



# Does Economic Growth, Government Spending, Open Unemployment, and Consumption Patterns Affect The Human Development Index Islamic and Human Development Index?

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## ABSTRACT

This concept cannot yet be a universal measure of human development. The Islamic human development index (I-HDI) is here to offer a concept for measuring human development based on maqāṣid al-sharī'ah. The research aims to analyze economic growth in mediating the influence of government spending on the education, health, and social sectors, open unemployment, and consumption patterns on I-HDI and HDI. The research results of government spending on the education, health, and social sectors as well as consumption patterns is positive and significant, while economic growth and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) have a positive but not significant effect on I-HDI. Meanwhile, government spending on the health sector, social sector, and consumption patterns have a positive and significant effect, government spending on the education sector has a negative and insignificant effect, and economic growth and TPT have a positive and insignificant effect on HDI. The magnitude of the direct influence on I-HDI is 53.04 percent and on HDI is 59.71 percent. Economic growth as an intervening variable is unable to mediate the influence of government spending on the education sector, government spending on the health sector, government spending on the social sector, TPT, and consumption on I-HDI and HDI.

**Keywords:** HDI, I-HDI, economic growth, government spending, open unemployment

## INTRODUCTION

Humans are key players in development processes, and Allah bestowed upon them extraordinary blessings, giving them the capacity to either positively or negatively utilize nature<sup>1</sup>. Development always faces problems in the humanist aspect which treats humans as development subjects whose success is measured partially not measured comprehensively, especially development in the aspect of religiosity. Moreover, Islam embraces societal developments to

<sup>1</sup> Muhammad Zubair Farooqui, *Islam and Everyday Life* (Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute, 2000).

accommodate human needs. The concept of Islamic development is coined from the term *tazkiyyah* which addresses itself to the problem of human development in all its dimensions and it is concerned with growth and expansion toward perfection through the purification of attitudes and relationships<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the societal development must be under the teachings of Islam since it emphasizes on purification of attitudes and relationships both toward humans and God. In the economic aspect, the developments emphasize the moral and ethical dimensions<sup>3</sup>, since the Shariah does not endorse individual goals but rather groups of individual and collective entities, which includes states such as *Oulil Amr*<sup>4</sup>.

In modern times, the development of Islamic society can be seen in The Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) which includes some pivotal aspects of material development. Human development is a process of improving the quality of human resources, which is very important in the national development policy strategy. Emphasizing the importance of increasing human resources in development is a necessity because the human quality in each region has a big contribution to determining the success and management of development. The existence of the HDI offered by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as a tool that can be used to measure the quality of the level of human development may be an indicator. Thus, the HDI can be an indicator for measuring development, but it is not fully compatible and sufficient to measure human development from an Islamic perspective. The underlying theories and concepts for building HDI are not based on *maqāsid al-sharī'ah*<sup>5</sup>. To measure the level of human development in a country where the majority of the population is Muslim, it would be more appropriate to use the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), where the theory and concept of I-HDI are based on *maqāsid al-sharī'ah*. I-HDI measures the achievement of human welfare by fulfilling basic needs so that humans can live happily and *Falah*.<sup>6</sup>

The Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) which is based on *maqashid* law is a theory of development that can contribute to the development of a theory that is more holistic and covers all dimensions of human needs,

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<sup>2</sup> Khurshid Ahmad, "Economic Development in an Islamic Framework," 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Abul Hasan Muhammad Sadeq, *Economic Development in Islam* (Malaysia: Pelanduk Publications, 1991).

<sup>4</sup> Sayyid Tahir, "Islamic Perspectives on Economic Development," *The Pakistan Development Review* 34, no. 4 (1885): 845-856.

<sup>5</sup> Abdul Aziz and Anton Satria Prabuwono, "Hajj Funds Management Based on *Maqāsid al-Sharī'ah*; A Proposal for Indonesian," *AL-IHKAM: Jurnal Hukum & Pranata Sosial* 18, no. 2 (2023): 544-567.

<sup>6</sup> Nasir Muhammad Abdulhameed, "Ethical Dimension of *Maqasid al-Sharī'ah* and Its Implication to Human Capital Development," *IJISH (International Journal of Islamic Studies and Humanities)* 4 (April 1, 2021): 21-32.

including the most basic needs; Material Welfare and Non-Material Welfare<sup>7</sup>. It identifies and suggests development policies based on the Koran and Hadith<sup>8</sup>. Furthermore, it is considered one of the indicators to measure Islamic societal development within the Muslim population<sup>9</sup>. The development paradigm that is currently developing is economic growth as measured by human development as seen by the level of quality of human life in each country. The issue of achieving development so far has become a concern of government administrators. Various measures of human development have been made, but not all of them can be used as standard measures that can be compared between regions or between countries, therefore the United Nations (UN) has established a standard measure of human development, namely the Human Development Index (HDI) or also known as the Human Development Index (IPM) which is measured by the quality of education, health, and economic levels (purchasing power). Through improving these three indicators it is hoped that there will be an increase in the quality of human life, but the success of human development cannot be separated from the performance of the government which plays a role in creating regulations for achieving social order, while the problem is that the achievement of partial human development varies greatly where certain aspects of development succeed and some other aspects of development fail. In this regard, the question arises of how to assess the success of human development comprehensively<sup>10</sup>.

In this case, *Maqashid Shari'ah* is seen as the basis and foundation of human development in the view of Islam, centered on the material and moral dimensions. These two aspects are basic human needs, which include worldly needs, and spiritual needs<sup>11</sup>. It is considered one of the "most important intellectual means and methodologies for Islamic reform" which capitalizes on its beneficial aspects to improve contemporary societal means among the Muslim population. It further connects the spirit and Islamic philosophy and serves as a yardstick for measuring the appropriateness of reform programs and their conformity with the universal objectives, principles, and values of the Shari'ah<sup>12</sup>. Thus, it embodies the strong relationship between humans and the

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<sup>7</sup> M B Hendrie Anto, "Introducing an Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) to Measure Development in OIC Countries," *PSN: Other Domestic Development Strategies (Topic)* (2011).

<sup>8</sup> Irfan Syauqi Beik and Laily Dwi Arsyianti, *Ekonomi Pembangunan Syariah* (Depok: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2017).

<sup>9</sup> Hasbi, M. Z. N., Munajat, M., & Qoyum, A. (2023). Human Development Index from the Islamic Perspective: Roles of Taxation, Zakah, and Health and Education Expenditures. *Jurnal Ekonomi Malaysia*, 57(1), 99-112. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17576/JEM-2023-5701-08>

<sup>10</sup> Subandi, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012).

<sup>11</sup> Rukiah, Amiur Nuruddin, and Saparuddin Siregar, "Islamic Human Development Index Di Indonesia (Suatu Pendekatan Maqhasid Syariah)," *Istinbâth* 18, no. 2 (2019): 307-327.

<sup>12</sup> Abdullahi Abubakar Lamido, "Maqasid Al-Shari'ah as a Framework for Economic Development Theorization," *International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance Studies* 2 (March 1, 2016): 27-49.

teachings of the Koran and the Hadith which is adaptable for contemporary Muslim society. The *maqashid* are economic prosperity within the confines of Islamic moral principles, justice and universal brotherhood, equitable income distribution, and individual freedom within the framework of social welfare<sup>13</sup>. Al-Syatibi used the term *maslahah* in relation to this sharia. Protection of the religion (*al-din*), the human soul (*al-nafs*), their intellect (*al-aql*), their deeds (*al-nasl*), and their wealth (*al-maal*) are the five fundamental things that must be safeguarded to attain that<sup>14</sup>.

Thus, *Maqashid Shari'ah* includes the notion and guidance on increasing the welfare of all humans. *Maqashid Shariah*-based socioeconomic development measuring offers greater insight and measurement<sup>15</sup>. To measure human development with the *Maqashid Shari'ah* approach, Islamic scholars have provided many theories and methods of quantitative calculation<sup>16</sup>. The concept of Islamic economic development is very important to understand the extent of the economic role of society in the world and its provisions for the hereafter. This concept has been embodied both explicitly and implicitly in the Al-Qur'an, sunnah, and ijma' of past scholars<sup>17</sup>.

Recently, the concept of development has been very difficult for the community to accept because they are too comfortable and lulled by conventional economic concepts.<sup>18</sup> This is a big challenge for the Muslim community itself: how can it re-implement Islamic economic values amid the rapid development of the conventional economy? Ibn Khaldun is often referred to as the most prominent intellectual giant in the world and has made major contributions to thinking about economic development and the progress and decline of Islamic civilization. He explained several factors that led to the setback of economic development, one of which was the moral degradation and the loss of Islamic ethical culture. The existence of colonialism and moral decay are the two most significant things to the decline and decline of economic development<sup>19</sup>. Human development or improving the quality of human

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<sup>13</sup> Muhammad Chapra, *Objectives of the Islamic Economic Order: An Introduction to Islamic Economics and Finance* (Leicester: The Islamic Foundation, 1979).

<sup>14</sup> Al-Syatibi, *Al-Muwafaqat Fi Ushul Al-Syari'ah* (Cairo: Musthafa Muhammad, n.d.).

<sup>15</sup> Malik Shahzad Shabbir, "Human Prosperity Measurement Within the Gloom of Maqashid Al-Shariah," *Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business* 7, no. 2 (2019): 105–111.

<sup>16</sup> M Sholihin, "Ekonomi Indonesia, Islamikah? Economic Islamicity Index (EI2) Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Maqashid Syariah," *178.128.61.209* 07, no. December (2020): 325–365.

<sup>17</sup> M Zidny Nafi Hasbi, Makhrus Munajat, and Abdul Qoyum, "A Conceptual Framework of The Islamic Human Development Index ( I-HDI ) and Its Relationship with Maqashid Al - Shari ' Ah," *Amwaluna: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah* 7, no. 2 (2023): 258–273.

<sup>18</sup> Nur Rofiq and M Zidny Nafi Hasbi, "A New Paradigm In Economy About Maqashid Al-Sharia Theory: Reformulation Of Ibn-Asyur," *PAMALI: Pattimura Magister Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2022): 77.

<sup>19</sup> M Zidny Nafi Hasbi, Makhrus Munajat, and Abdul Qoyum, "A Conceptual Framework of The Islamic Human Development Index ( I-HDI ) and Its Relationship with

resources is very important in the national development policy strategy. Emphasizing the importance of increasing human resources in development is a necessity because the quality of human beings in a region has a big hand in determining the success of the management of regional development, and the presence of the HDI offered by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as a tool that can be used to measure the level of human development may be the most comprehensive indicator, but it is not fully compatible and sufficient to measure human development from an Islamic perspective. The underlying theories and concepts for building HDI are not based on *maqashid shariah*. To measure the level of human development in a country where the majority of the population is Muslim, it would be more appropriate to use the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), whose theories and concepts are based on an Islamic perspective. I-HDI measures the achievement of the level of human welfare by fulfilling basic needs so that humans can live happily in the world and the hereafter (reaching *falah*)<sup>20</sup>.

Additionally, it is based on measures of socioeconomic prosperity and takes into account the main shortcomings of the current metrics. Therefore, using *Maqasid Shari'ah* principles, an index or other suitable measurement might be established to quantify well-being<sup>21</sup>. The following is Ibn Khaldun's offering of the concept of Islamic economic development. First, the role of humans, or *ar-rijal*, is that humans have their characteristics, namely knowledge, and expertise, which are the result of thinking. Humans require influence that has control and power. Humans can make every effort to survive and thrive in the world. Humans want an advanced civilization. Second, the role of development or *al-Amirah* and justice or *al-adl*. If humans become the center of analysis, then development and justice become the most important relationships in the causal series of the rise and fall of a country. Economic development is very important because, without a real improvement in people's welfare, they are not motivated to do their best and be more useful. In addition, in the absence of development, the influx of intellectuals, artists, labor, and capital that must be procured from other communities can encourage the sustainable development of a country. Third, the role of institutions and government, no matter how good a regulation is, will not be meaningful if it is not implemented fairly and impartially. Sharia, in essence, can only provide a rule in society, it cannot run by itself. Therefore, we need an authority that can carry out all the rules, directives, and guidelines. Fourth, the role of wealth, or *al-mal*, in life is very important. Wealth can provide the main ingredients

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Maqāṣid Al - Shari ' Ah," *Amwaluna: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah* 7, no. 2 (2023): 258–273.

<sup>20</sup> Moh Toriquddin, "Teori Maqashid Syari'ah Perspektif Ibnu Ashur," *ULUL ALBAB Jurnal Studi Islam* 14 (December 30, 2013).

<sup>21</sup> Mohamed Saladin Abdul Rasool, Mohamed Azmil Mohd Yusof, and Siti Mariam Ali, "Wellbeing of the Society: A Maqasid Al-Shari'ah Approach," *Afkar: Jurnal Akidah & Pemikiran Islam*, no. SE-Article (April 30, 2020): 25–46, <https://ejournal.um.edu.my/index.php/afkar/article/view/24137>

needed to ensure justice and development run smoothly, spur the effectiveness of the implementation of regulations by the government, and create social welfare. Wealth does not depend on one post. In his analysis, Ibnu Khaldun also emphasizes the importance of the division of labor and specifications for developing the economy together by promoting the concept of cooperation.

## METHODS

The method used is explanatory research that explains the relevance between research variables. The explanatory design is because this research is testing hypotheses on structural equations in assessing the effect of fiscal decentralization (in this case the proxy for the variables of government expenditure/expenditure in the fields of education, health, and social), Economic Growth and Employment (in this case the proxy for the Open Unemployment Rate) and Consumption patterns on the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the regencies/cities of North Sumatra province. The influence of the variable Government Expenditure in the Education Sector (PPBP), the variable Government Expenditure in the Health Sector (PPBK), the variable Government Expenditure in the Social Sector (PPBS), and the variable Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and the variable Consumption (Cons) on the variable Economic Growth (PE) the regencies/cities in North Sumatra Province, the equation model is as follows:

$$PE_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PPBP_{1it} + \beta_2 PPBK_{2it} + \beta_3 PPBS_{3it} + \beta_4 TPT_{4it} + \beta_5 Cons_{5it} + \mu_{it}$$

The influence of the variable of Government Expenditure on Education (PPBP), variable of Government Expenditure on Health Sector (PPBK), variable of Government Expenditure on Social Sector (PPBS), variable of Economic Growth (PE) and variable of Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption variable (Cons) on the variable Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) the regencies/cities in the province of North Sumatra, the equation model is as follows:

$$IHDI_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PPBP_{1it} + \beta_2 PPBK_{2it} + \beta_3 PPBS_{3it} + \beta_4 PE_{4it} + \beta_5 TPT_{5it} + \beta_6 Cons_{6it} + \mu_{it}$$

The influence of the variable Economic Growth (PE) mediates the variable Government Expenditure in the Education Sector (PPBP), the variable Government Expenditure in the Health Sector (PPBK), the variable Government Expenditure in the Social Sector (PPBS), and the variable Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and the variable Consumption (Cons) on variable Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) the regencies/cities in North Sumatra Province, the equation model is as follows:

$$PE_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PPBP_{1it} + \beta_2 PPBK_{2it} + \beta_3 PPBS_{3it} + \beta_4 TPT_{4it} + \beta_5 Cons_{5it} + \mu_{it}$$

$$HDI_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_5 PE_{it} + \beta_6 PPBP_{it} + \beta_7 PPBK_{it} + \beta_8 PPBS_{it} + \beta_9 TPT_{it} + \beta_{10} Cons_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

The influence of the variable of Government Expenditure on Education (PPBP), variable of Government Expenditure on Health (PPBK), variable of Government Expenditure on Social Sector (PPBS), variable of Economic Growth (PE) and variable of Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption variable (Cons) on the variable Human Development Index (HDI) the regencies/cities in North Sumatra province, the equation model is as follows:

$$HDI_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PPBP_{1it} + \beta_2 PPBK_{2it} + \beta_3 PPBS_{3it} + \beta_4 PE_{4it} + \beta_5 TPT_{5it} + \beta_6 Cons_{6it} + \mu_{it}$$

The influence of the variable Economic Growth (PE) mediates the variable Government Expenditure in the Education Sector (PPBP), the variable Government Expenditure in the Health Sector (PPBK), the variable Government Expenditure in the Social Sector (PPBS), and the variable Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and the Consumption variable (Cons) on Variable Human Development Index (HDI) regencies/cities in North Sumatra Province, the equation model is as follows:

$$PE_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PPBP_{1it} + \beta_2 PPBK_{2it} + \beta_3 PPBS_{3it} + \beta_4 TPT_{4it} + \beta_5 Cons_{5it} + \mu_{it}$$

$$HDI_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_6 PE_{it} + \beta_7 PPBP_{it} + \beta_8 PPBK_{it} + \beta_9 PPBS_{it} + \beta_{10} TPT_{it} + \beta_{11} Cons_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

Where :

- HDI = Human Development Index (percent)  
 PE = Economic Growth (percent)  
 PPBP = Government Expenditure on Education (million rupiah)  
 PPBK = Government Expenditure on Health (million rupiah)  
 PPBS = Government Expenditure on Social Sector (million rupiah)  
 TPT = Open Unemployment Rate (percent)  
 Cons = Consumption Pattern (rupiah)  
 i = Cross Sexy : i=1; 2,3,....., 33 City District  
 t = Time Series t = 2015 - 2019  
 $\beta$  = Coefficient of Independent Variable  
 $\mu_{it}$  = residual or error  
 $\mu_{it}$  = residual or error

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **The Influence of Government Expenditures in the Education, Health, and Social Sectors, Economic Growth and Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI)**

Fiscal decentralization government spending on education, health and social), Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption levels show a significant and simultaneous effect on the level of confidence of 95 percent on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI). Government spending on education has a positive and significant effect on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0062, it shows that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the education sector, it will increase the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 0.62 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the education sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on decreasing the value of the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 0.62 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province.

Government expenditure on the health sector has a positive and significant effect on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0398, it shows that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the health sector, it will increase the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 3.98 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the government budget for the health sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will reduce the value of the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 3.98 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Social sector government spending has a positive and significant impact on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0048, it shows that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the social sector, it will increase the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 0.48 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the social sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on decreasing the value of the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 0.48 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province<sup>22</sup>.

Economic growth has a positive but not significant effect on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the districts of North Sumatra Province. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a positive but not significant effect on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Consumption patterns have a positive and significant impact on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) of the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0250, it means that every 1

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<sup>22</sup> Anggatia Ariza, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm) Dalam Perspektif Islam," *Al-Maslahah Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 12 (April 10, 2016).



percent increase in consumption will increase the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 2.50 percent in the Regency North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the consumption rate decreases by 1 percent, it will have an impact on the decline in the value of the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) by 2.50 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. The direct influence between all variables used; Government Expenditures in the Education Sector, Government Expenditures on Health, Government Expenditures in the Social Sector, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), amounted to 53.04 percent and the remaining 46.96 percent was influenced by other variables not analyzed in this research. With a value of 53.04 percent, it means that the variables used in influencing the IHDI are quite significant at the 95 percent confidence level<sup>23</sup>.

Of the 5 variables that influence the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), 4 variables (government spending in the education sector, health sector, and social sector, as well as consumption patterns have a positive and significant effect on the 95 percent confidence level, while 2 variables (Growth Economy and the Open Unemployment Rate have an effect but are not significant at the 95 percent confidence level. The results of this study are in line with previous research, in particular the influence of government spending on the education, health, and social sectors. The effect of economic growth on IHDI is positive but not significant, where the results of this study are following previous research Rukiah<sup>24</sup>. Theoretically, the unsuitable influence is the variables of Economic Growth, TPT, and Consumption Patterns, where economic growth and TPT have a positive but not significant effect, while consumption patterns have a negative and insignificant effect on IHDI<sup>25</sup>.

### **The Third Aspect of the Discussion, and so on**

Government spending in the field of education has a positive and significant impact on Economic Growth in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.5738, it means that every 1 percent increase in government spending in the education sector will increase the level of Economic Growth by 57.38 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the education sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will result in a decline in Economic Growth of 57.38 percent in districts in North Sumatra Province. Government expenditure in the health sector has a negative but not significant effect on Economic Growth in

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<sup>23</sup> Mohammad Bintang, Nurizal Ismail, and Indra, "Determinan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia : Analisa Pendekatan Maq'Asid Syariah I' Ah Al- Ghazali ( Studi Kasus ...," *Eksyar* 02, no. 02 (2015): 512-534.

<sup>24</sup> Rukiah, Nuruddin, and Siregar, "Islamic Human Development Index Di Indonesia (Suatu Pendekatan Maq'hasid Syariah )."

<sup>25</sup> Reni Putri And Karjadi Mintaroem, "Determinan Islamic Human Development Index (Ihdi) Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2001-2016," *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan* 6 (January 17, 2020): 1410.

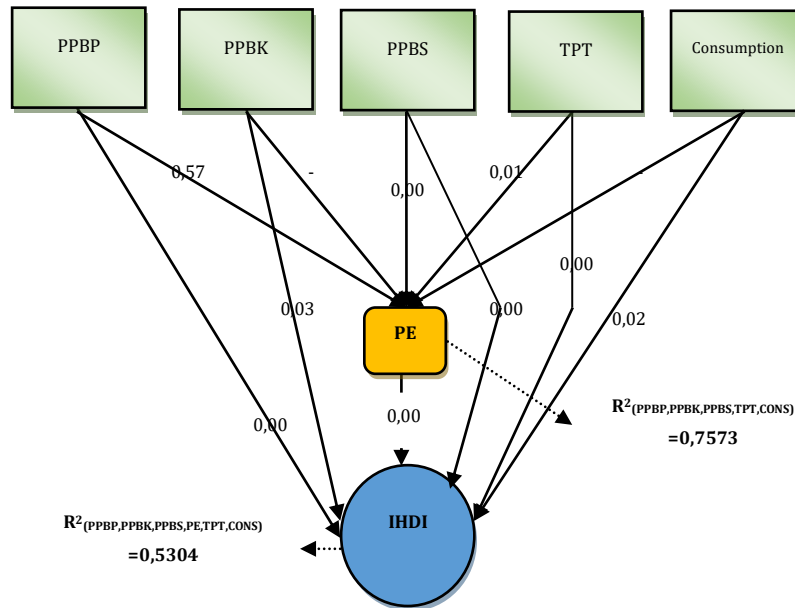
Districts in North Sumatra Province. Government spending in the social sector has a positive and significant impact on Economic Growth in the Regency/City of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0084, it means that every 1 percent increase in government spending in the social sector will increase Economic Growth by 0.84 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the government budget in the social sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will result in a decrease in Economic Growth by 0.84 percent in the Regenc of North Sumatra Province.

The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0139, it means that, if the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) increases by 1 percent, it will increase the Economic Growth rate by 1.39 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) falls by 1 percent, it will have an impact on decreasing Economic Growth by 1.39 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Consumption patterns have a negative and insignificant effect on Economic Growth in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Of the 5 variables that affect economic growth, 3 variables of government spending in the education and social sectors and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) have a positive and significant effect, while 2 variables, namely government spending in the health sector and consumption patterns have an effect but are not significant.

The direct influence between all variables used, namely; Government Expenditures in the Education Sector, Government Expenditures in the Health Sector, Government Expenditures in the Social Sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on Economic Growth, amounted to 75.73 percent and the remaining 24.27 percent was influenced by other variables not analyzed in this study. With a value of 75.73 percent, it means that the variables used in influencing economic growth are quite significant at the 95 percent confidence level. The estimation results in measuring the effect of government spending on the education, health, and social sectors, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption patterns, show a significant and simultaneous effect on the 95 percent confidence level of the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI). Of the 5 variables that affect the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), 4 variables (government spending in the education sector, health sector, and social sector, as well as consumption patterns) have a positive and significant effect, while 1 variable (Economic Growth) has an effect but is not significant.

The direct influence between all variables used, namely; Government Expenditures in the Education Sector, Government Expenditures in the Health Sector, Government Expenditures in the Social Sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), amounted to 52.98 percent and the remaining 47.02 percent was influenced by other variables that not analyzed in this study. With a value of

52.98 percent, it means that the variables used in influencing the IHDI are significant at the 95 percent confidence level.



**Figure 1. Structure of Causal Relationship to IHDI**

Thus, the total indirect effect of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption (KONS) through the intervening variable Economic Growth (PE) the variable Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) is not significant. This means that Economic Growth (PE) is not able to mediate the influence of Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption (KONS) on Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) in the regency of North Sumatra Province during the 2015-2019 period. If analyzed from the simultaneous effect of all variables, the R<sup>2</sup> value of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption (KONS) on Islamic Human The Development Index (IHDI) is 52.98 percent, while the R<sup>2</sup> value of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Economic Growth (PE), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) ) and Consumption (KONS) of the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) is 53.04 percent. This shows that the economic growth variable is only able to mediate the influence of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption (KONS) on Islamic Human Development. Index (IHDI) of 0.06 percent, when

viewed from the direct influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable, namely the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) variable.

### **The Influence of Government Expenditures in the Education, Health and Social Sector, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption Patterns on the Human Development Index (HDI)**

The estimation results in measuring the effect of government spending in the education, health, and social sectors, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption patterns show a significant and simultaneous effect on the level of confidence of 95 percent on the Human Development Index (HDI). The estimation results are shown from the probability value (F-Stat) of 0.0000 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Government spending in the education sector has a negative and insignificant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Government expenditure on the health sector has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0450, it means that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the health sector, it will increase the Human Development Index (HDI) by 4.50 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the health sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on decreasing the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) by 4.50 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province<sup>26</sup>.

Social sector government spending has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0081, it means that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the social sector, it will increase the Human Development Index (HDI) by 0.81 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the government's social sector budget is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on the decrease in the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) by 0.81 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Economic growth has a positive and insignificant effect on the 95 percent confidence level of the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a positive but not significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province<sup>27</sup>. Consumption patterns have a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0811, it means

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<sup>26</sup> H Sasana, "Pengaruh Belanja Pemerintah Daerah Dan Pendapatan per Kapita Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia," *Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen* 25, no. 1 (2012): 1-12.

<sup>27</sup> Putu Gde Mahendra and Putra1 Gusti Ketut Agung, "Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Alokasi Umum, Dana Alokasi Khusus, Untuk Meningkatkan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia," *E-Jurnal Akuntansi* 11, no. 3 (2015): 863-877.

that every 1 percent increase in consumption will increase the Human Development Index (HDI) by 8.11 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the consumption rate decreases by 1 percent, it will have an impact on a decrease in the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) by 8.11 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province.

The direct influence between all variables used, namely; Government Expenditures in the Education Sector, Government Expenditures in the Health Sector, Government Expenditures in the Social Sector, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on the Human Development Index (HDI), amounted to 59.71 percent and the remaining 40.29 percent was influenced by variables others that were not analyzed in this study. With a value of 59.71 percent, it means that the variables used in influencing HDI are quite significant. Of the 6 variables that affect the Human Development Index (HDI), 3 variables (government spending in the health and social sectors and consumption patterns) have a positive and significant effect on the 95 percent confidence level<sup>28</sup>. The other 3 variables, namely: government spending in the education sector, Economic Growth, and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) have an effect but are not significant at the 95 percent confidence level, where this result is in line with research by Suharno<sup>29</sup>. The effect of economic growth and TPT on HDI is not significant, this condition is contrary to the theory and previous research that has been described previously. Economic growth has a positive effect and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) negatively affects HDI based on the theory of growth and employment. This explains that high economic growth does not necessarily indicate a high level of population welfare, and vice versa, relatively low growth does not mean that the level of welfare of the population of a region is also low<sup>30</sup>.

### **Economic Growth in Mediating the Effect of Government Expenditure on the Education, Health and Social Sector and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption Patterns on the Human Development Index (HDI)**

Government spending in the education sector has a positive and significant impact on Economic Growth in the Regency/City of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.5738, it means that every 1 percent increase in government spending in the education sector will increase Economic Growth by 57.38 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the education sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on the decline in Economic Growth by 57.38

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<sup>28</sup> Ida Ayu Candra Yunita Sari and Ni Luh Supadmi, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Belanja Modal Pada Peningkatan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia," *Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana* 15 (2016): 2409-2438.

<sup>29</sup> Suharno, "Analisis Islamic Human Development Index ( I-HDI ) Indonesia (Analisis Simultan Data Panel 33 Provinsi Di Indonesia Periode Tahun 2010-2018 )."

<sup>30</sup> Chalid and Yusuf, "Pengaruh Tingkat Kemiskinan Dan Tingkat Pengangguran, Upah Minimum Kabupaten/Kota Dan Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Riau."

percent in districts in North Sumatra Province. Government expenditure in the health sector has a negative but not significant effect on Economic Growth in Districts in North Sumatra Province. Government spending in the social sector has a positive and significant impact on Economic Growth in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0084, it means that every 1 percent increase in government spending in the social sector will increase Economic Growth by 0.84 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the government budget in the social sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on decreasing Economic Growth by 0.84 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province<sup>31</sup>. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a positive and significant effect on the 95 percent confidence level on Economic Growth in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0139, it means that if the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) increases by 1 percent, it will increase Economic Growth by 1.39 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) falls by 1 percent, it will have an impact on the decline in Economic Growth by 1.39 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Consumption patterns have a negative and insignificant effect on the 95 percent confidence level on Economic Growth in the Regency of North Sumatra Province.

Of the 5 variables that affect economic growth, 3 variables of government spending in the education and social sectors and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) have a positive and significant effect, while 2 variables, namely government spending in the health sector and consumption patterns have an effect but are not significant. The direct influence between all variables used, namely; Government Expenditures in the Education Sector, Government Expenditures in the Health Sector, Government Expenditures in the Social Sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on Economic Growth, amounted to 75.73 percent and the remaining 24.27 percent was influenced by other variables not analyzed in this study. With a value of 75.73 percent, it means that the variables used in influencing economic growth are quite significant at the 95 percent confidence level. The estimation results in measuring the effect of government spending in the education, health, and social sectors of, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and consumption patterns, show a significant and simultaneous effect on the 95 percent confidence level of the Human Development Index (HDI). The estimation results are shown from the probability value (F-Stat) of 0.0000 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

Government expenditure in the education sector has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0062, it means that, for

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<sup>31</sup> Muhammad Nurcholis, "Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Upah Minimum Dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2008-2014," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 12 (July 1, 2014): 48.

every 1 percent increase in government spending on the education sector, it will increase the Human Development Index (HDI) by 0.62 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the education sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on the decrease in the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) by 0.62 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Government expenditure on the health sector has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0398, it means that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the health sector, it will increase the Human Development Index (HDI) by 3.98 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. On the other hand, if the government budget for the health sector is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on decreasing the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) by 3.98 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province<sup>32</sup>

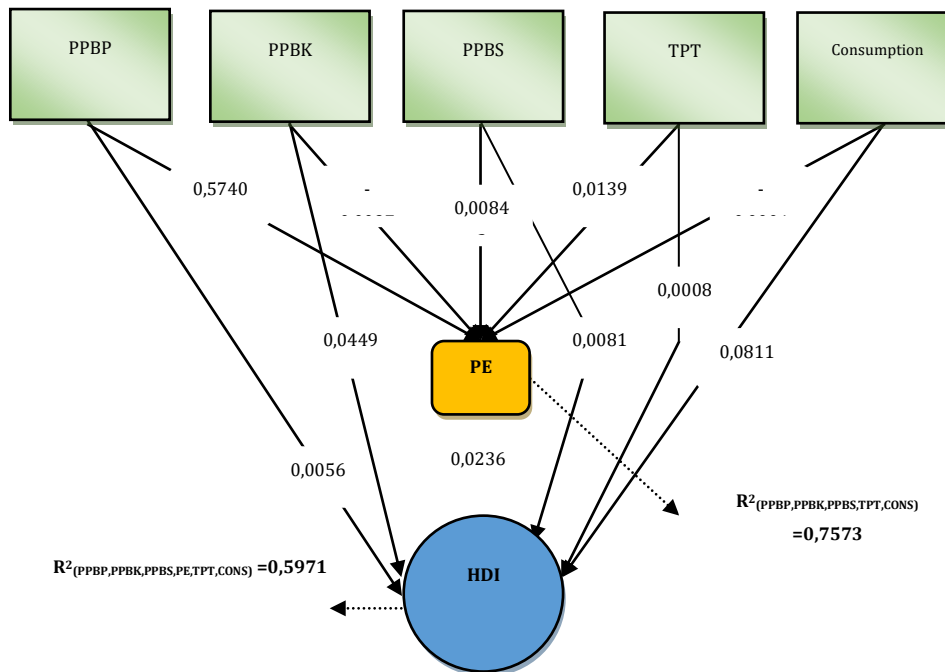
Social sector government spending has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. With a coefficient value of 0.0048, it means that, for every 1 percent increase in government spending on the social sector, it will increase the Human Development Index (HDI) by 0.48 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. Conversely, if the government's social sector budget is reduced by 1 percent, it will have an impact on the decrease in the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) by 0.48 percent in the Regency of North Sumatra Province. The direct influence between all variables used, namely; Government Expenditures in the Education Sector, Government Expenditures in the Health Sector, Government Expenditures for the Social Sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption Patterns on the Human Development Index (HDI), amounted to 52.98 percent and the remaining 47.02 percent was influenced by other variables that were not analyzed in this study<sup>33</sup>. With a value of 52.98 percent, it means that the variables used in influencing HDI are quite significant<sup>34</sup>. The estimation results in measuring the effect of government spending in the education, health, and social sectors, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption patterns, show a significant and simultaneous effect on the 95 percent confidence level of the Human Development Index (HDI). The estimation results are shown from the probability value (F-Stat) of 0.0000 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

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<sup>32</sup> Elisabet Novita Barus, HB. Tarmizi, and . Rahmanta, "Analysis of Factors Affecting Human Development Index in the City of Binjai," *International Journal of Research and Review* 8, no. 4 (2021): 161-170.

<sup>33</sup> Nursiah Chalid and Yusbar Yusuf, "Pengaruh Tingkat Kemiskinan Dan Tingkat Pengangguran, Upah Minimum Kabupaten/Kota Dan Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Riau," *Jurnal Ekonomi* 22, no. 2 (2014): 1-12.

<sup>34</sup> Dedy Pudja Wardana, "Pengaruh Pembangunan Ekonomi Terhadap Pembangunan Manusia Di Kalimantan Timur," *INOVASI: Jurnal Ekonomi Keuangan, dan Manajemen*, 12, no. 2 (2016): 179-191, <http://journal.feb.unmul.ac.id/index.php/INOVASI/article/view/804>.



**Figure 2. Structure of Causal Relationship to HDI**

So, the total indirect effect of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption (KONS) through the intervening variable Economic Growth (PE) on the Human Development Index (HDI) variable is not significant. This means that Economic Growth (PE) is not able to mediate the influence of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Consumption (KONS) on the Human Development Index (IHDI) in the Regency of North Sumatra Province during the 2015-2019 period. If analyzed from the simultaneous influence of all variables, the  $R^2$  value of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption (KONS) on Human Development Index (HDI) of 52.98 percent, while the  $R^2$  value of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Economic Growth (PE), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption (KONS) against the Human Development Index (HDI) of 59.71 percent. This shows that the economic growth variable is only able to mediate the influence of the Education Sector Government Expenditure (PPBP), Health Sector Government Expenditure (PPBK), Social Sector Government Expenditure (PPBS), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Consumption (KONS) on the Human Development Index. (HDI) of 6.73 percent, when



viewed from the direct influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable, namely the Human Development Index (HDI) variable.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the estimation results, it shows that government spending in the education sector, health sector, and social sector as well as consumption patterns have a positive and significant effect, while economic growth and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) have a positive but not significant effect on sharia income. Human Development Index (I-HDI). The biggest direct impacts respectively are; government spending in the education sector, government spending in the health sector, government spending in the social sector, economic growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption patterns on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI). The simultaneous influence of all value variables (government spending in the field of education, government spending in the health sector, government spending in the social sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and consumption on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) is lower than the value (government spending in the public sector), spending government in the education sector, government spending in the health sector, government spending in the social sector, economic growth, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and consumption on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI), government spending in the social sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption on the Islamic Human Development Index (IHDI) is not significant.

This means that Economic Growth (PE) is unable to mediate the influence of government spending in the education sector, government spending in the health sector, government spending in the social sector, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and consumption patterns Source Human Power. The simultaneous influence of all value variables (government spending in the field of education, government spending in the health sector, government spending in the social sector, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and consumption patterns on the Human Development Index (HDI) is lower than the value (government spending in the sector education, government spending in the health sector, government spending in the social sector, economic growth, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and consumption patterns in the Human Development Index (HDI) are quite significant.

### Author's Contribution

M. Iriansyah Harahap: Contribute to formulating research ideas, collecting data, processing data, and interpreting data.

Asmuni: Contributing to writing systematics, research methods.

Sudirman Suparmin: Contributing to analyzing interpretation results, the language proofread.

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The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

### Ethical Approval

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested.

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