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Analysis of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on Poverty Levels in the Former Pekalongan Residency in 2020-2024 from a Sharia Economic Perspective

Article	Abstract
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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is considered a complex, interconnected, and difficult-to-address issue, and a barrier to economic progress. This condition prevents a large portion of society from achieving prosperity due to the difficulty of meeting basic daily needs. Therefore, poverty must be considered a collective

responsibility, necessitating collaboration from various parties, especially the government, in efforts to address it .

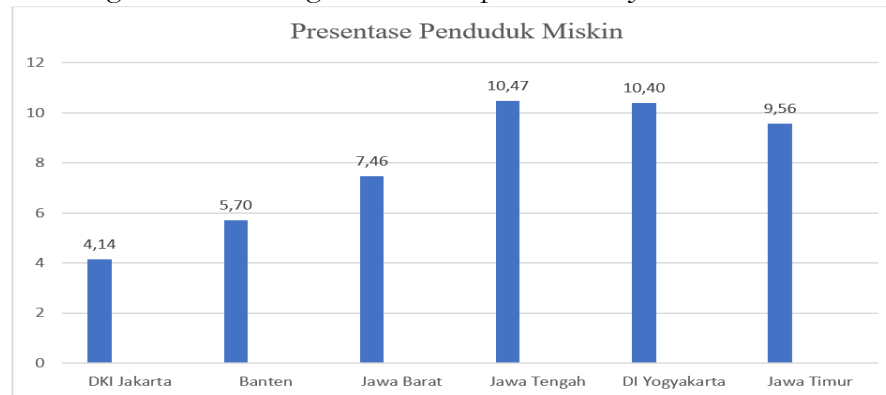
Poverty is a condition where a person is unable to fulfill primary needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health .¹ In Islam, poverty is considered a situation that has the potential to damage a person's faith, disrupt the stability of the family and society, and lead to disbelief .² If someone lives in poverty, it is feared that the person will not be able to carry out his worship to the maximum, will not be able to receive an education, and will not have access to proper health care .³

In the concept of Islamic economic development, prosperity depends on the quality of its human resources (HR). A country is said to be advanced because of the quality of its population. Population quality refers to the ability of the population to meet their daily needs .⁴ In addition, according to Al-Ghazali, human peace lies in belief, the human spirit, the power of thought, children and grandchildren and wealth.⁵ This is also explained in the Qur'an, Surah An-Nisa, verse 9, which reads:⁶

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعَافًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

Meaning: "Let them be afraid of those who if (die) leave behind them, weak offspring (whom) they worry about. So, fear Allah and speak with the right words (in terms of protecting the rights of their descendants)."

Figure 1. Percentage of Poor Population on Java Island in 2024



Source: Central Java Statistics Agency (Processed, 2025)

The Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java were categorized as the top two provinces on Java Island with the highest poverty rates as of September 2024. Central Java Province ranked highest with a percentage of 10.47 percent. Central Java Province is categorized as *hard core poverty* because the poverty rate remains above 10 percent, indicating a high poverty rate.⁷

¹ Naylal Fithri Kaluge D, "Analysis of the Effect of Government Expenditure in the Education and Health Sectors on Poverty in East Java," *Journal of Development Economics* , nd, <http://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/>.

² A. Jajang W. et.al. Mahri, "Islamic Development Economics" (Jakarta: Department of Islamic Economics and Finance, Bank Indonesia, 2021).

³ Ari Kristin Prasetyoningrum and U. Sulia Sukmawati, "Analysis of the Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI), Economic Growth and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia," *Jurnal Equilibrium* Vol. 6 No. (2018).

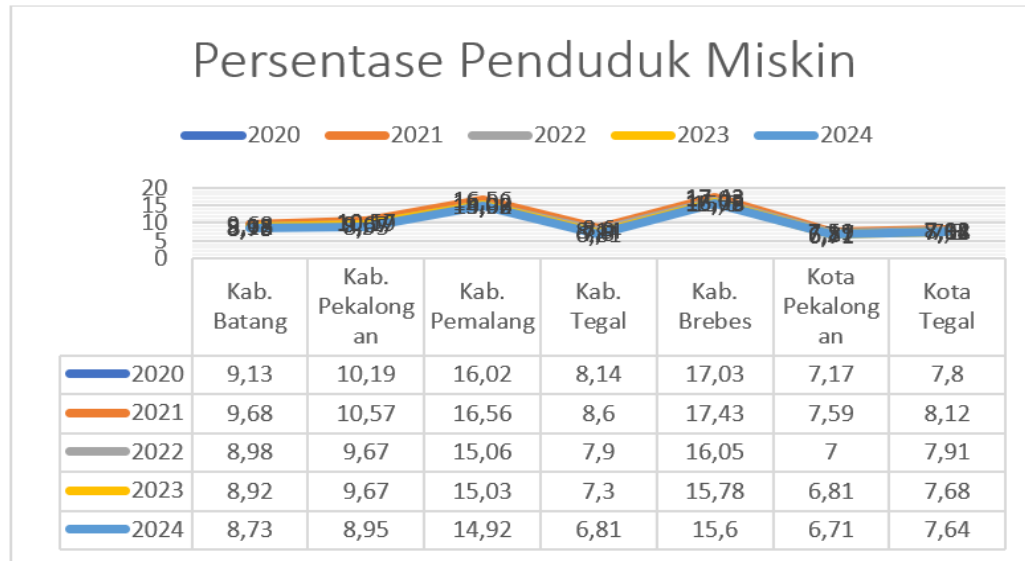
⁴ Nurul Huda, *Islamic Development Economics* (Jakarta: Pranadamedia Group, 2015).

⁵ Nurul Huda, et al. *Islamic Public Finance* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2012).

⁶ Ministry of Religion's Qur'an (QS. An-Nisa : 9) <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/>.

⁷ Central Java Statistics Agency, 2025.

Figure 2. Percentage of Poor Population in the Former Pekalongan Residency 2020-2024



Source : *Central Java Statistics Agency (Processed, 2025)*

Figure 2 concludes that the poverty rate increased in 2020-2021, likely due to the impact of the pandemic on local economies, such as job losses or price inflation. However, the decline gradually occurred in 2021-2024, driven by post-pandemic economic recovery, social assistance programs, and increased economic activity.⁸

Data shows a consistent downward trend over the past three years, from 2022 to 2024. While this demonstrates effective poverty alleviation efforts, the rate of decline is also projected to be relatively slow in 2023. Therefore, there is still the possibility of a spike in poverty caused by other external factors, such as rising food prices or natural disasters.

The problem of poverty, especially in the former Pekalongan Residency area, is related to several factors, such as the explanation of the poverty circle theory by Nurkse in 1953 that the root of the poverty problem stems from backwardness and underdevelopment of human resources, which can be seen in the low human development index, imperfect markets, and lack of capital, which results in low productivity.

According to the Center for Development, poor quality human resources can be a major factor in causing poverty, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), an indicator used to assess regional development and tends to have a negative correlation with poverty levels.⁹ Therefore, regions with a high HDI are expected to have better standards of living. In other words, the higher the HDI, the lower the likelihood of high poverty rates. The Human Development Index serves to evaluate the quality of human resources.¹⁰

⁸ Central Java Statistics Agency, 2025

⁹ Reki Ardian and Adi Bhakti, "The Effect of Economic Growth, Human Development Index, and Open Unemployment Rate on Poverty Levels in Jambi Province," 2021, 23–34, <https://doi.org/10.53867/jea.v1i1.3>.

¹⁰ Ridho et.al Andhykha, "Analysis of the Influence of GRDP, Unemployment Rate, and HDI on Poverty Levels in Central Java Province 2018," *Journal of Economic and Management Media*, Vol.33, No.2, 2018.

According to Rahman & Camelia (2015), another factor that can influence poverty levels in a region is economic growth. A region's economic growth encompasses increases in output generated by various economic sectors and also indicates the extent to which economic activity will generate additional income for the community over a given period.¹¹ Economic growth can be measured by looking at the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which represents the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic activities in a particular region and over a certain period of time.¹²

Previous research by Leonita & Sari (2019) found that the Human Development Index (HDI) had a positive but insignificant effect, and that GRDP had a positive and significant effect on poverty. Meanwhile, research by Wati & Sadjiarto found that the HDI had a significant negative effect on poverty, and GRDP had a significant negative effect on poverty. Previous research indicates a research gap, meaning that research findings are inconsistent or contradictory, necessitating a reassessment of the factors influencing poverty.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

In 2004, the World Bank outlined a more detailed definition of poverty, namely, "Poverty is hunger. Poverty is the absence of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job and worrying about life in the future. Poverty is losing children to diseases caused by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, the absence of representation and freedom."¹³

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), poverty is measured using the basic needs *approach*. This approach views poverty as the economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs, as measured by expenditure.

From an Islamic perspective, poverty is also considered a problem that requires further attention to improve the welfare of the people. Poverty is considered a calamity and a crisis that requires God's protection against its potential negative impacts. When poverty spreads, it risks causing people to forget God's existence and diminishing social empathy for others.¹⁴

Madzhab scholars such as *Malikiyah*, *Syafi'iyah* and *Hanabilah* define poverty as someone who is still able to work and tries to obtain wealth in a halal manner and support his family, but the results achieved are still not sufficient to meet his own needs and those of his family. The *Hanafiyah* group views poor people as having nothing, such as wealth or energy, who are ultimately unable to meet their and their families' needs.¹⁵

Human Development Index

¹¹ Yozi Aulia Rahman & Ayunda Lintang Chamelia, "Factors Influencing GDP of Regencies/Cities in Central Java 2008-2012" 8, no. 1 (2015): 88–99, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v8i1.3857>.

¹² Engka et.al. Mandey, "Analysis of the Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product, Average Years of Schooling and Human Development Index on Poverty in Talaud Islands Regency," *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, Vol.23, No.1, 2023.

¹³ Devani Pratiwi and Edy Suprayetno, "Study of Poverty Levels in Medan City" 1, no. 4 (2023): 142–50.

¹⁴ Naerul Edwin Kiky. "Aprianto, "Poverty in the Perspective of Islamic Political Economy," *Islamic Economic: Journal of Islamic Economics*, Vol.8 No.2, 2018.

¹⁵ Roudlotul Ma and Iwan Fahri Cahyadi, "The Effect of Inflation, Human Development Index, and Poverty on Economic Growth in 2015-2021 from a Sharia Economic Perspective (Case Study in Kudus Regency)" 1, no. 1 (2023): 97–113.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is closely linked to the human resource economy. A high HDI indicates improved human resource development. *Human Capital Theory* states that humans are not merely resources but capital that generates returns, and every expenditure made to improve the quality and quantity of that capital constitutes an investment. The basic assumption of *human capital theory* is that a person can increase their income through education.¹⁶

According to Siregar (in Soleh & Wahyuni, 2021), there are three dimensions of human development: a. The economic dimension, embodied by a decent standard of living and measured by the indicator of real knowledge per capita. b. The social dimension, embodied by the level of knowledge and measured by the literacy rate and average years of schooling. c. The health dimension, seen from the realization of a long and healthy life, as indicated by life expectancy at birth.¹⁷

Within the framework of Islamic economic development, in addition to *monotheism*, *condolences to the self*, and government, human quality also receives greater attention. The role of human resources has a significant impact on a nation's development. Human quality is reflected in the results and contributions of individuals to production and work. The government also has a significant responsibility in accelerating the nation's development progress.¹⁸

In Islam, development only aims to achieve the welfare of the people, to be a blessing for all humans to create a life that is prosperous, valuable and free from suffering and poverty as explained in the Al-Qur'an, Surah Al- Anbiya: 107.

Table 1. Human Development Index of Regencies/Cities in the Former Pekalongan Residency 2020-2024

Regency/City	Human Development Index				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Batang Regency	68.42	68.92	69.45	70.20	70.73
Pekalongan Regency	69.63	70.11	70.81	71.40	71.84
Pemalang Regency	66.32	66.56	67.19	68.03	68.55
Tegal Regency	68.39	68.79	69.53	70.23	70.77
Brebes Regency	66.11	66.32	67.03	67.95	68.46
Pekalongan City	74.98	75.40	75.90	76.71	77.22
Tegal City	75.07	75.52	76.15	77.02	77.43

Source: *Central Java Statistics Agency (2025)*

¹⁶ Nurul Huda Jahtu Widya Ningrum, Aziza Hanifa Khairunnisa, "The Effect of Poverty, Unemployment Rate, Economic Growth and Government Expenditure on the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia in 2014-2018 from an Islamic Perspective," *Journal of Islamic Economics* 6, no. 02 (2020): 212–22.

¹⁷ Mohammad Soleh and Nunung Wahyuni, "The Effect of Human Development Index (HDI), Regional Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and Government Expenditure on Poverty in Central Java: Zakat as a Moderator" 6, no. December (2021): 86–106.

¹⁸ Muhammad Istan, "Poverty Alleviation Through Economic Empowerment of the Community According to an Islamic Perspective," *Al Falah: Journal of Islamic Economics*, Vol. 2 No. 1, 2017.

Gross Regional Domestic Product

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the total value of all goods and services produced within a region within a specific time period (usually one year). It aims to determine a region's economic growth, serve as a basis for analyzing the level of community prosperity and the rate of change in goods and services, as a basis for analyzing sectoral productivity, and as a control tool in determining development policies.¹⁹

Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is one indicator that can be used to assess the economic conditions of a region or province over a specific period. Determining GRDP at constant prices is usually necessary to exclude the effects of inflation or deflation due to price fluctuations. According to Wellyanti (2019), there are three approach models for calculating a region's economic growth (GRDP), namely as follows:

1. Income Approach

GRDP is calculated from each economic activity by adding up the profits from production factors in the form of compensation for services used in the production process in a region over a specific time period. This compensation includes wages and salaries, rent, capital, and so on.

2. Expenditure Approach

GRDP is calculated from the total of all final demand components, including: household and private institutional consumption expenditure, government consumption, gross domestic fixed capital formation, net exports and so on.

3. Production Approach

The calculation of GRDP is calculated from the final total of goods and services produced by economic activity units in a region minus the total gross production costs of each sector during a certain period (usually one year).

In the context of Islamic economics, the discussion on economic growth begins with reference to Allah's word in QS Hud verse 61 : *"... He who created you from the earth and made you prosperous..."* This verse implies that Allah SWT assigned humans as caliphs to manage and prosper the earth.²⁰

In Islam, economic growth is defined as the continuous development of production factors that contribute to human well-being. From an Islamic economic perspective, increases in production factors resulting from goods that have negative impacts and harm humans are not considered growth.

Table 2. GRDP of Business Sectors Based on Constant Prices in the Former Pekalongan

Regency/City	Residency 2020-2024				
	GRDP Growth Rate (Percent)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Batang Regency	-1.29	4.88	5.97	5.97	6.03
Pekalongan Regency	-1.89	3.54	5.11	5.14	5.02

¹⁹ Soleh and Wahyuni, "The Influence of Human Development Index (HDI), Regional Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and Government Expenditure on Poverty in Central Java, Zakat as a Moderator."

²⁰ Aprianto, "Poverty in the Perspective of Islamic Political Economy."

Pemalang Regency	-0.61	4.28	5.08	4.14	5.11
Tegal Regency	-1.48	3.71	5.13	4.93	5.07
Brebes Regency	-0.47	2.57	5.61	3.74	5.02
Pekalongan City	-1.87	3.59	5.76	5.44	5.34
Tegal City	-2.29	3.12	5.16	5.01	5.22

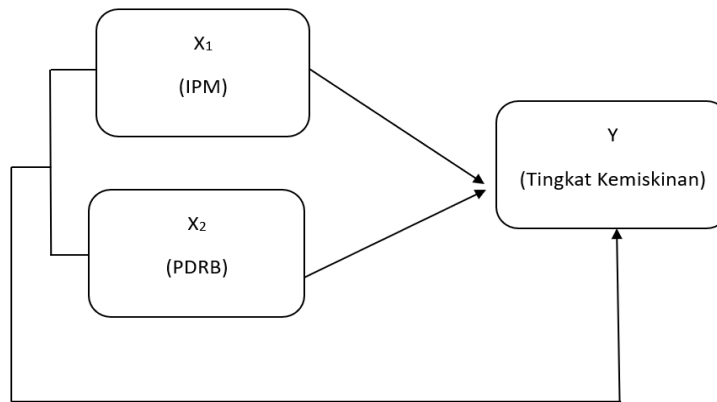
Source : *Central Java Statistics Agency (2025)*

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is quantitative descriptive using *SPSS 26 software*. This study explains the relationship between the poverty level variable as the dependent variable with the human development index and gross regional domestic product as the independent variables. The location of this research is the Regency and City in the Former Pekalongan Residency, Central Java Province, with the research period from 2020-2024.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of time *series*. The data used in this study are Human Development Index (HDI), Regional Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and Poverty Rate data from 2020 to 2024. This data was obtained from the Central Java Provincial Statistics Agency (BPS), journals, and websites related to this research.

Figure 3. Scheme of Thought Framework



Source: *From Various Sources Developed (2025)*

Based on the above framework of thought, the following research hypothesis can be drawn :

H₁ : The Human Development Index (HDI) has a positive effect on the Poverty Level in the Former Pekalongan Residency in 2020-2024.

H₂ : Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has a positive effect on the Poverty Level in the Former Pekalongan Residency in 2020-2024.

H₃ : The Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) are suspected to jointly influence the poverty level in the former Pekalongan Residency in 2020-2024.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

Table 3. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		7
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	11,03676439
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,193
	Positive	,160
	Negative	-,193
Test Statistic		,193
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}

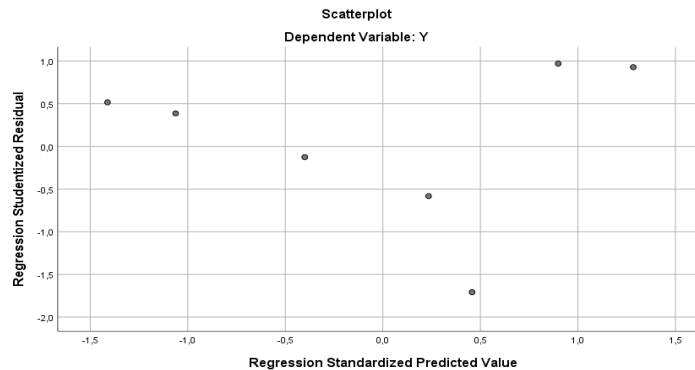
- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source : IBM SPSS 26 (2025) Processing Output

Based on the results of the normality test output above, the significance value of the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test* is 0.200. These results indicate that the variables are normally distributed because they are greater than 0.05, thus the processed data meets the assumption of normality.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Figure 4. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test



Source : IBM SPSS 26 (2025) Processing Output

Based on the image above, the *scatterplot graph* shows that the points are spread randomly and are spread both above and below the number zero (0) on the Y axis, do not form a straight line in one place, and do not form a certain pattern so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Collinearity Statistics		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	410,763	129,561		3,170	,034		
	X1 (IPM)	-,833	,300	-,806	-2,779	,050	,978	1,022
	X2 (PDRB)	-3,539	3,371	-,305	-1,050	,353	,978	1,022

a. Dependent Variable: Y (Tingkat Kemiskinan)

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Processing Output (2025)

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test above, it can be seen that the VIF value for the HDI variable is 1.022, meaning <10 , and the tolerance value is 0.978, meaning >0.10 . Meanwhile, the VIF value for GRDP is 1.022, meaning <10 , and the tolerance value is 0.978, meaning >0.10 . This indicates that there is no multicollinearity in the HDI and GRDP variables.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,819 ^a	,671	,506	13,51722	1,164

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Processing Output (2025)

From the table above, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson value of 3.164 is greater than DU (1.5838) and smaller than 4-D (2.4162). $DU < D < 1.164 < 2.4162$. Thus, it can be concluded that the data does not experience autocorrelation.

Hypothesis Testing

t-Test (Partial Significance)

Table 6. t-Test Results

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Collinearity Statistics		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	410,763	129,561		3,170	,034		
	X1 (IPM)	-,833	,300	-,806	-2,779	,050	,978	1,022
	X2 (PDRB)	-3,539	3,371	-,305	-1,050	,353	,978	1,022

a. Dependent Variable: Y (Tingkat Kemiskinan)

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Processing Output (2025)

Based on the results of the t-test in the table above, the following results can be seen :

- The Human Development Index (HDI) has a sig. value of 0.050, which means it has a value equal to 0.05 ($0.050 = 0.05$), so it can be concluded that H1 can be rejected but can also be accepted. In this study, the HDI variable has a significant influence on the poverty level variable with a confidence level of 5%, meaning that the HDI variable has a strong influence on the poverty level variable but is likely to be insignificant if the confidence level is increased to lower than 5%.
- Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has a significance value of 0.353, which means it is greater than 0.05 ($0.353 > 0.05$), and the calculated t value is $< t$ table ($-0.094 < 2.03693$). A negative calculated t value indicates that GRDP has an inverse relationship with the poverty rate.

Thus, H2 is rejected and it can be concluded that GRDP does not have a significant influence on the poverty level.

f Test (Simultaneous Significance)

Table 7. Results of the f-test

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1487,961	2	743,981	4,072	,008 ^b
	Residual	730,861	4	182,715		
	Total	2218,822	6			

a. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Kemiskinan

b. Predictors: (Constant), PDRB, IPM

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Processing Output (2025)

Based on the table of f-test results, a significance level value of 0.008 was obtained, which is smaller than 0.05 ($0.008 < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that the independent variables consisting of HDI (X1) and GRDP (X2) together or simultaneously have an effect on the poverty level (Y).

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

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,819 ^a	,671	,506	13,51722

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Processing Output (2025)

The table above shows an *R-squared value* of 0.506, indicating that 50.6% of the poverty rate variable can be explained by the HDI and GRDP. The remainder is explained by other variables not included in this study.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	410,763	129,561		3,170	,034
	X1	-,833	,300	-,806	-2,779	,050
	X2	-3,539	3,371	-,305	-1,050	,353

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Processing Output (2025)

Based on the results of multiple regression, the constant for variable X1 is -0.833, and for variable X2 is -3.539 with an overall constant of 410.763. Therefore, the regression equation can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Poverty Rate} = 410,763 - 0,833 \text{ HDI} - 3,539 \text{ GRDP} + e$$

The interpretation of the multiple linear regression equation above is as follows:

- The constant value (a) is 410.763, which means that if the value of the two independent variables (X), namely HDI and GRDP, is at a constant value or zero, then the poverty rate will have a value of 410.763%.
- The regression coefficient for variable X₁ (HDI) obtained a coefficient value (b₁) of -0.833, which shows that a one percent change in the HDI will result in a decrease in the poverty rate of 0.833% or vice versa.
- The regression coefficient for variable X₂ (GRDP) obtained a coefficient value (b₂) of -3.539, the value is negative or has a negative influence, which indicates that a one percent increase in GRDP will result in a decrease in the poverty rate of 3.539% and vice versa.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

The Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty Levels from a Sharia Economic Perspective in the Former Pekalongan Residency

Regression results The Human Development Index (HDI) has a sig. value of 0.050, which means it has a value equal to 0.05 (0.050 = 0.05), so it can be concluded that H1 can be rejected but can also be accepted. In this study, the HDI variable has a significant influence on the poverty level variable with a confidence percentage of 5%, meaning that the HDI variable has a strong influence on the poverty level variable but is most likely insignificant if the confidence percentage is increased to lower than 5%. From an Islamic perspective, the Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the factors influencing poverty levels. The concept of human well-being in Islam encompasses not only material but also broader spiritual and moral dimensions. Therefore, the HDI can provide an overview of the progress of economic development, health, and education in a region within an Islamic context. The HDI can also serve as a guideline for formulating development policies in accordance with Islamic principles to address poverty comprehensively and sustainably. The HDI and its impact on poverty are implicitly explained in the Qur'an, QS. At- Tin: 4.

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَن تَقْوِيمٍ

Meaning: *"Indeed, We have created man in the best form."*

In Quraisy Shihab's interpretation, humans are considered the most perfect and special creatures created by Allah SWT. Humans are given a mind to think and a heart to feel. In their creation, humans were given a beautiful form, a good nature, and a sound mind. Therefore, humans have the ability to think, feel, and understand their surroundings, which in turn provides opportunities for developing their potential. In Islam, every individual is commanded to continuously improve themselves to achieve their life goals.

The Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on Poverty Levels from a Sharia Economic Perspective in the Former Pekalongan Residency

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has a significance value of 0.353, which means it is greater than 0.05 ($0.353 > 0.05$) and the calculated t-value $<$ t-table ($-0.094 < 2.03693$). The negative calculated t-value indicates that GRDP has an inverse relationship with the poverty rate. Thus, H₂ is rejected. It can be concluded that GRDP does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate, meaning that if GRDP increases, it will not have an effect on reducing the poverty rate during that period. In fact, when economic growth occurs, the income of the poor does not experience a significant enough change to lift them above the poverty line.

From an Islamic economic perspective, economic growth is considered positive if its distribution is balanced, preventing disparities between individuals and regions. This distribution must be the responsibility of the state to be implemented effectively and applicable to all citizens. The state is responsible for ensuring the flow of wealth from the wealthier to the less fortunate through various policy instruments such as zakat, taxes, and other mechanisms, to achieve social, economic, and political stability, as stated in Surah Al-Hashr, verse 7.

مَا آفَاءَ اللَّهِ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ فَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ كَيْ لَا يَكُونَ دُولَةً بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ

It means : *"Whatever (wealth obtained without war) that Allah bestowed on His Messenger from the people of several countries was for Allah, the Messenger, relatives (Rasul), orphans, the poor, and people who were on a journey. (So) so that the wealth does not only circulate among the rich among you. Accept what the Messenger gave you. What he forbade you, leave it. Fear Allah. Indeed, Allah is very severe in punishment."*

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Kevin et al. (2022) entitled "The Effect of GRDP, Life Expectancy, and Average Years of Schooling on Poverty in Regencies/Cities of Central Java Province in 2013-2021." The results of this study indicate that GRDP has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty in Regencies/Cities of Central Java Province during the 2013-2021 period.

The Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on Poverty Levels from a Sharia Economic Perspective in the Former Pekalongan Residency

The f-test results indicate that, collectively, the HDI and GRDP variables influence poverty levels. Despite various efforts to address poverty in the former Pekalongan Residency Regency/City, poverty levels in several regencies have not experienced a significant decline. While there has been a statistical decline over the past few years, the qualitative impact has not been felt. Poverty is not only considered an economic dimension but also encompasses educational, social, health, and political aspects. There is a significant gap between the living standards of lower and upper economic groups. From an Islamic perspective, poverty can arise from unfair treatment and injustice perpetrated by humans against each other. Poverty can arise from the prevailing system in society, which leaves certain individuals or groups powerless to escape the trap of poverty .

Prosperity and poverty reduction are the result of the synergy between human development, equitable economic growth, and adequate employment opportunities. These three indicators are

interrelated and must be achieved in a manner consistent with Sharia principles, namely social justice, responsibility, and equitable distribution of wealth. Therefore, poverty alleviation in Islamic economics emphasizes not only increasing GRDP or reducing unemployment, but also improving the quality of life of the community, manifested through an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI). With all three working together, the goal of achieving a prosperous society in full compliance with Sharia principles can be achieved, thereby significantly reducing poverty (Khumairoh, 2022).

CONCLUSION

1. The HDI has a significant influence in reducing poverty levels, indicating that improving the quality of human resources through education, health, and a decent standard of living is a key factor in poverty alleviation.
2. GRDP does not have a significant effect on poverty, indicating that economic growth alone is not enough to reduce poverty without being accompanied by an even distribution of income.
3. Simultaneously, HDI and GRDP together influence the poverty level, although the contribution of GRDP is not significant partially.
4. From a sharia economic perspective, prosperity and poverty reduction are the result of a synergy between human development, equitable economic growth, and adequate employment opportunities. These three indicators are interrelated and must be achieved in a manner consistent with sharia principles, namely social justice, responsibility, and equitable distribution of wealth. Therefore, poverty alleviation in Islamic economics emphasizes not only increasing GRDP or reducing unemployment, but also improving the quality of life of the community, manifested through an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI). With all three in place, the goal of achieving a prosperous society in full compliance with sharia principles can be realized, thereby significantly reducing poverty. Furthermore, equitable policies and instruments such as zakat are crucial for ensuring equitable distribution of wealth, in accordance with Islamic principles for achieving universal well-being.

IMPLICATIONS

1. Government policies need to prioritize increasing the HDI through education, health, and skills training programs to address the roots of poverty.
2. GRDP economic growth must be accompanied by income redistribution policies, such as progressive taxes or labor-intensive programs, so that the benefits are felt by the poor.
3. The application of Islamic economic principles in optimizing zakat and waqf as instruments for distributing wealth to vulnerable groups, as well as encouraging the Islamic financial sector for financial inclusion.

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