



Analysis of Factors Influencing the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java : An Application of Conventional Theory and Maqashid Shariah

ABSTRACT

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East Java Province is renowned as one of the central provinces contributing significantly to the national economy, with a positive trend in the Human Development Index (HDI). This study aims to analyze and examine the partial and simultaneous effects of variables such as Poverty Rate, Labor Force Participation, Population Size, and Economic Inequality on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The analysis is grounded in the application of both conventional theory and the principles of Maqashid Shariah. This research employs a quantitative approach using explanatory statistical methods. A total of 152 samples from the years 2020–2023 were obtained through purposive sampling techniques. The analytical method utilized is the panel data regression estimation model, which combines time series and cross-sectional data. The results indicate that the poverty rate has a negative and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province, contrary to the Maqashid Shariah principle, which aims to enhance the quality of HDI in the region. Labor force participation has a positive but insignificant effect on HDI, also conflicting with the Maqashid Shariah principle of improving HDI quality. Population size positively and significantly influences HDI, aligning with the Maqashid Shariah principle to enhance HDI quality in East Java Province. Economic inequality positively and significantly affects HDI, which is consistent with the Maqashid Shariah principle for improving HDI quality in East Java Province.

Keywords: Economic Inequality; Human Development Index (HDI); Labor Force Participation; Poverty Rate; Population Size

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INTRODUCTION

Human development serves as both a fundamental objective and a critical topic within regional development processes, aiming to foster productive human resources and enhance overall societal well-being (Khairunnisa et al., 2023; Muliza et al., 2017; Rinawati

et al., 2022). To systematically monitor this progress, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a globally recognized metric designed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure quality of life through the dimensions of longevity, education, and decent living standards (Elistia & Syahzuni, 2018; Hartanto et al., 2019). While East Java Province is widely recognized as a major economic powerhouse contributing significantly to Indonesia's national GDP, its developmental trajectory presents a striking socio-economic paradox (<https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/>, 2023a; jatim.bps.go.id, 2023). Although East Java's aggregate HDI has consistently increased, even surpassing other populous provinces on Java Island such as West Java and Central Java ², it paradoxically maintains the lowest HDI rank among all Java provinces and continues to struggle with the highest absolute number of poor people in Indonesia, alongside profound regional wealth disparities.³ This persistent contradiction where robust macroeconomic performance and high aggregate human development indicators coexist with acute poverty and localized underdevelopment provides a robust scientific justification for selecting East Java as the focal geographic area of this study.

In evaluating the developmental dynamics of East Java Province, this study explicitly focuses on the overall, composite HDI rather than analyzing individual sub-components like Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) or Average Years of Schooling (AYS) in isolation. This holistic macro-focus is essential because while certain internal dimensions display fluctuating or decelerating growth, the aggregate index continues to experience steady, positive growth. For instance, during the 2020–2023 period, the province's overall HDI grew from 71.71 in 2020 to 72.14 in 2021, 72.75 in 2022, and peaked at 74.65 in 2023. This aggregate acceleration occurred even as the underlying indicators grew at asymmetrical speeds: the Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) remained relatively stagnant at a mere 0.07% growth, and the Average Years of Schooling (AYS) experienced a notable deceleration from 1.90% to 1.00% (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2023a). Conversely, the composite index was bolstered by the rapid acceleration of other dimensions, where Life Expectancy (LE) increased by 0.40% and Real Expenditure per Capita grew by 3.58% in 2023 (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2023a). Therefore, examining the overall HDI provides a more reliable reflection of the province's developmental progress, capturing how advancements in standard of living and health dimensions compensate for educational lags.

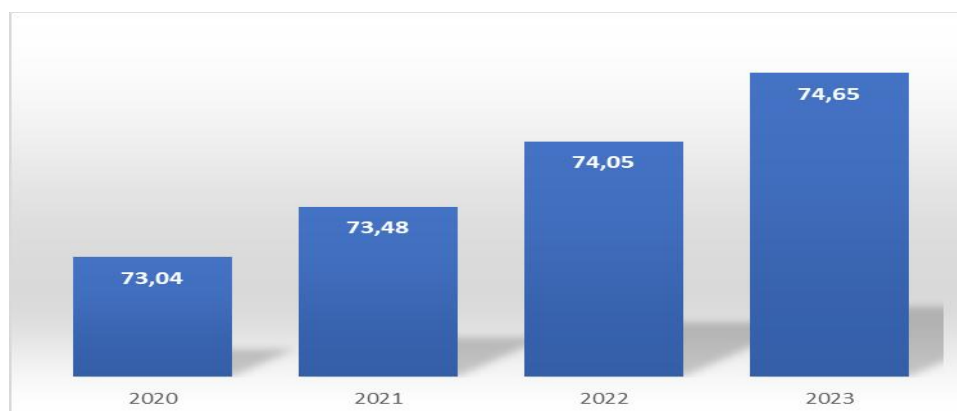


Figure 1. Human Development Index (HDI) of East Java Province from 2020 to 2023

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Source: (jatim.bps.go.id, 2023)

Figure 1 illustrates the Human Development Index (HDI) of East Java Province from 2020 to 2023, which has shown positive growth. This growth peaked in 2023, driven by the support of all its constituent dimensions, particularly decent living standards and knowledge. Two indicators experienced accelerated growth: Life Expectancy (LE) increased by 0.40% compared to the previous year, and Real Expenditure per Capita grew by 3.58%, up from 2.43% in the prior year. Meanwhile, the growth in the Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) remained relatively stable at 0.07%, while the Average Years of Schooling (AYS) showed a deceleration, declining from 1.90% to 1.00% (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2023a).

At the conceptual level, the core theoretical foundation of this research is anchored in the Grand Theory of Human Capital, originally advanced by Theodore W. Schultz (1961) and Gary Becker (1964). This grand theory posits that strategic investments in human assets specifically in health, skills, and education do not merely enhance individual capabilities but directly scale up aggregate productivity, which in turn drives long-term regional economic growth.⁸ This Human Capital framework is highly complementary to the conventional Human Development Index (HDI) theory formulated by Mahbub ul Haq in 1990, which argues that a nation or region's developmental success must be evaluated through a multidimensional lens encompassing health, education, and living standards (Abida & Abdellaoui, 2024; Awal et al., 2023; Hanam et al., 2024; Marginson, 2017; Zou & Ma, 2024).¹ Together, these conventional theories suggest that human capital accumulation acts as an endogenous engine of regional progress, balancing material and social dimensions to establish a solid foundation for public policy evaluation and spatial comparison (Angus & Barlow, 2024; Aslam et al., 2024; Bethencourt & Perera, 2024; Hmimou et al., 2024; Kouladoum, 2024).¹

To evaluate human development within a broader socio-economic and ethical scope, this study integrates conventional Human Capital and HDI theories with the normative framework of Maqashid Shariah. While conventional human capital models primarily focus on the material productivity of human resources, Maqashid Shariah offers a holistic

system that aims to protect and enhance five essential dimensions of human life: religion (*din*), life (*nafs*), intellect (*aql*), progeny (*nasl*), and wealth (*mal*) (Muis et al., 2018; Necati Aydin, 2017; Rama & Yusuf, 2019). The integration of these two paradigms is realized by mapping the three dimensions of the conventional HDI directly onto the five objectives of Maqashid Shariah: the health dimension corresponds to the protection of life (*nafs*), the education dimension aligns with the protection of intellect (*aql*), and the standard of living or per capita expenditure maps onto the protection of wealth (*mal*).¹² Furthermore, Maqashid Shariah enriches conventional development metrics by embedding ethical, moral, and spiritual accountability (*din*) and intergenerational equity (*nasl*) into economic policies, ensuring that development is not merely driven by secular utility but is directed toward achieving absolute societal welfare (*maslahah*) through universal justice and equitable resource distribution (Bashir et al., 2018; Hossain, 2019; Zaman, 2018).

The practical application of this integrated framework becomes evident when examining the complex relationships between the aggregate HDI and its key economic determinants, which have yielded highly inconsistent and contradictory results in empirical literature. For instance, while Khan et al. (2019) and Ge et al. (2023) demonstrate that poverty alleviation plays a significant positive role in enhancing human development by unlocking access to essential services, this finding is contested by Abashidze et al. (2021), who argue that structural labor market dynamics can exacerbate economic disparities, thereby negating the benefits of poverty reduction on HDI. Similarly, Tripathi (2021), Aly (2022), and Jie & Lan (2024) find that population growth and labor force participation exert a positive and significant influence on HDI advancement by expanding regional human capital reserves. However, this positive perspective is countered by Maurya & Kanaujiya (2021), Ullah et al. (2024), and Badur et al. (2024), who prove that income inequality (Gini ratio) significantly depresses human development levels by restricting resource access to a small elite. Additionally, Zhao & Wu (2024) highlight that infrastructural inequalities, such as uneven electricity access, can cause regional HDI to contract even during periods of GDP growth. In East Java, these variables show volatile dynamics: poverty rose to 11.4% in 2021 before dropping to 9.79% in 2024 (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2024d; <https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/>, 2024); labor force participation fluctuated widely between 66.89% and 81.64% (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2023b); population growth peaked at 2.12% in 2023 (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2024c); and inequality fluctuated, peaking at a high Gini ratio of 0.387% in 2023 due to rural-urban development gaps (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2024b; <https://tirto.id/>, 2023). These contrasting empirical results and regional fluctuations demonstrate that conventional models alone fail to capture the complex, ethically-bound drivers of welfare.

This persistent empirical divergence and the lack of holistic analysis highlight a critical research gap: existing literature has heavily focused on descriptive data or applied conventional economic indices in isolation, leaving the empirical integration of Conventional Human Capital Theory and Maqashid Shariah virtually unexplored. Previous studies have failed to answer how ethical-spiritual variables and conventional economic indicators interact to determine aggregate welfare, nor have they resolved the

inconsistencies of these macro-determinants within a paradoxical, high-growth yet high-poverty region like East Java. To address this gap, this study aims to analyze the influence of critical economic factors including poverty levels, labor force participation, population size, and Gini ratio inequality on the overall HDI in East Java Province by utilizing a combined analytical framework of Conventional Human Capital and Maqashid Shariah. The originality of this research lies in its empirical-theoretical synthesis, moving beyond mere listing of literature to provide regional governments with a comprehensive, shariah-compliant blueprint for formulating developmental policies that balance material efficiency with social justice and ethical equity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Foundation: Integrating Human Development Theory and Maqashid al-Shariah

A fundamental misstep in contemporary socio-economic research is the conflation of the Human Development Index (HDI) with the theory of human development itself. It is imperative to clarify that the HDI is merely a statistical composite tool a heuristic metric designed to quantify life expectancy, educational attainment, and income. The true theoretical architecture underlying this tool is Amartya Sen's Capability Approach. Sen (1999) fundamentally redefined development not as the mere accumulation of economic wealth, but as the expansion of "substantive freedoms" or capabilities that individuals possess to lead the lives they value. In this paradigm, poverty is not just a lack of income, but a severe "capability deprivation" that restricts human agency and flourishing (Robeyns & Byskov, 2020).

However, while the Capability Approach provides a robust framework, it remains secular and value-neutral. To bridge this gap, contemporary Islamic economics integrates the paradigm of *Maqashid al-Shariah* (the higher objectives of Islamic law). Historically criticized for being purely normative and philosophical, modern scholars have successfully operationalized *Maqashid* into an analytical theoretical model for empirical research (Hasbi, Munajat, & Qoyum, 2023). The synthesis of these two paradigms dictates that the expansion of human capabilities must be systematically directed toward the fulfillment and preservation of five essential pillars: religion (*hifz al-din*), life (*hifz al-nafs*), intellect (*hifz al-aql*), lineage (*hifz al-nasl*), and wealth (*hifz al-mal*) (Azmi et al., 2024; Md Isa et al., 2023).

Through this integrated analytical lens, the dimensions of the HDI are profoundly redefined. Educational attainment is no longer viewed merely as an investment in human capital, but as a divine mandate to protect and nurture the intellect (*hifz al-aql*). Similarly, extreme poverty is analytically positioned as a systemic failure that simultaneously violates the equitable circulation of wealth (*hifz al-mal*) and threatens the preservation of life and dignity (*hifz al-nafs*) (Zailani et al., 2023). This theoretical model ensures that the empirical variables are deeply anchored in both capability expansion and Islamic ethical imperatives.

Empirical Relationships and Hypotheses Formulation

Building upon the integrated Capability-Maqashid framework, the relationships between the macroeconomic determinants and the HDI can be analytically justified:

Poverty Rate: Within the theoretical model, poverty is the ultimate state of capability deprivation (Robeyns & Byskov, 2020). A high poverty rate structurally restricts a household's freedom to access nutritious food, healthcare, and formal education. From the Islamic perspective, this deprivation constitutes a direct violation of *hifz al-mal* (preservation of wealth) and *hifz al-nafs* (preservation of life) (Md Isa et al., 2023). Because poverty suffocates the very dimensions the HDI measures, its aggregate impact is inherently destructive.

H1: The poverty rate has a negative and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI).

Labor Force Participation: Active participation in the economy (*Kasb*) is a vital functioning that fosters human agency, dignity, and social inclusion. Analytically, labor force participation is the mechanism through which individuals generate resources to sustain their families, thereby actively fulfilling the preservation of lineage (*hifz al-nasl*) (Azmi et al., 2024). However, structural rigidities in the labor market such as a mismatch between educational output and industrial demand can prevent this participation from fully translating into capability-enhancing income.

H2: Labor force participation has a positive but potentially insignificant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI).

Population Size: Rejecting the pessimistic Malthusian view, endogenous growth theory and the Capability Approach view a larger population as a greater aggregate reservoir of human capabilities. When a region successfully absorbs its growing population through adequate public infrastructure and job creation, it triggers a demographic dividend. This dynamic is perfectly aligned with the Maqashid objective of strengthening and expanding future generations (*hifz al-nasl*).

H3: Population size has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI).

Economic Inequality: Inequality acts as an adverse social conversion factor, ensuring that aggregate economic growth fails to expand the capabilities of marginalized groups (Robeyns & Byskov, 2020). Normatively, extreme inequality is a severe violation of *hifz al-mal* as it represents the unethical hoarding of wealth (Azmi et al., 2024). However, in specific regional contexts like East Java, acute inequality often triggers a structural catalyst mechanism: it forces the government to deploy massive, mandatory affirmative action spending in health and education to bridge the socio-economic divide. This

responsive fiscal shock paradoxically drives up the aggregate HDI despite the persistence of underlying wealth disparities.

H4: Economic inequality has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI).

Research Hypotheses

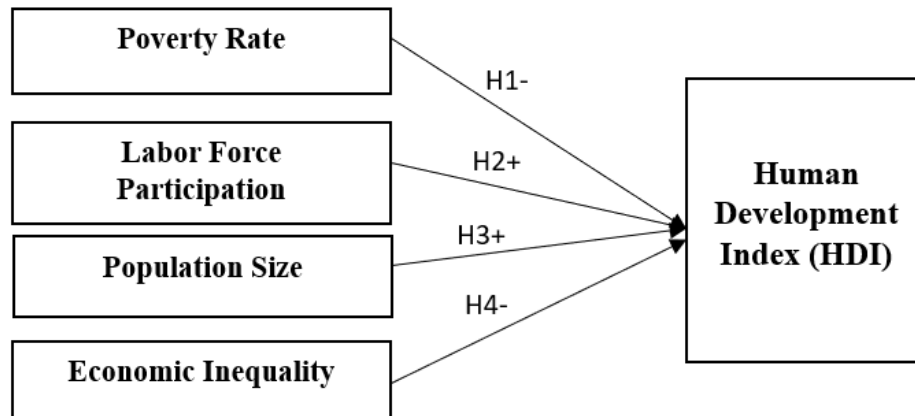


Figure 2. Proposed Conceptual Framework
Source: processed data (2025)

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative research type with an explanatory statistical approach that focuses on how one or several independent variables can influence or explain the dependent variable. The research data uses secondary data obtained from the East Java Provincial Statistics Agency (BPS). Data collection was carried out through a literature study method from various sources such as journals, books, documentation, the internet, and libraries. The population of this study is East Java Province, and the research sample includes 29 regencies and 9 cities from the years 2020 to 2023, yielding 152 samples. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, which is a non-probability sampling method where the researcher selects samples based on certain criteria relevant to the research objectives (Sugiyono, 2019).

The analysis technique used is the panel data regression estimation model. Wahyudi, (2020) explains that several analysis steps need to be conducted in panel data regression: selection of the panel data regression estimation model, determination of the panel data regression model (Chow test or likelihood test, Hausman test, Lagrange multiplier test), model estimation (common effect model, fixed effect model, random effect model), classical assumption tests (normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroskedasticity test), and hypothesis testing (partial test, simultaneous test, coefficient of determination test).

$$IPMit = \alpha + \beta_1itTKit + \beta_2itPAKit + \beta_3itJPit + \beta_4itEEit + eit$$

Description:

IPM = Human Development Index (HDI)

TK = Poverty Rate

PAK = Labor Force Participation

JP = Population Size

KE = Economic Inequality

B = Variable Coefficient Value

i = 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 (Cross-Section Data of Regencies/Cities in East Java Province)

t = 1,2,3,4,5,6 (Time Series Data, Years 2020-2023)

eit = Error term

RESULTS

The data analysis outlines the stages of examination in the study, which include selecting the estimation model, performing panel data regression, and conducting hypothesis testing. The stages of analysis are described as follows:

Panel Data Model Selection Tests

Chow Test

The Chow Test is conducted to determine the best model between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). If the probability value of the F-test is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is selected. Conversely, if the probability value of the F-test exceeds 0.05 ($p > 0.05$), the Common Effect Model (CEM) is chosen.

Table 1. Results of the Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	194.428072	(37,110)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	637.742595	37	0.0000

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

The test results show a cross-section F probability value of 0.0000 with a significance level of 0.05, indicating that H_0 is rejected. The F probability value of 0.0000 $<$ 0.05 demonstrates that the selected model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is to determine the best model between the fixed effect model (FEM) and the random effect model (REM) with the condition that if the cross section probability value is $<$ 0.05 then the best model to use is the fixed effect model (FEM), however if the

cross section probability value is > 0.05 then the best model to use is the Random Effect Model (REM).

Table 2. Result of the Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	63.862228	4	0.000

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Based on the test results, the cross-section probability value was found to be 0.0000 with a significance level of 0.05, indicating that H_0 is rejected. The cross-section probability value of $0.0000 < 0.05$ demonstrates that the best model to be used is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

A panel data regression model is considered to be normally distributed if the probability value is > 0.05 , meaning H_0 is accepted, and the data is normally distributed. Conversely, if the probability value is < 0.05 , H_0 is rejected, indicating that the data is not normally distributed.

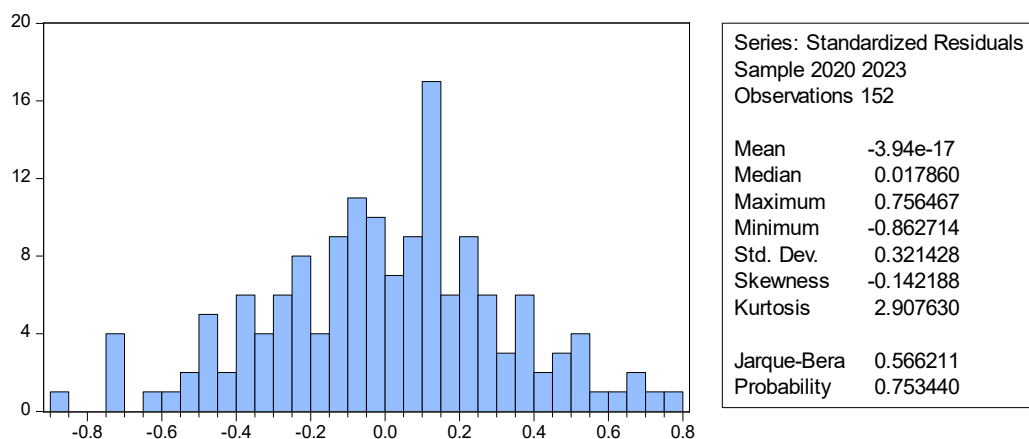


Figure 3. Normality Test

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Based on the normality test, the results indicate a probability value of 0.753440. Since the probability value of $0.753440 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the data in this study is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether there is a relationship or correlation among the independent variables, with the condition that there should be no high correlation between independent variables, specifically not exceeding a value of 0.80.

Table 3. Result of the Mukticollinearity Test

	JP	PAK	TK	GR
JP	1.000000	-0.148666	0.038670	-0.029901
PAK	-0.148666	1.000000	0.295533	-0.143849
TK	0.038670	0.295533	1.000000	-0.609088
KE	-0.029901	-0.143849	-0.609088	1.000000

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Based on the test results, it was found that there is no high correlation among the independent variables because the correlation values are below 0.80. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem in this research data.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether the disturbance variables have constant variance or not, with the condition that if the probability value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.259037	2.665964	0.472263	0.6377
TK	-0.015377	0.040020	-0.384242	0.7015
PAK	0.015623	0.008355	1.869830	0.0642
JP	-2.32E-06	2.24E-06	-1.036233	0.3024
KE	1.634709	0.842846	1.939512	0.0550

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Based on the Table 4, the results show that the probability values for each variable are greater than 0.05, thus it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur in this study.

Panel Data Regression

Based on the results of the panel data regression model estimation tests, namely the Chow Test and the Hausman Test, it can be concluded that the most appropriate and optimal model for this study is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The analysis results of the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Panel Data Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	35.12034	5.798616	6.056675	0.0000
TK	-0.517897	0.087046	-5.949714	0.0000
PAK	0.029465	0.018173	1.621380	0.1078
JP	3.66E-05	4.87E-06	7.523786	0.0000
KE	7.508346	1.833235	4.095680	0.0001
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.995353	Mean dependent var	73.73461	
Adjusted R-squared	0.993621	S.D. dependent var	4.715331	
S.E. of regression	0.376597	Akaike info criterion	1.113947	
Sum squared resid	15.60075	Schwarz criterion	1.949493	
Log likelihood	-42.65998	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.453375	
F-statistic	574.7010	Durbin-Watson stat	1.525740	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Based on the results, the panel data regression using the fixed effect model produces the following equation:

$$IPMit = 35.12034 - 0.517897 TKit + 0.029465 PAKit + 3.66E-05 JPit + 7.508346 KEit + eit$$

The regression equation has the following interpretations: When the poverty rate, labor force participation, population, and economic inequality are all equal to 0, the Human Development Index (HDI) is 35.12034 percent. The coefficient of the poverty rate is -0.517897, meaning that if the poverty rate increases by one percent while labor force participation, population, and economic inequality remain constant, the Human Development Index (HDI) will decrease by 0.517897 percent.

The coefficient of provincial labor force participation is 0.029465, which means that if the provincial labor force participation increases by one percent while the poverty rate, population size, and economic inequality remain constant, the Human Development Index (HDI) will increase by 7.728761 percent.

The coefficient for population size is 3.66E-05, meaning that if the population size increases by one point while the poverty rate, labor force participation, and economic inequality remain constant, the Human Development Index (HDI) will increase by 3.66E-05 percent.

The coefficient for economic inequality is 7.508346, indicating that if economic inequality increases by one percent while the poverty rate, labor force participation, and population size remain constant, the Human Development Index (HDI) will increase by 7.508346 percent.

Hypothesis Testing**t-Test (Partial Significance Test)**

The results of the t-test for each variable are presented in Table 6:

Table 6 Results of the t-Test				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	35.12034	5.798616	6.056675	0.0000
TK	-0.517897	0.087046	-5.949714	0.0000
PAK	0.029465	0.018173	1.621380	0.1078
JP	3.66E-05	4.87E-06	7.523786	0.0000
KE	7.508346	1.833235	4.095680	0.0001

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Based on these results, the interpretation is outlined as follows:

H_1 : The Poverty Rate has a negative effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The probability value of the poverty rate is $0.0000 < \alpha (0.05)$, which means that H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected, with a negative coefficient direction. This means that the poverty rate has a negative and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province.

H_2 : Labor force participation has a positive effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The probability value for provincial labor force participation is $0.1078 > \alpha (0.05)$, which means H_2 is rejected, and H_0 is accepted. This means that provincial labor force participation has a positive but not significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province

H_3 : Population has a positive effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The probability value for the Human Development Index (HDI) is $0.0000 < \alpha (0.05)$, thus H_3 is accepted, and H_0 is rejected. This means that population size has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province.

H_4 : Economic inequality negatively affects the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The probability value of economic growth is $0.0001 < \alpha (0.05)$, thus H_4 is rejected, and H_0 is accepted. This means that economic inequality has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province.

F-Test (Simultaneous Significance Test)

The F-statistic value of 574.7010 indicates that an increase in employment opportunities, provincial minimum wages, the human development index, and economic growth will enhance the unemployment rate in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

Table 7 F-Test Results

F-statistic	574.7010
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

The probability value of poverty rate, labor force participation, population size, and economic inequality, with a probability (F-statistic) of $0.000000 < 0.05$, indicates that poverty rate, labor force participation, population size, and economic inequality collectively influence the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province.

Test of Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 8. Results of the Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

R-squared	0.995353
Adjusted R-squared	0.993621

Source: Data Processed by Author (2025)

Table 8 indicates that the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.993621 or 99.3621 percent, which means that poverty rate, labor force participation, population size, and economic inequality collectively influence the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province by 99.3621 percent. The remaining 0.6739 percent is influenced by other variables outside the scope of this study.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Poverty Rate on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province

The analysis results indicate that poverty has a negative and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. Although the HDI shows an upward trend, it remains below the national average, primarily due to high poverty levels (Bella, 2024). Poverty impacts education and health, the primary indicators of HDI. In 2023, 14.15 percent of the poor population was illiterate, while the percentage of household heads with low education (equivalent to elementary school or below) reached 59.55 percent in urban areas and 74.49 percent in rural areas. In the health sector, reports of health complaints that disrupted daily activities were higher among the poor in urban areas (43.34 percent) compared to rural areas (42.47 percent). These data underscore that high poverty levels negatively influence the quality of human development in East Java, both in urban and rural settings (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/id>, 2023).

These findings align with the research of Balogun et al. (2024) which revealed that poverty negatively impacts human development. Similarly, the study by Ningkrum et al. (2020) concluded that poverty had a negative and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia from 2014 to 2018. However, these results contradict the findings of Ar Rahmah et al. (2023), which showed that poverty had a positive and insignificant

effect on the HDI in Payakumbuh City. Additionally, the findings are inconsistent with the research of Jasasila (2020), which reported that poverty did not have a significant effect on the HDI in Batang Hari Regency.

The Influence of Labor Force Participation on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province

The analysis results indicate that labor force participation (LFP) has a positive but statistically insignificant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. In 2023, the LFP increased to 72.56%, rising by 1.33% compared to the previous year; however, this increase did not significantly impact the HDI. This outcome is attributed to the high Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) among vocational high school (SMK) graduates (8.70%) and general high school (SMA) graduates (7.93%), reflecting a mismatch between skills and labor market demands (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2023). The slowdown in economic performance in the fourth quarter of 2022, with a growth rate of 4.76%, lower than the previous quarter's 5.59%, also affected labor demand in key sectors such as manufacturing and trade (<https://www.bi.go.id/>, 2023). Limited access to vocational education and competency-based training during 2022–2023 has become a major obstacle. Government efforts to enhance workforce competence through competency-based training still face challenges, including uneven training distribution and facility limitations (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/id>, 2024).

These findings are consistent with those of Endang & Anam (2024), who reported that labor force participation rate has a negative and insignificant effect on the HDI in East Kalimantan Province. Similarly Retnowati & Zumaeroh (2023), found that labor force participation does not have a significant impact on the HDI in Indonesia. However, this study contrasts with Liu et al. (2023), who found that an increase in labor force positively influences the improvement of the Human Development Index (HDI).

The Influence of Population Size on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province

The analysis results indicate that population size has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The increase in population is accompanied by the growth of the labor market, as recorded by BPS with the labor force in August 2023 increasing by 999.75 thousand people to reach 23.87 million, and the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) rising to 72.56% (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/id>, 2024). The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors recorded the largest increase in employment (383.10 thousand), followed by manufacturing industry (230.39 thousand), and accommodation and food service activities (213.25 thousand) (<https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/>, 2023b). Formal employment also rose to 36.89%, and full-time workers increased by 957.21 thousand people to 15.27 million. These developments contributed to a decrease in the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) to 4.88%, down by 0.61% compared to the previous year (<https://jatim.bps.go.id/>, 2023).

These findings are consistent with Akram et al. (2023), who reported that population growth positively influences human development. Similarly, Rinawati et al. (2022) found that population size has a positive and significant effect on the HDI in East Java Province during 2017–2021. However, these results contrast with Santika et al. (2022), who concluded that population size has a positive but not significant effect on the HDI in Aceh Tamiang Regency. Additionally, Santika et al. (2022) also found that population size does not significantly affect the HDI in Belu Regency.

The Influence of Economic Inequality on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province

The analysis results indicate that economic inequality has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. The high economic disparities between regions have prompted the government to increase budget allocations for welfare, education, and health programs aimed at improving the quality of life of impoverished communities. In 2022, the government allocated IDR 542.83 trillion (20% of the state budget of IDR 2,714.1 trillion) for education, as well as IDR 96.85 trillion for the health sector through the Ministry of Health's Budget Implementation List (DIPA), IDR 44.14 trillion via the Special Allocation Fund for Health (SP SABA), and IDR 2.24 trillion through the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency's Budget (DIPA BPOM). These initiatives aim to reduce socio-economic inequality and enhance the equitable quality of life for society (Alatas, 2023).

These findings align with Sari et al. (2022), who found that economic inequality positively and significantly influences the HDI through electricity access in Indonesia. Similarly, Basri (2015) reported that development inequality has a positive and significant effect on the HDI in East Java Province during 2009–2013. However, this study's results contrast with Permana et al. (2023), which showed that income distribution inequality negatively and insignificantly affects the HDI in Indonesia. Additionally, these findings differ from Pamungkas (2021), who found that income inequality negatively and insignificantly impacts the HDI across all regencies in East Java Province.

Analysis of the Human Development Index (HDI) from the Perspective of Maqashid Shariah in East Java Province

In Islam, the ultimate purpose of human life is *falah* spiritual and inner well-being. Understanding the essence of human creation as the will of Allah SWT implies that every individual must live according to the guidance provided by Allah SWT. Islamic law, grounded in the Qur'an and Hadith, encompasses various aspects of human life, including teachings on *aqidah* (faith), worship, ethics, legal rulings, and directives for living in this world and achieving happiness in the hereafter. Economics is an integral part of Islamic law because economic behaviors are codified and regulated within Islamic jurisprudence. Maqashid Shariah, which fundamentally underpins Islamic law, serves as the foundation for economic activities to emphasize human well-being through the protection of five

essential aspects: religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property (Pusat Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Ekonomi Islam (P3EI), 2019).

In this context, poverty rate, labor force participation, population size, and economic inequality are important variables that must be considered to improve the quality of the Human Development Index (HDI) in order to achieve community welfare, which aligns with the objectives of Maqashid Shariah. The Human Development Index (HDI) and Maqashid Shariah are closely related as both focus on enhancing the quality of human life. Allah SWT states in the Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 201:

وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَقُولُ رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Meaning: "And among them are those who say, 'Our Lord, give us in this world (that which is) good and in the Hereafter (that which is) good and protect us from the punishment of the Fire.'" (Al-Baqarah/2:201).

Ibn Kathir's interpretation, as cited in Arifa (2020), explains the verse as a supplication for well-being in both the worldly and the hereafter realms. According to him, worldly well-being encompasses all aspects beneficial to life, such as access to quality education, good health, and lawful sustenance. Meanwhile, well-being in the hereafter refers to salvation from punishment and entrance into paradise. The findings of this study indicate that the poverty rate has a negative and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. These results are contrary to the principles of *maqashid shariah*, which advocate for human welfare in all aspects of life. Poverty inhibits access to health, education, and economic prosperity, which are essential components of protecting religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth. This assertion is supported by the Qur'anic verse in Surah An-Nahl, verse 97:

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ اُنْثَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهٗ حَيٰوةً طَيِّبَةً وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ٩٧

The meaning is: "Whoever does good, whether male or female, while being a believer, We will surely grant them a good life, and We will reward them with a recompense better than what they used to do." (An-Nahl/16:97)

According to Ibn Kathir's interpretation, the verse explains that a good life encompasses sufficient provision, inner peace, purity of heart, and contentment in life. For Ibn Kathir, a good life is not merely material wealth but rather a sense of sufficiency and happiness derived from obedience to Allah SWT. Therefore, more inclusive policies are needed to address poverty issues to improve the quality of human development in East Java Province.

The Labor Force Participation variable has a positive but insignificant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province, which is attributed to the high unemployment rate among graduates of vocational high schools and general high schools, who constitute a significant portion of the labor force. This condition hinders

societal welfare, encompassing the protection of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth. A lack of employment opportunities threatens spiritual stability, mental well-being, intellectual potential, the quality of future generations, and sustainable economic access. Therefore, efforts to enhance skills aligned with labor market demands are crucial to achieving comprehensive welfare in accordance with the principles of *maqashid shariah*. This assertion is based on Q.S. Al-Jumu'ah verse 10:

فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ١٠

The meaning is: "When the prayer has been concluded, disperse throughout the land and seek the bounty of Allah, and remember Allah often so that you may succeed." (Al-Jumu'ah/62:10)

In the commentary *Fi Zilalil Qur'an*, Sayyid Qutb interprets the verse as guidance for maintaining a balance between spirituality and worldly endeavors. According to him, Islam is a religion that harmoniously integrates the aspects of worldly life and the afterlife. The verse emphasizes that after worshiping Allah SWT, humans are commanded to engage in efforts and livelihoods while continuing to remember Allah SWT.

The variable of population size has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. This is attributed to the phenomenon of increased labor demand in various employment sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; manufacturing industries; and other sectors with a proportion of formal workers. These results reflect the fulfillment of the objectives of *maqashid shariah*. The rising employment opportunities positively affect society by enabling people to meet their basic needs, maintain health, and improve the quality of education, thereby ensuring the protection of life and posterity. Moreover, equitable employment distribution fosters improved economic conditions, ultimately contributing to wealth protection.

وَابْتَغِ فِيمَا آتَاكَ اللَّهُ الدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ وَلَا تَنْسَ نَصِيبَكَ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا وَأَحْسِنْ كَمَا أَحْسَنَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكَ وَلَا تَبْغِ الْفَسَادَ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُفْسِدِينَ ٧٧

The meaning: "And seek the (reward of) the Hereafter with what Allah has bestowed upon you, but do not forget your share of the world, and do good (to others) as Allah has done good to you, and do not seek to cause corruption on the earth. Indeed, Allah does not like corrupters." (Al-Qasas/28:77)

Ibn Kathir interprets this verse as a guide for a balanced life between worldly and hereafter affairs. The phrase "Seek what Allah has bestowed upon you" signifies using the sustenance granted by Allah for the benefit of the afterlife, such as worship and helping others. The command "Do not forget your share in this world" instructs humans to utilize worldly provisions in a balanced manner, avoiding excessive indulgence in worldly life or neglecting the afterlife. Additionally, the directive to do good encompasses various forms of kindness, whether toward oneself, family, or society, while the prohibition against

spreading corruption on earth serves as a reminder for humans to maintain harmony in life.

The variable of economic inequality has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java Province. This is due to the high levels of inequality among provinces in Indonesia, which has prompted the government to increase budget allocations, particularly in the education and health sectors. These policies aim to ensure that society can access adequate education and quality healthcare, thereby fulfilling the objectives of *Maqashid Syariah*: preserving intellect through education and protecting life through health. This policy aligns with the guidance of *Surah An-Nisa'* verse 5.

وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِيَامًا وَارْزُقُوهُمْ فِيهَا وَاكْسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ۝

The meaning: “And do not hand over your wealth, which Allah has made a means of support for you, to those who are weak of understanding. Provide for them from it, clothe them, and speak to them with kind words.” (An-Nisa'/4:5)

Sayyid Qutb's interpretation in *Fi Zilal al-Quran* explains that the verse encourages wise wealth management for the broader welfare of society. According to him, Allah SWT directs humankind to manage wealth in ways that benefit those who are vulnerable and in need of protection. This exhortation aligns with the principles of *maqasid al-shariah*, which prioritize welfare and social equity as the ultimate objectives of Islamic law, achieved through the equitable distribution of wealth for the collective good. Therefore, programs aimed at improving the Human Development Index (HDI) amidst economic inequality in East Java Province can be seen as an application of the principles of resource management and distribution to achieve societal welfare in the region.

CONCLUSION

The poverty rate has a negative and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) due to the high poverty level hindering access to healthcare, education, and economic welfare in East Java Province. This outcome contradicts the principles of *Maqashid Shariah*.

Labor force participation has a positive yet insignificant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) due to the high unemployment rates contributed by graduates of vocational high schools and general high schools in East Java Province. Consequently, these findings contradict the principles of *Maqashid Shariah*.

The population size has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) due to the increasing demand for labor in various employment sectors in East Java Province. This finding aligns with the principles of *Maqashid Shariah*.

Economic inequality has a positive and significant impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) due to the high levels of economic disparity between provinces in Indonesia. This condition compels the government to increase budget allocations for the health and

education sectors, particularly in East Java Province. Consequently, these efforts align with the principles of Maqashid Shariah.

Implications

The research findings highlight the urgent need for poverty alleviation policies that emphasize basic access, the synchronization of educational curricula with the needs of the real sector industries, the optimization of the demographic dividend through improving workforce quality via education, healthcare, and skill training, and the prioritization of equity and holistic welfare distribution in every affirmative policy and development initiative.

Limitation and Recommendation

There are limitations in this study, including the use of independent variables that do not comprehensively capture economic factors, the restricted time frame of the secondary data utilized, and the analysis of *Maqashid Shariah*. Therefore, future research could incorporate broader independent variables that influence the Human Development Index (HDI), such as investment, infrastructure, cultural factors, and Islamic economic aspects.

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