Abstract: The entrepreneurial education process in forming students is entrepreneurial education which teaches students period now. Which sued For No only deepen religious knowledge, but also able to be independent and entrepreneurship. This aim is to find out that: (1) can find out the entrepreneurship education curriculum in forming santripreneurs at the Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic boarding school vocational school (2) can find out the process of entrepreneurship education in forming students at Pondok Vocational School Boarding school Sunan Degree Lamongan (3) can know factor supporter And Barriers to the implementation of entrepreneurship education in forming students at the Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic boarding school vocational school. Results from study This is known that: (1) For application learning entrepreneurship in high school sunan degree Lamongan Already walk with Good in accordance with curriculum 2013 Which consisting of 30% theory 70% applicable field practice with learning still the same offline (2) SMK sunan degree Lamongan own effort separately For process grow soul Student entrepreneurship, one of which is through training conducted by teachers and students at Sunan Vocational School degree Lamongan with trainings education entrepreneurship This student will in teach good entrepreneurship methods as well as guide teachers so that learning is as creative as possible in order to motivate students (3) teachers and students realize that there are several things that can be inhibiting factors in the entrepreneurial learning process that are experienced or felt by students and teachers. However, this does not dampen their enthusiasm for learning entrepreneurship. Even though at first it is forced and only for good grades, everyone will get used to it and they will like it. Apart from that, the presence of supporting factors can make them more optimistic and have greater enthusiasm in learning entrepreneurship Because they consider bring learning entrepreneurship This will repair their lives because they have entrepreneurial knowledge that they can use to open their own jobs. The suggestions given by researchers are expected to be able to develop research about implementation learning entrepreneurship This in school other or in the environment society and dig deeper to find out to what extent we have entrepreneurial knowledge and are able to apply it in our lives so that we can improve our lives with the knowledge we have, namely the soul. businessman.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, santripreneur

INTRODUCTION

Presence pandemic Covid-19 has infect various sector life, starting from the health,
economic and social sectors. Not only has it created a public health crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic has also had a very negative impact in causing national economic instability and even disrupting people’s social activities. SMERU Research Institute, an independent institution that conducts research and public studies, in August 2020 underlined at least two implications of the economic crisis experienced by Indonesia in the employment sector, namely an increase in the number of unemployed and changes in the post-crisis labor market landscape. This means that hampered economic activity will automatically make business actors make efficiency efforts to reduce losses and risks resulting in many workers being laid off or even laid off. (layoffs).

The Central Bureau of Statistics in the August 2020 National Labor Force Survey showed that the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on the employment sector, as many as 29.12 million people (14.28%) of the 203.97 million working age population were affected by the pandemic. The number of unemployed increased by 2.56 million people to 9.77 million people. The number of formal workers decreased 39.53% to 50.77 million people from a total of 128.45 million employed people, on the contrary amount worker informal increase 60.47 % become 77.68 million people. In fact, the instability of economic conditions due to the Covid-19 pandemic is increasingly having an impact on the lives of Indonesian people, especially households. Agus Eko Nugroho as Head of the LIPI Economic Research Center explained that household consumption as the main support for the economy slowed down significantly, which ultimately affected the performance of industry and Micro, Small and Business Enterprises. Intermediate.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the spearhead of the national economy, which are able to contribute 60.34% of the total national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and contribute 58.18% of total investment. During the Covid-19 pandemic, MSMEs have an important role in maintaining stability economy national in middle situation Which not Certain. On the side other, MSMEs are also a group that is vulnerable to falling in the midst of a pandemic situation. Not only the government, the private sector, even society itself plays an active role in encouraging MSMEs to rise again, be strong and independent. Therefore, creating opportunities for your own employment or independent business through MSMEs is an alternative solution in building economic resilience and independence amidst the storm of the Covid-19 pandemic. Independence economy is something condition Which experienced by public which is characterized by the ability to think, decide and do something that is deemed appropriate in order to overcome the problems faced by using various available resources effectively and efficient.

Economic independence can be born through the entrepreneurial education process as Foundation beginning in build soul independence. By optimizing process education entrepreneur Which directed And effective will be a solution that is believed to be able to reduce unemployment. Therefore, there needs to be serious effort from an early age through entrepreneurship education in the school environment with the aim that students are directed and supported to not only be oriented towards looking for work (job seekers) , will but can And Ready become creator Work (jobs creator) . Education with an entrepreneurial perspective is characterized by an educational process that applies principles And methodology to direction formation proficiency live (life skills) on participant his education through curriculum integrated Which developed at school.

Wrong One factor pusher growth entrepreneurship Indonesia lies in the role of Islamic Boarding Schools as centers of character education that have been tested and are rooted in the community in implementing entrepreneurship education. This means that Islamic boarding schools have a significant role in reducing unemployment and creating a sustainable livelihood,
especially for the surrounding community. Islamic boarding schools are not only centers for religious and academic learning, but are also a place for training and motivating enthusiasm to undergo life with full dignity, be careful, clean, independent, responsible, leadership spirit, entrepreneurial mentality and as a means of learning various skills to be competitive and adapt to changing times without abandoning spiritual and human values.

The Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic Boarding School is a modern boarding school whose learning is not only in Islamic studies, but also entrepreneurship studies. This is proven by the existence of a formal Vocational High School (SMK) educational institution under the auspices of the Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School, Lamongan. According to Ahmad Hanif Ahsan as Head of Vocational School, Sunan Drajat Lamongan explained that the success of an entrepreneurship education program can be known through the achievement of criteria by students, teachers, and school principals which include: 1) students have high entrepreneurial character and behavior, 2) a classroom environment that is able to develop participants' habits and behavior education that is in accordance with internalized entrepreneurial values, and 3) the school life environment as a nuanced learning environment entrepreneurship.

Achieving success in the entrepreneurship education program at Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School is not easy, various challenges and obstacles must have or often occur. According to Marsikan, as one of the Heads of the Department's Production Unit, he explained that the problems faced in implementing entrepreneurship education in the vocational school environment to date are limited facilities and infrastructure which vary widely from one skill program to another, supporting facilities are still limited as practical learning simulations in accordance with the working atmosphere in the world of business and industry (DUDI). If practical facilities are adequate, sometimes they are limited compared to the number of students. Other problems can also come from the level of teacher competency which still varies and is often left behind by developments in DUDI demands so that the majority of vocational school graduates do not meet the needs or demands of stakeholders. Other empirical facts also show that vocational school graduates tend to be job seekers and not many are able to work independently. Therefore, Sunan Drajat Vocational School, which was born and raised within the Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School environment, seeks to integrate the religious and entrepreneurship education curriculum as a holistic learning mode to create creative, knowledgeable, creative students and do good deeds. Based on the problems mentioned above, researchers are interested in conducting research on the Entrepreneurship Education Process in Forming Santripreneurs at the Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic Boarding School Vocational School.

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION PROCESS IN FORMING STUDENTS PRENEUR AT SUNAN PONDOK Pesantren Vocational School DRAJAT LAMONGAN**

Following is focus study in study This Focus Study

Based on the background above, the researcher identified the focus of his research as follows:

3. What are the inhibiting and supporting factors for implementing entrepreneurship education in forming students at the Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Vocational School?

**METHOD**
This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. (Ulfatin, 2015) states that the qualitative approach is directed at a setting or individual who is fully observed. (Moleong, 2008) in his research has quoted a number of definitions of qualitative research which then draws the following conclusions. Qualitative research is research that intends to fully understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example actors, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. Furthermore, described on something context special with utilize various scientific methods. This is in accordance with the research objective, namely to determine the implementation of entrepreneurship education at Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School.

In qualitative research, the researcher is the first instrument where the research tool is the researcher himself. This is obtained through observations and interviews. The primary data source for this research was obtained from several sources relevant to the focus of the research whose information and data will be extracted so that the researcher chose a list of sources as follows:

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<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Headmaster</td>
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<td>Ahmad Hanif Ahsan</td>
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<td>Head of Programs Studies</td>
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<td>Khaider Robbi S.Kom</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Moh. Askury, S. Pd., MM</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Vocational Students/Students School</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vocational school graduate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>azmi, Mohammed Maliki</td>
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</table>

**Data collection technique**

The data collection techniques for this research are as follows:

1. **Observation**

   Observation is the process of researchers going directly into the field to obtain research data, while the observations in this study did not use observation guidelines, but only observed the field conditions of the research object in the Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic Boarding School Vocational School environment.

2. **Interview**

   Interviews are the process of researchers seeking information from related parties who they feel can provide information for research. In the interview process, researchers involve several sources who are directly related. With focus study this that is Head School, Head Program Study, Head of Department Production Unit, entrepreneurship education teacher and students/students of Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School and especially graduates who have independent businesses.

3. **Documentation**

   Documentation is a researcher's activity to obtain additional information in the form of files or documents owned by related parties. Documentation in this research is in the form of
results and discussion

The discussion in this chapter is based on data obtained from research results in the field which is then linked to become the basis for research that finds out (1) How the entrepreneurship education curriculum is in forming santripreneurs at the Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic Boarding School Vocational School (2) How the entrepreneurship education process is in forming santripreneurs in vocational school Cottage Boarding school Sunan Degree Lamongan (3) How factor Inhibitors and supporters of implementing entrepreneurship education in forming students at the Sunan Drajat Lamongan Islamic Boarding School Vocational School.

Based on results study in on, so can obtained conclusion as follows:

1. Entrepreneurship learning is expected to provide special skills to students, so that they can manage skills as a resource in their lives. The entrepreneurship subject teacher at Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School has designed learning to be as creative and innovative as possible so that learning is more interesting and students are able to understand it and the students implement it well. Teachers also design learning tools in such a way as lesson plans that are made directly by the entrepreneurship teacher according to the curriculum applies.

2. The entrepreneurship subject teacher at Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School always motivates students to always be productive. Not only meeting the target grades, but also providing provisions for future endeavors for Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School students major multimedia can open business Which they struggle according to skill And knowledge Which has they get it from school. Likewise with Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School has made efforts to provide learning facilities and infrastructure entrepreneurship Can adequate even capable in optimize students in practice to support learning in entrepreneurship and foster student enthusiasm Study.

3. Supporting factors in entrepreneurship learning at Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School are students, teachers and schools. For the students themselves, there is a very enthusiastic willingness to take part in entrepreneurship learning, as for teachers who can support learning, namely tools learning, encouragement or motivation that is always given to students so that they are always enthusiastic in the learning process. However, what schools can support are facilities and infrastructure such as laboratories that can be used by students, school libraries that are available to borrow books and books given by the school to students. student.

Suggestions Based on the results of research findings in the field, suggestions are made
researcher as following.

1. For Sunan Drajat Vocational School Lamongan

   Facilities and infrastructure to support entrepreneurship learning should be further optimized, for example the lack of marketing facilities such as food courts (stands) do not yet exist at Sunan Drajat Lamongan Vocational School

2. For Further Researchers.

   For future researchers, it is hoped that they will be able to develop research on the implementation of entrepreneurial learning in other schools or in the community and dig deeper to find out to what extent we have entrepreneurial knowledge and are able to apply it in our lives so that we can improve our lives with the knowledge we have. namely the entrepreneurial spirit.

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