



Influence of distribution of zakat, Infaq And Shadaqah (ZIS), inflation and human capital on economic growth in Indonesia 2002-2021

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ABSTRACT

Economic growth is one of the standards used to be able to see the success of economic development in a country. Indonesia, as a developing country, is actively carrying out development in a planned and gradual manner, without neglecting efforts for equity and stability. National development seeks to achieve high economic growth. Which in the end allows the realization of an increase in the standard of living and welfare of all people. In other words, a country that experiences high economic growth will be able to have a high effect on other fields, because when a country experiences economic growth, the national income of a country will be boosted up so that it can be allocated for financing economic infrastructure development. This study aims to determine the effect of zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS), inflation and human capital on economic growth. This study uses time series data through data obtained at BPS from 2002-2021 as many as 20 samples with multiple linear regression method with SPSS. The results show that simultaneously zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS), inflation and human capital have an effect on economic growth. Partially zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) and human capital have an effect on economic growth. Meanwhile, inflation has no effect on economic growth.



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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is one of the standards used to be able to see the success of economic development in a country (Safitri, W., Pratama, A. A., & Ratno, 2021). Economic growth measures the achievement of the development of an economy from one period to the next and the ability of a country to produce goods and services will increase due to production factors that are always increasing in number and quality (Mawikere et al., 2019). In general, economic development also aims to achieve economic growth in the high levels, maintaining the balance of the country's economy and the equitable distribution of income is one of the achievements of the success or failure of development in these countries.

According to (Qoyyim & Widuhung, 2020) him, is a process which means changes that occur continuously and have the main elements and characteristics, namely efforts to increase per capita income, the increase in per capita income must continue in the long term, and improvement of institutional systems in all fields (eg economy, political, legal, social, and cultural). Meanwhile, according to (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018) Economic growth can be defined as the development of activities in the economy which causes the goods and services produced to increase, with increasing economic growth, it will naturally trickle down in creating jobs and economic development.

Indonesia, as a developing country, is actively carry out development in a planned and gradual manner, without neglecting the efforts of equity and stability. National development seeks to achieve high enough economic growth (Syahputra, 2017). Which in the end allows the realization of an increase in the standard of living and welfare of all people.

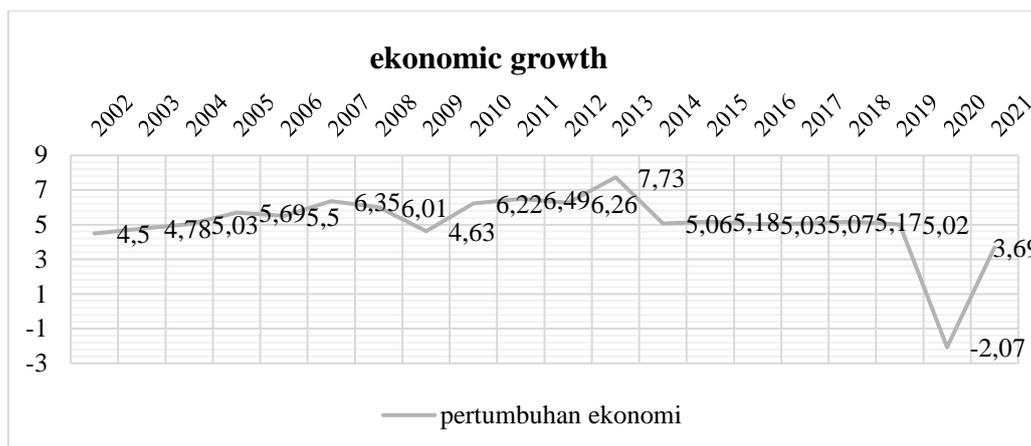


Figure 1 Indonesia's Economic Growth Period 20 02 -2021
 Source: BPS (data processed)

Based on the graph 1.1 above, it can be concluded that in 2002-2021 Indonesia 's economic growth experienced increase and decrease that does not stable. Ascension growth Indonesia's economy in 2013 occupied peak increase highest. Meanwhile, in 2020 growth Indonesia 's economy is experiencing peak Lowest by -2.07%. That thing as a result existence the covid -19 pandemic caused global recession that has an impact on aspects of life Indonesian people in particular in economy.

Economic growth is expected to show an increase from year to year, because high economic growth is needed to accelerate changes in the structure of the economy towards a balanced and dynamic economy. Stable economic growth is highly expected by developing countries such as Indonesia, because it can overcome problems in the economy, including; problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, improving people's welfare and paying more attention to health and education (Asnidar, 2018). In other words, a country that experiences high economic growth will be able to have a high effect on other fields, because when a country experiences economic growth, the national income of a country will be boosted up so that it can be allocated to finance economic infrastructure development .

In addition, there are factors that influence economic growth, namely the distribution of zakat, infaq and shadaqah funds (ZIS). The distribution of ZIS funds as a driver of economic growth, in Islam is required to issue zakat, which has the function of forcing someone to make their wealth always productive or always rotating. With assets that are always productive, it will increase output (economic development and growth), employment, income and community welfare and so on. There are several factors that influence economic growth, such as zakat. Zakat is one of the obligations of a Muslim that has an impact on the economy. Zakat causes the distribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. If the ability to meet the basic needs of the poor is good, then automatically they can work well and contribute positively to the economy in various economic sectors. . With good management in the end zakat , infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) will be able to build economic growth as well as income distribution (Khumaini, 2018). That way, through zakat , infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) we can explore the wealth that has been buried so that it can be used for the welfare of the community.

Distribution and distribution of zakat can be done in various ways. Some are distributed independently and some are through amil zakat institutions in the vicinity, in this case the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and the Regional Amil Zakat Agency (BAZDA). (Tanjung, 2019) besides that distribution of zakat funds can be through civil society such as the Amil Zakat Institution (LAZ), Dompot Dhuafa, zakat houses, waqf houses and so on.

Research on the effect of zakat on economic growth has been studied by (Safitri, W., Pratama, A. A., & Ratno, 2021), the results of the study show that zakat infaq shadaqah has a significant positive effect on economic growth . There is a difference between the current research and previous research, which lies in the X2 variable using inflation and in this study there is X3 human capital. Similar research was also conducted by (Qoyyim & Widuhung, 2020), the results of the study show that the ZIS Fund Variable and Inflation have a simultaneous significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia . There is a difference between the current research and previous research, which lies in the existence of the X3

variable in this study, namely human capital and in this study using time series data. While previous research used panel data.

In addition to zakat, the next factor that is considered capable of influencing economic growth is inflation. Inflation is a very big problem in the economy of every country and is a monetary phenomenon that is always troubling the country because the policies taken to overcome inflation are often two gems that will impact on the level of economic growth in aggregate (Audia et al., 2018). Inflation has a close relationship with economic growth, this happens because if inflation is too low, it will hamper economic growth and if inflation is too high, it will reduce the purchasing power of the people so that later it will lead to slow economic turnover (Kusumawardani & Nuraini, 2020). prerequisite for sustainable economic growth which ultimately provides benefits for improving people's welfare (Meilaniwati & Tannia, 2021).

According to (Nofitasari et al., 2017) inflation is the tendency of rising prices of goods and services in general which takes place continuously. While the opinion of (Ronaldo, 2019) inflation is a symptom in which the general price level has increased continuously. An increase in the price of one or two goods cannot be said to be inflation unless the increase is widespread or results in an increase in the price of other goods. Thus, inflation can also be interpreted as a decrease in the value of money against the value of goods and services in general or as a whole. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator to measure the average price of goods and services consumed by households. Therefore, changes in the CPI from time to time indicate price movements of goods and services consumed by the public (S. Sari & Ratno, 2020).

High inflation that occurs will hamper economic development and economic activity in the community so that it slows down economic activity and ultimately reduces economic growth (Mahzalena & Juliansyah, 2019). The effect of inflation on economic growth in Indonesia has been studied by (Mahzalena & Juliansyah, 2019), the results of the study show that inflation has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. There is a difference between the current research and previous research, which lies in the dependent variable used in this study in the form of X1 zakat, X2 inflation and X3 human capital. Similar research was also conducted by , the results of the study showed that the variables of inflation, unemployment, poverty, murabahah financing, mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing had a simultaneous effect on economic growth in Indonesia. There is a difference between the current research and previous research, which lies in the dependent variable used in the study in the form of zakat, inflation, human capital.

Not only inflation, economic growth which is used as a barometer of a country also cannot be separated from the role of human capital. According to (Anwar, 2018) human capital, it can be interpreted as a concept of the labor force in a classical perspective similar to a property and conceptualized as the productive capacity of humans which is far greater than all shared wealth. Whereas (Syahriani, 2020) defines human capital as something related to the characteristics of workers who impart knowledge or have innate or acquired characteristics that contribute to "productivity".

According to the Theory of Endogenous Economic Growth, to achieve economic growth emphasizes increasing efficiency through enrichment of human and social capital, innovation, entrepreneurial skills and accumulation of physical capital. (Munir, 2020). Education and health are human capital, which has a very important role in economic development (Hepi & Zakiah, 2018). Human quality which consists of aspects of education which is reflected in the average length of school and the expected length of schooling, as well as health which is reflected in the life expectancy of the community (Dianaputra & Aswitari, 2017). Human capital through the educational process. With education, namely by increasing the number of students who are able to finish school to a higher level. The higher the average level of knowledge and skills possessed by the community, the easier it is for each individual of working age to understand, apply and get the results of technological advances and ultimately improve the nation's economic and living standards (Suhendra, 2020). The higher the level of education, the more valuable the individual is. this makes people within a country or organization a valuable and recognizable asset within the framework of human capital (Furqonnanto, 2018).

The development of research on proxied human capital through Education on economic growth has been done before. These developments include the development of different models, variables and analytical tools. Early research focused on education was carried out by (Lucya & Anis, 2019), the results of the study indicate that the level of education has a positive influence on Indonesia's economic growth and technology is also found to have a positive influence on the rate of economic growth in

Indonesia. There is a difference between the current research and previous research, which is that the current study uses the dependent variable of zakat funds and inflation and time series data, while previous research uses the dependent variable in the form of technology and panel data.

Human quality can be the basic capital for the development process because in the development process, humans are not only the subject but also the object of development. So investment is needed to prepare and create productive human resources, which in this case refers to investment in education. Based on description above, then writer for To do study with discuss what is the effect of zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS), inflation and *human capital* to growth economy in Indonesia in 2015 to with year 2019. One week writer To do research entitled “ Influence Distribution Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah (ZIS) Funds, Inflation and *Human Capital* To Economic Growth in Indonesia.”

Hypothesis

Effect of ZIS on growth economy

Research conducted by (Safitri, W., Pratama, A. A., & Ratno, 2021) To determine the effect of Zakat Infaq Sadaqah (X1), Export (X2) and Household Consumption (X3) on Economic Growth stated that zakat infaq shadaqah has a significant positive effect on economic growth. Research conducted by (Budiarti, 2014) to determine the effect of the distribution of Zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) funds at the National Amil Zakat Agency and Economic Growth on poverty in Indonesia for the 2006-2017 period. The results show that the distribution of ZIS funds has a significant effect on poverty while economic growth. Based on results study on so submitted hypothesis that is as following :

H1: Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah influential positive and significant to growth economy

Influence Inflation To Economic Growth

Basically not all inflation has a negative impact on the economy. Especially if there is mild inflation, namely inflation below ten percent. Mild inflation can actually encourage economic growth. This is because inflation is able to encourage entrepreneurs to further increase their production. In addition, the increase in production has another positive impact, namely the availability of new jobs. Inflation will have a negative impact if the value exceeds ten percent (Simanungkalit, 2020). Research conducted by (Mahzalena & Juliansyah, 2019) and research conducted found that the variables of inflation, unemployment, poverty, murabaha financing, mudharabah financing and (M. Sari et al., 2019) musyarakah financing have a simultaneous effect on economic growth in Indonesia. Based on results study on so submitted hypothesis that is as following :

H2: Inflation influential positive and significant to growth economy

Influence of Human Capital on Economic Growth

Based on several previous studies, it shows that education as represented by the Human Capital variable has a positive impact on economic growth, as well as the Foreign Direct Investment variable which produces positive results. This shows that if a country does not maintain the quality of Human Capital and cannot take advantage of Foreign Direct Investment, it will have a negative impact on the country's economic growth. Research conducted by (Furqonnanto, 2018) dan (Fikri, 2017) intended to determine the extent of the influence of Human Capital (Human Capital) on the economy. The results of this study indicate that human capital which consists of the level of education, health and also the workforce of diploma/S1 graduates has a significant and positive effect on economic growth. Based on results study on so submitted hypothesis that is as following :

H3: *Human Capital* influential positive and significant to growth economy

RESEARCH METHOD

Type Study

The type of research used is quantitative research. Study quantitative is an activity of data collection, processing, analysis and presentation of data that is carried out objectively to solve a problem that occurs. According to This (Sugiyono, 2015) quantitative research method can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism. This study uses secondary data, secondary data is data obtained indirectly or research that contains past events. Sources of data in this study is secondary data from published reports by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Provincial BPS and the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS). In This research is taken within the period of annual data period 20 02

-20 22. The variables used are the dependent variable, economic growth (Y) and the independent variable, zakat infaq shadaqah (X1), inflation (X2) and human capital (X3).

Method Data Analysis

Methods of data analysis using multiple linear regression analysis (multiple regression analysis), and data processing using SPSS software. Data analysis was carried out by statistically testing the variables with the software. From the analysis, it is hoped that it can be used to determine how much influence the dependent variable has with the independent variable. the regression model in this study is (Ningsih & Andiny, 2018):

$$Y = + 0X1 + 1X2 + 2 X 3 + e$$

Where :

Y	= Economic Growth
	= Constant
X1	= Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah (ZIS)
X2	= Inflation
X3	= <i>Human Capital</i>
0 , 1 , 2	= Regression Coefficient
E	= Error term

Method analysis panel data regression using assumption test classic namely : Normality Test , Multicollinearity Test , Autocorrelation Test , and Heteroscedasticity Test .

Assumption Test Classic

Normality Test

The normality test is used whether in this study the research data obtained are classified as normally distributed or close to normal, because good data is data that resembles a normal distribution. Normal distribution test is a requirement for all statistical tests as in According to (Gunawan, 2016). Normality test can be done in various ways, one of which is through graph analysis.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity means that the variance of the variables in the model is not the same. The consequence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model is that the estimator obtained is inefficient, both in small samples and in large samples as put forward According to (Gunawan, 2016).

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is used to determine the standard error of model estimation in the study by calculating multiple coefficients and comparing them with the correlation coefficients between independent variables. The consequence of a multiple regression model that has multicollinearity cases is that the standard error of estimation will tend to increase with increasing exogenous variables included in the model. According to (Gunawan, 2016).

Significance Test

Individual Parameter Significance Test (Test Statistical t)

The t-test is the result of the temporary answer to the problem formulation, which asks the relationship between two or more variables. Test the validity of the influence of the independent variables individually on the dependent variable According to (Gunawan, 2016).

Simultaneous Parameter Significance Test (Statistical Test F)

The purpose of the F statistical test is to show how far the influence of the independent variables together is on the dependent variable.

Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R²)

According to (Gunawan, 2016) state measurement of how far the model's ability to explain the dependent variable.

Autocorrelation Test

According to explaining that the (Ghozali, 2016) autocorrelation test is a test to determine whether or not there is a correlation between the confounding error in period t and period t-1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 The results of the multiple regression analysis

Independent Variable	Model 1 Coefficient	t-count	Sig
(Constant)	-0.438		
ZIS	-1.191	-3.533	0.003
INF	0.065	0.300	0,768
HC	0.728	2,228	0.041
F-Count	5,888		
Sig	0.007		
R ² _	0.525		
Adjusted R ₂ _	0.436 _		
Run Test	0.251		

Data source Secondary treated , 2022

Assumption Test Classic

The data used in this study is *time series data* , so as presented in Table 1, the classical assumption test will include multicollinearity test, residual normality test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test and specification test or model linearity.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test Results

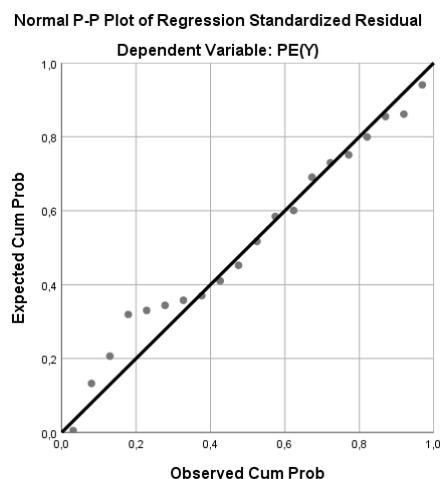
Variable	Regression Model 1 Information		Information
	Tolerance	VIF	
ZIS	0.262	3,823	There is no multicollinearity
INF	0, 628	1,593	There is no multicollinearity
HC	0.279	3,590	There is no multicollinearity

Data source Secondary treated , 2022

Based on table 2 , the results of the multicollinearity test for the first and second models showed a *tolerance value* greater than 0.1 and a VIF value less than 10, so it can be concluded that all variables in this study, both the first and second models, did not occur multicollinearity.

Residual Normality Test

This study used a normal P-plot to test for normality. The following is picture 2 of the results of the normality test using the P-plot.



Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2022

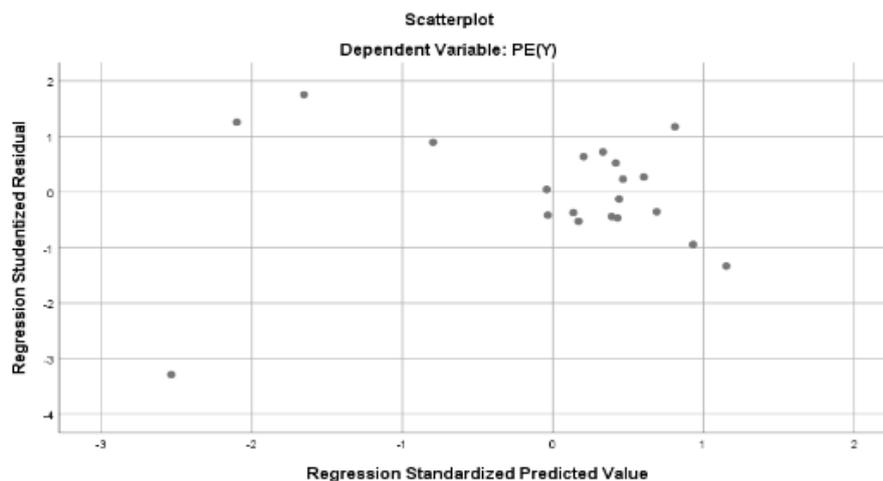
The normal line P-plot indicates the distribution from residual to normality. Based on the normal results, the P-plot data is declared normally distributed because the plots of points are in the direction of the diagonal line. So it can be concluded that the regression model meets the assumption of normality

Autocorrelation Test

According (Gunawan, 2016) explained that the autocorrelation test is a test to determine whether or not there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t and period $t-1$. In this study, the autocorrelation test used the SPSS *Run Test system*, the *Run Test* measurement of the SPSS output results was by comparing the significant value with 0.05 or 5%. If the *Run Test results* show a significant value <0.05 or 5%, then there is an autocorrelation between the residual values in this study and vice versa if the *Run Test results* show a significant value > 0.05 or 5%, it means that in this study there is no autocorrelation. Based on table 1 , the results of the autocorrelation test with *the Runs Test* above show that the *Asymp value. Sig.* greater than 0.05 so could conclusion no there is gejala autocorrelation

Heteroscedasticity Test

According (Ghozali, 2016) to explaining that a good regression model is homoscedasticity or there is no heteroscedasticity . Research with heteroscedasticity problems will affect the standard error estimation that is biased. a biased standard error estimate will certainly cause the t -value to be biased. A biased t -count value will certainly cause decision-making through hypothesis testing to be biased as well, resulting in misunderstandings in decision-making, even though the model is still correct. The following figure 4.2 heteroscedasticity test results



Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2022

Based on the above results by looking at the scatterplot graph between the standardized predicted value (ZPRED) and the studentized residual (ZRESID), it can be seen that the dots do not form a clear pattern, and the dots spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. So it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model.

Significance Test

Significant F test (F-test)

Simultaneous significant test (*F-test*) has a purpose, namely to measure the effect of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable. Simultaneous significant tests in this study are ZIS, inflation and *human capital* on growth economy . The results of the regression model test show the calculated F value of 5 , 888 with a significant level of 0.0 01 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that the *F-test test* on the regression model shows the results of ZIS, inflation and *human capital* have an effect to Regional Original Income .

Test the coefficient of determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination test (R^2) is a test to measure how far the ability of a research model can explain the variation of the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination

is between 0 (zero) and 1 (one), if the value of the coefficient of determination is small or close to 0 (zero) it means that the variation of the dependent variable is very limited, while the value of the coefficient of determination is close to 1 (one) . Based on the results of the coefficient of determination (R^2) the value of *adjusted R2* is 0.436 . This means that the independent variable is able to explain the variation of the dependent variable by 43.6 % while the remaining 56.4 % is influenced by other factors or variables.

t test (Individual)

Tabel 3 T Test Results

Variable	Prob-t	Criteria	Information
ZIS	-3,533	< 0.05	Significant
INF	0.3000	> 0.05	No Significant
HC	2 ,2281	< 0.05	Significant

Data source Secondary treated , 2022

Based on table 3 shows that the test can be done by comparing the t-count value with the t-table value of the ZIS and HC variables having a value of 0.05 t arithmetic > ttable then H_0 is accepted while INF has a value of 0.05 t arithmetic < ttable then H_1 is accepted.

Results Discussion

During the observation period, starting from 2002 to 2021 , Economic Growth was apparently influenced by Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah (ZIS) and *Human Capital* . Meanwhile, Inflation has no effect on Economic Growth. To find out the economic interpretation and the influence of each variable will be explained as follows:

The Effect of Zakat Infaq Sadaqah (ZIS) on Economic Growth

Based on the results of research on the effect of ZIS on the rate of economic growth in testing hypothesis 1 in this study, the t - count value is -3 , 533 with a significant level of 0.003 or less than 0.05. A significant value of 0.003 indicates that ZIS has an influence on the rate of profit growth , so H_1 is accepted .

With the use of ZIS funds, it is hoped that it will increase output, absorb labor, and distribute people's incomes, which will lead to a reduction in the poverty rate (Munandar et al., 2020). Research result show The influence of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah (ZIS) on economic growth has a negative effect. This can be seen from the facts on the ground that the negative impact of ZIS funds on economic growth is due to the lack of public awareness of the importance of paying zakat. This thing different with study (Safitri, W., Pratama, A. A., & Ratno, 2021) which states that Zakat Infaq and Sadaqah influential positive and significant to growth economics. Research this supported by research (Erum, 2018) which states that ZIS has an effect significant and negative to growth economy.

The Effect of Inflation on Economic Growth

Based on the results of research on the effect of inflation on the rate of economic growth in testing hypothesis 2 in this study, the t - count value of 0.300 with a significant level of 0.768 or less than 0.05 . A significant value of 0.768 indicates that inflation has no effect on the rate of profit growth , then H_2 is rejected .

According to (Rizaldy, 2017) Inflation is a condition where there is an increase in prices, which is general in nature and occurs continuously. In a price increase, the price of an item can be said to increase if the price is higher than the previous price. The results of this research different with (Simanungkalit, 2020) and (M. Sari et al., 2019) state that inflation influential significant to growth profit , however study this supported by research (Nujum & Rahman, 2019) and (Septiani et al., 2019) which states that inflation no influential significant to growth economy . height level from inflation a country every year so will lower level growth existing economy . _ Inflated costs _ cause profit from activity production will down drastic and even loss manufacturer . So the owners of capital usually prefer to use their money for speculative purposes, among others by buying fixed assets such as land, houses and buildings according to (Nujum & Rahman, 2019).

The Influence of *Human Capital* on Economic Growth

Based on the results of research on proxied human *capital* with Education to growth economy In testing hypothesis 4 in this study, the t -count value was 2.228 with a significant level of 0.041 or less than 0.05. Significant value of 0.041 show that *human capital* could give significant influence on economic growth, then H3 is accepted.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of previous studies conducted (Furqonnanto, 2018) and (Fikri, 2017) From this research, it is found that *human capital* has an effect on to growth economy a country. If the *human capital* index increases, then economic growth will also increase. In other words, education is a person's main capital to get a job (Dewi, 2017). According to research (Budiarti, 2014) The new growth theory (Endogen) emphasizes the importance of the government's role, especially in increasing human capital development in order to encourage and increase productivity where productivity growth in turn is the driving force of growth. Human capital mature this could interpreted for the field of education and various other human capacities whose improvement so by no direct will Upgrade quality and productivity. Education plays a key role in the economic progress of a country. Education is a tool for adopting modern technology, so that it can increase production capacity in the economy

CONCLUSION

The results of hypothesis testing using panel regression analysis with three independent variables, the independent variables are zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS), inflation and *human capital* with one dependent variable, namely growth economy show that: The results of the analysis state that zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS), inflation and *human capital* simultaneously has a positive and significant effect on growth economy and the results of the analysis state that the variables of zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) and *human capital* significant effect on growth economy. Whereas inflation variable no significant effect on economic growth.

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