Vol. 1, No. 2, Juli 2025 | Page 111 - 118

# PRINCIPLES AND BUSINESS PRACTICES FOR STUDENTS OF THE ORANGE NURANI INSANI QUR'AN MEMORIZATION BOARDING SCHOOL YOGYAKARTA

Bhenu Artha <sup>1</sup>, Jumadi<sup>2</sup>, Bahri Bahri<sup>3</sup>, Utami Tunjung Sari<sup>4</sup>, Ainun Hertikasari<sup>5</sup>, Wuku Astuti<sup>6</sup>, Bintoro Satriadhi<sup>7</sup>

Faculty of Economics, Widya Mataram University

Email: bhenoz27@gmail.com, jmd.mataram@gmail.com,

<u>bahriwidyamataram@gmail.com, ut.sari19@gmail.com, ainunhertikasari@gmail.com, wukuastuti@gmail.com, bintorosat@gmail.com</u>

### **Abstract**

## Keywords:

Business Principles, Business Practices, Extension, Entrepreneurship

Student Cottage Islamic boarding school The Nurani Insani Yogyakarta Orphanage Memorizing the Qur'an has not yet own adequate knowledge about How principle business and practice business. Purpose of the activity counseling This is For give outlook about How principles and practices business. Activities This use method counseling For increase understanding as well as awareness of the participants, as well as examples about How principles and practices business. Giving material counseling implemented during One day during working hours. Participants counseling at the Pondok Islamic boarding school This Yogyakarta Nurani Insani Orphans Memorize the Qur'an followed by 73 participants. After follow activity counseling, all participant expected own knowledge about principles and practices business, so that expected can open field Work.

This is an open access article under the <u>CC BY-NC-SA 4.0</u> license



#### **INTRODUCTION**

The principles of Islam play a role role important in to form practice ethical business for Muslim entrepreneurs. Principles main including justice, honesty, trust, professionalism, transparency, and avoiding danger and oppression (Alfaqiih, 2017). These principles, which originate from from the Koran and Sunnah, framed in context faith, worship and morality (Alfaqiih, 2017). Muslim entrepreneurs integrate these values into operation business they everyday, with focus not only on profit financial but also on moral and social goals (Yahya et al., 2024). Implementation principles Islamic economics, such as protection consumers, market regulation, and stability economy, still relevant in modern (Pratama et al., 2023) business and finance. However, Muslim entrepreneurs face challenges, including limited access to sources Sharia- based power



and markets, which highlights the need more education Good about Islamic (Yahya et al., 2024)economics.

#### **REVIEW LIBRARY**

Principle business is guidelines that direct behavior ethical and professional in activity business (Muslich, 2004). Principles main business covering (Muslich, 2004): (1) Principle honesty, namely uphold tall integrity in transactions and communications, (2) Principles justice, namely give equal treatment to all parties, (3) Principles autonomy, namely ability take decision in a way independent and responsible answer, (4) Principle each other profitable, namely create mark together for perpetrator business and partners, (5) Principles moral integrity, namely avoid detrimental action other parties in ethical and law.

Practice business covers implementation theories and principles in context real, which includes (Muslich, 2004): (1) Management strategic, is planning term long For reach superiority competitive; (2) Business ethics, which is implementation moral principles in Decision making, (3) Entrepreneurship, in the form of innovation and decision making risk For create business new, (4) Sustainability, which is integration aspect environmental, social, and governance (ESG) in business strategy.

#### **METHOD STUDY**

This counseling was held on June 14, 2024 at the Pondok Islamic boarding school Tahfizh Qur'an Yatim Nurani Insani Yogyakarta and attended by 73 students. This activity was carried out with method lecture and questions answer. The tools used that is computer portable and projector as well as screen For display material. This activity is intended For increase understanding and awareness participant about How method start business, and also accompanied by discussions, quizzes, and Answer. This activity begins with inspection field on sunday May 3, 2024, continued with authorization on week May 4, 2024. Report end made on sunday third June 2024.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation This activity began with stage preparation as the following: (1) Do studies literature about principles and practices business; (2) Prepare tools and materials For counseling about principles and practices business; (3) Determine duration and time implementation activities; (4) Preparing material the material to be presented.

Material Provider give a number of question related about principles and practices business, after give understanding about matter The results of delivery questions asked to audience show that the audience who knows about How principles and practices business as many as 13.7% and those who don't know as much as 86.3%.





Figure 1. Implementation of Extension

Implementation principles and codes ethics business in a way significant increase reputation company, performance finance, satisfaction customers, and retention employee (Agung et al., 2025). Business ethics create environment positive and improving work trust customers, partners business, and society, as well as implementation principles and codes ethics business in a way significant support success business term long (Agung et al., 2025).

The importance of governance company and ethics business emphasized Because the impact to organizations and individuals (Mirza, 2020). Approach integrated towards governance company and ethics business required For apply standard high ethics throughout organization, so that approach holistic is very important For understand and improve governance practices company For increase behavior ethical (Mirza, 2020).



Figure 2. Provision of Materials

The company must own structures that allow implementation and utilization of strategies that have been made previously (Brinckmann et al., 2019). Companies often ignore or leave plan after made, often Because No There is structure sufficient support (Karlsson & Honig, 2009). When the company change the plan from time to time, the impact produced only small (Honig & Karlsson, 2004).

In general, planning business considered as action single For write plan business (Honig & Karlsson, 2004), but planning business consists of from Lots action (Gruber, 2007), which can done by entrepreneurs in a way overall or only choose parts from the planning process business. The parts that make up planning business can chosen in a way separated or run in a way overall (Welter et al., 2021).

Entrepreneur Possible involved in source Power social (Keating et al., 2014) and manufacturing collective (Wood & McKinley, 2010), but the planning process can help make it a routine activity beginning them. Although involved in a way social in various aspect development business, make plan business that can shared in a way physique to stakeholders interest external can functioning as commitment (Welter et al., 2021). Businessman can share plan This only For get bait come back (Wood & McKinley, 2010), or they can use it For look for funding (Richbell et al., 2006).





Figure 3. Audience and Material Delivery

Entrepreneurship is complex phenomenon. Motivation For reach objective in a way positive related with Spirit entrepreneurship (Collins et al., 2004). Behavior entrepreneurship covers attitudes and skills the basis that can improved through education throughout life, with criteria the main thing including creativity and approach innovative (Dimitriadis, 2008). Develop skills and behavior this in childhood is very important For realize potential full someone, besides that 's important For maintaining the learning process that begins at school intermediate throughout live and respect development personality race young (Dimitriadis, 2008).

Planning business covers antecedents and results from planning business (Brinckmann et al., 2019). Planning would be very helpful in an unavoidable situation stable and not Certain (Priem et al., 1995). This is because planning can reduce uncertainty and acceleration taking decision (Dean & Sharfman, 1996). It seems approach new more Good For overcome uncertainty (Mintzberg, 1993; Sarasvathy, 2001). According to intuition lastly, efforts planning become not enough effective when There is uncertainty (Brinckmann et al., 2019). According to study about implementation (Sarasvathy, 2001), planning considered as the right strategy For risky environment, and implementation considered as the right strategy For environment that is not Certain.



Figure 4. Female Santri Audience



Figure 5. Audience of male students



#### **CONCLUSION**

The students Cottage Islamic boarding school Memorizing the Qur'an for Orphans of Nurani Insani Yogyakarta as participant start understand about How principles and practices business, which appears from the amount enthusiasm For understand How principles and practices business. Participants start know How principles and practices business, for later can open business in a way independent.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agung, M., Dwi Lestari, A., Rinjani, DF, Tara, MD, & Muhammadiyah Bengkulu, U. (2025). THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTING PRINCIPLES AND CODES OF ETHICS IN BUSINESS. In *Journal of Development Economics and Digitalization* (Vol. 2).
- Alfaqiih, A. (2017). PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS PRACTICE IN ISLAM FOR MUSLIM BUSINESS ACTORS. *IUS QUIA IUSTUM Law Journal*, 24 (3), 448–466. https://doi.org/10.20885/iustum.vol24.iss3.art6
- Brinckmann, J., Dew, N., Read, S., Mayer-Haug, K., & Grichnik, D. (2019). Of those who plan: A meta-analysis of the relationship between human capital and business planning. *Long Range Planning*, 52 (2), 173–188. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lrp.2018.01.003
- Collins, C. J., Hanges, P. J., & Locke, E. A. (2004). The Relationship of Achievement Motivation to Entrepreneurial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis. *Human Performance*, 17 (1), 95–117. https://doi.org/10.1207/S15327043HUP1701 5
- Dean, J. W. J., & Sharfman, M. P. (1996). Does the Decision Process Matter? A Study of Strategic Decision-Making Effectiveness. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39 (2), 368–396.
- Dimitriadis, D. (2008). Opinion Europe Committee Ekonomiczno-Społecznego w sprawie : "
  Zmiany climate and strategy lizbonska". *Dziennik Urzedowy Unii European Journal*, 44–69
- Gruber, M. (2007). Uncovering the value of planning in new venture creation: A process and contingency perspective. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 22 (6), 782–807. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2006.07.001
- Honig, B., & Karlsson, T. (2004). Institutional forces and the written business plan. *Journal of Management*, 30 (1), 29–48. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jm.2002.11.002
- Karlsson, T., & Honig, B. (2009). Judging a business by its cover: An institutional perspective on new ventures and the business plan. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 24 (1), 27–45. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2007.10.003
- Keating, A., Geiger, S., & Mcloughlin, D. (2014). Riding the practice waves: Social resourcing practices during new venture development. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice, 38* (5), 1207–1235. https://doi.org/10.1111/etap.12038
- Mintzberg, H. (1993). The Fall and Rise of Strategic Planning Harvard Business Review.
- Mirza, M. (2020). PRINCIPLES OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BUSINESS ETHICS AT PT UNILEVER. 1 (3). https://doi.org/10.31933/JEMSI
- Muslich, M. (2004). Modern Financial Management : Analysis Planning, and Policy. *PT Bumi Aksara*.
- Pratama, G., Mufti Yasin, M., Rokhmatulah, L., & Atikah, N. (2023). APPLICATION OF ABU YUSUF'S ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES IN MODERN BUSINESS AND FINANCE PRACTICES. *Journal Multidisciplinary Indonesia*, 2 (8). https://jmi.rivierapublishing.id/index.php/rp
- Priem, R.L., Rasheed, A.M. a., & Kotulic, A.G. (1995). Rationality in Strategic Decision Processes, Environmental Dynamism and Firm Performance. *Journal of Management, 21*



- (5), 913–929. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639502100506
- Richbell, S. M., Watts, H. D., & Wardle, P. (2006). Owner-managers and business planning in the small firm. *International Small Business Journal*, 24 (5), 496–514. https://doi.org/10.1177/0266242606067275
- Sarasvathy, S. D. (2001). Causation and effectuation: Toward a theoretical shift from economic inevitability to entrepreneurial contingency. *Academy of Management Review*, 26 (2), 243–263. https://doi.org/10.5465/AMR.2001.4378020
- Welter, C., Scrimpshire, A., Tolonen, D., & Obrimah, E. (2021). The road to entrepreneurial success: business plans, lean startup, or both? *New England Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 24 (1), 21–42. https://doi.org/10.1108/NEJE-08-2020-0031
- Wood, M. S., & McKinley, W. (2010). The production of entrepreneurial opportunity: a constructivist perspective. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 4 (1), 66–84. https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.83
- Yahya, W., Maharani, S., Athif Amanullah, N., Hizba Syahriandro, M., & Wardah Yahya, C. (2024). ANALYSIS OF MUSLIM ENTREPRENEURS' UNDERSTANDING OF **ISLAMIC BUSINESS PRINCIPLES USING** Α **OUALITATIVE** PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH ANALYSIS OF MUSLIM ENTREPRENEURS' UNDERSTANDING OF **ISLAMIC BUSINESS PRINCIPLES** USING QUALITATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH. Journal of Social and Economics Research, 6 (1). https://idm.or.id/JSER/index.php/JSER