

Economic Analysis of Externalities Cottage In The Presence Of Boarding Darul'ulum Rejoso in Jombang

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ABSTRACT: *This research was conducted in Jombang regency precisely in the area of Pondok Pesantren Darul 'Ulum Jombang. The reasons for selecting a location, known as the city's first is Jombang that some students was choose. So, in this case can illustrated with some boarding schools in the Jombang and supported by the local government's vision to make handsome as a city faithful who supported many boarding school. So that boarding schools can be used as a magnet or a special attraction for people living outside in Jombang and expected with character behavior for Jombang society according to the vision of local government, so as to empower for the boarding school that can be used as a cultural and education can lead to a positive economic externalities. A assessment of the management of economic externalities are expected by pack a problem to be beautiful and aesthetic.*

KEYWORDS - *Externality Positive, Economics, Islamic Boarding School, Jombang.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development process is basically utilizes all resources, especially economic resources with good planning aimed at the prosperity of society. In this case, the stakeholders, especially the business community and government have a role in resource management, providing jobs, and drive the economy. On the other hand the development process in the form of economic activity in addition to having a positive impact, on the other hand also had a negative impact (externalities). The phenomenon of economic externalities is clearly visible in various forms, which in turn have an impact on the market inefficient. In various empirical studies, an externality is an excess of activity and the existence of an organization that is profit oriented. Fauzi (2004) in Wikarta (2010) explains that externalities are the impacts (positive and negative) or as a net cost or benefit, from the actions of one party against for another party. Specifically, the externality occurs when production or consumption of one side affects to the other party utilities outside the system, and the maker of externalities does not provide compensation to the affected party.

In a broader context, the externality occurs when the activity of economic operators (both production and consumption) affect the welfare of economic agents and existing events occurred outside the market mechanism. In this context, when the externalities, then the private choices by consumers and producers in the private markets do not generally produce something that is economically more efficient (Fisher, 1996). In many cases, the existence of social non-profit oriented organization has brought changes both on a social and economic order, which is not direct impact of the existence of an organization. Boarding school is one form of a non-profit organization that has been widely recognized on the social and economic life of society in Indonesia.

Currently, economic externalities that occur in the boarding school environment have been clearly implicated. Various conditions can be observed visually, in the form of economic activity that is growing along with the growth boarding school. Examples of economic activity in the community, among others, the emergence of business in the form of home laundry and stalls - food stalls where the market share of these types of businesses are the students who lived in the boarding school. The existence of growth of economic enterprise is a provider of services for the activities of these students without going through the mechanism of transaction between boarding school and community. The activity grew and flowed away between students (in the broad sense) with the local community as providers of services needs of the students day - day. It is a symptom of economic externalities that arise due to the growth boarding school. Although without a boarding school or government initiative, these externalities have a positive impact on the boarding school. The growth of economic activities of this community, are able to meet the needs of students who are not patra available in the boarding school. All business activities monopolized by cottage which is the independence of the cottage in managing an institution to the outside of the boarding school is not seen stretching economies conducted by people around striking only hidden form of externality. Iskandar (2005) describes the need for community development assistance committed by the boarding school for food security, so that people can work in the hut and opened the small and medium enterprises.

Availability of facilities that grows naturally, making the most of the needs of students are met, which in akhirnya create a comfortable atmosphere for students, and comfortable to live in a boarding school. These conditions will be favorable for the growth of schools as one of the educational institutions, in the presence of other phenomena, it is often found that the child does not want nyantri due, the stigma "nyantri synonymous with penance", for example, cook their own and wash his own clothes to meet their activity. In addition to the positive aspects, there is also the opposite phenomenon. Every human interaction or activity of individual must display symptoms of externalities for example, the emergence of effects to the surrounding environment. In the context of the boarding school, daily activities and routine sustainable in the long term, have a negative effect also on the surrounding environment. The increasing volume of garbage, changes in environmental ecosystem balance, reducing the levels of fertility and pollution of air, the smell of garbage is a form of negative externalities to the surrounding environment.

Nationally, the population of Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia is located in Jombang. The existence of very massive with a fairly uniform distribution, making boarding school as an institution that is very dominant in Jombang district, which focuses on the deepening of religious studies. Until now there are 17 districts in Jombang that have a boarding school with a wide range of varying amounts. This amount represents 80.9 percent of the total districts in Jombang. In detail, the distribution and the number of boarding schools in each district is as follows:

Table1. The Number of Islamic Boarding School in Jombang

| Districts | Total | Persent |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Perak | 10 | 7,52 |
| Bandar Kedungmulyo | 1 | 0,75 |
| Bareng | 4 | 3,01 |
| Diwek | 28 | 21,05 |
| Gudo | 1 | 0,75 |
| Jogoroto | 8 | 6,02 |
| Jombang | 29 | 21,80 |
| Kesamben | 5 | 3,76 |
| Mojoagung | 5 | 3,76 |
| Mojowarno | 8 | 6,02 |
| Ngoro | 11 | 8,27 |
| Ngusikan | 1 | 0,75 |
| Peterongan | 10 | 7,52 |
| Plandaan | 4 | 3,01 |
| Ploso | 1 | 0,75 |
| Sumobito | 3 | 2,26 |
| Tembelang | 4 | 3,01 |
| Total | 133 | 100 |

Source: Ministry of Religious Affairs Jombang, 2015

In general, in Jombang there are four areas cottage has a large enough number of students while other areas are boarding schools with the number of students not too much. (Moh Izzuhdin, Head of Religious Affairs Pontren Jombang). Four large cabin areas are:

1. Region Rejoso Darul'Ulum boarding school of about 10,000 students
2. Metro Pondok Pesantren Tambak Beras (Bahr Ulum) around the number 10,000 Students
3. Region cottage Tebuireng (Gus Dur) Cukir Jombang about 5,000 students
4. Zone Denanyar boarding school of about 5,000 students.

Most of the students are those who are studying at the College of Advanced Study Level First or MTs Junior / MTS to School Education Level Advanced Level Up or high school Madrasah Aliyah / MA, although there is also while studying at several universities.

Research methods

This study was used a qualitative paradigm with phenomenological analysis. This research was conducted with interviews in Pondok Pesantren Darul 'Ulum Jombang. This study has the objective to obtain the results of economic externalities, resulting in "harmonization" between the community and Yayasan Pondok Pesantren (Islamic Boarding School).

Result

Income communities is a chart showing the economic value of the community. In this context is how much public revenue increase community assets that exist around the lodge along with the development of society. Income of cottage can be seen from several sizes:

- I. Conditions home
- II. Asset-shaped vehicle
- III. Savings
- IV. Soil

b). Economic empowerment. Economic empowerment is an overview of the economic improvement efforts to society has been given by the boarding school. Economic empowerment of these communities can be seen from several sizes:

- I. Training by boarding
- II. Economic aid / savings

c) Opportunities growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Increasing number of schools and the number of student who come from various parts of Indonesia region, it will provide economic opportunities or demand side in Jombang district. The increasing needs for some students as basic necessities, clothing, health is an opportunity that can be provided by the SMEs. SME growth opportunities can be seen from the miraculous aspects or indicators:

- I. Remittance (Average remittances guardians of students by students per month)
- II. Average expenditure of students (who knew there approximate saving)
- III. Informants of perceptions about business prospects around the boarding schools.

d). Labor Absorption (TK) / creation work. Labor absorption is the essence of economic development. Business, government, and non-profit oriented - need a certain amount of labor which in turn will create incomes. Various activities were conducted business, government and institutions - above institutions have the degree of absorption of Labor different. Penelitian connection with this, the absorption of TK in Islamic boarding school can be seen from several indicators:

- I. The number of people around who work in boarding schools
- II. The number of physical projects undertaken by schools, which is likely to create employment in the construction sector.
- III. The number of people working as a supplier (Islamic boarding school partners), such as convection, catering, suppliers of raw materials (staple food).

II. CONCLUSION

From research conducted, there are four themes that are used to photograph the economic externalities in the boarding school environment, an area of study, which includes public revenues, economic empowerment, growth opportunities Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and employment more productive.

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