.054, and p-values 0.000. With these results, it can be concluded that the economic participation of students has a strong effect in increasing the empowerment of santripreneur.

These results indicate that the more actively students are involved in economic activities such as production, Service, Cooperative Management, and decision-making, the higher the level of empowerment they feel. This finding is in line with The Theory of economic participation (Isti & Fauzan, 2023) which emphasizes that the active participation of individuals in economic activities is the key to realizing independence and increasing the capacity of economic actors.

The findings of this study are also consistent with previous research, such as research (Hakim, A. F., & Nur, M., & Ichsan, 2023) which shows that the level of individual participation in business units has a significant effect on improving skills, motivation, and entrepreneurial ability.

Thus, this discussion confirms that the involvement of students in pesantren economic activities not only provides practical experience, but also becomes an important factor in shaping their independence and expertise as santripreneur.

c. Influence Islamic Business Ethics against Santripreneurship Empowerment

Based on the results obtained through the SmartPLS 4 application, the Islamic Business Ethics (Z) variable has a positive and significant effect on Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y). This is indicated by the original sample value of 0.327, t-statistic value of 3.696, and p-values of 0.000, which are below the significance level of 0.05. Thus, the higher the application of Islamic Business Ethics in the pesantren environment, the greater the empowerment of santripreneur.

These results explain that values such as honesty, trustworthiness, fairness, and responsibility in business activities can strengthen the character, behavior, and motivation of students in running cooperative business units. These findings are in line with Islamic Business Ethics theory (*Nurramadhan Harahap*, n.d.)

which affirms that the principles of monotheism, balance, freedom of Will, responsibility, and honesty are the foundations of ethical and empowering economic behavior.

The results of this study are supported by previous studies such as Abdullah (Abdullah et al., 2024) and Rahman (Salama et al., 2022), which shows that the application of Islamic Business Ethics has a significant influence on entrepreneurial behavior, business effectiveness, and increased economic empowerment in a sharia-based environment.

Thus, the results of the study corroborate previous theories and findings that Islamic Business Ethics is an important factor in improving the ability, independence, and quality of santripreneur empowerment.

d. The role of Islamic Business Ethics moderation in the influence of Strategic Partnership on Santripreneurship Empowerment ($Z \times X1 \rightarrow Y$)

The results of SmartPLS 4 analysis showed that Islamic Business Ethics (Z) moderated the relationship between Strategic Partnership (X1) and Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y) significantly, but in a negative direction. This is indicated by the original sample value of -0.238, t-statistic 3.453, and p-values 0.001. That is, the higher the application of Islamic Business Ethics, the more weakening the influence of Strategic Partnership on the empowerment of santripreneur.

This results in a theoretical gap. Theoretically, based on Musa's Resource Based View (RBV) theory, strategic partnerships should be reinforced by ethical values, because ethics increase trust, transparency, and collaboration effectiveness. Thus, theoretically, Islamic Business Ethics is expected to strengthen the relationship of X1 to Y.

However, empirical results suggest different things. In the context of pesantren, the application of Islamic Business Ethics has been very dominant and has become the main foundation of santri's economic behavior. When ethics are naturally high, the focus of students in running a business is more influenced by the internalization of religious values than by formal partnership relationships. This causes the role of Strategic Partnership to be less dominant when ethics are at a very high level.

Previous studies have also shown that in religious environments, moral factors are sometimes stronger than the structural factors of partnership (Nomor & Santri, 2016) This reinforces that the context of pesantren has a different dynamic than the general business unit.

Thus, despite the gap in theory, the results of this study provide a scientific contribution that Islamic Business Ethics can act as a moderation that weakens, not strengthens, depending on the social and cultural context.

- e. The role of Islamic Business Ethics moderation in the influence of Santri Economic Participation on Santripreneurship Empowerment ($Z \times X_2 \rightarrow Y$)

Based on the results of research with the SmartPLS 4 application, the relationship of Islamic Business Ethics moderation (Z) on the influence of Santri Economic Participation (X_2) on Santripreneurship Empowerment (Y) showed positive and significant results. The original sample value of 0.290, t-statistic 3.924, and p-values of 0.000 confirmed that this moderation strengthens the relationship of X_2 to Y .

This result shows that when the economic participation of students increases accompanied by the application of strong Islamic Business Ethics, the empowerment of santripreneur will be greater. Islamic Business Ethics strengthens motivation, awareness of responsibility, and trustworthy business behavior, so that santri's economic activities become more effective and generate self-capacity building.

This finding is in line with The Theory of Islamic empowerment and Entrepreneurship (Badruzzaman, 2009), which explains that empowerment based on Islamic values can improve the ability of students through the habituation of the values of amanah, sidq, fathanah, and istiqamah in business practices.

Previous research such as oleh (Dhofier, 2011) it also proves that Islamic business ethics can strengthen the relationship between economic activity and business empowerment and performance.

Thus, the results of this study strengthen the theory that Islamic Business Ethics serves as a reinforcing factor in the relationship between economic participation and empowerment santri santripreneur.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been done, it can be concluded that the strategic partnership and santri economic participation proved to have a positive and significant effect on santripreneurship empowerment at the cooperative Canteen Ma'had Al Jami'ah UIN Raden Intan Lampung. This finding shows that the success of santripreneur empowerment is not only determined by external support through strategic partnerships, but also strongly influenced by the active involvement of santri in cooperative economic activities. The results of the analysis showed that santri economic participation has the strongest influence on santripreneurship empowerment, which confirms that the direct involvement of santri in business management, decision making, and economic services is able to improve skills, independence, and a sense of belonging to the pesantren business unit. This finding reinforces the perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) that internal resources in the form of human capital santri is a strategic asset in creating sustainable empowerment. In addition, Islamic business ethics has a positive and significant effect directly on santripreneurship empowerment. Islamic business ethics values such as honesty, trustworthiness, justice, and benefit orientation are proven to be able to strengthen the character and entrepreneurial behavior of students, so

that economic activity is not only profit-oriented, but also on sustainability and moral responsibility.

However, the results also found that Islamic business ethics moderates the influence of strategic partnership on santripreneurship empowerment in a negative direction. This finding shows that in the context of pesantren, a strong internalization of Islamic business ethics can make the role of strategic partnerships relatively less dominant, because students rely more on religious values that have been embedded in carrying out economic activities. Conversely, Islamic business ethics is proven to strengthen the influence of santri economic participation on santripreneurship empowerment, which indicates that santri economic participation will be more effective if it is based on strong Islamic Business Ethics. Overall, this study provides a theoretical contribution by enriching the study of Santripreneurship based on Resource-Based View that is integrated with the values of Islamic Business Ethics. In practical terms, the results of this study can be a reference for pesantren and cooperative managers in designing santri empowerment programs that emphasize active participation, selective strategic partnerships, and internalization of Islamic Business Ethics in order to create independent, competitive, and moral santripreneur.

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