

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the relationship between the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), Information Technology, and Governance on Poverty in D-8 Countries 2012-2022. In this research, the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) is calculated using the Simple Weighted Index (SWI) using a percentage of 20 percent on 5 index dimensions which are adjusted to the maqashid sharia indicators. The sample used in this research was selected using a purposive sampling method approach from member countries of the D-8 organization. Based on this sampling method, 5 countries were selected as the objects of this research, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Egypt, Pakistan and Türkiye. This research was processed through a Fixed Effect Model regression model. The regression model is used to test the relationship between 5 independent variables, namely I-HDI, Information Technology, and Government Governance, which are represented by 3 variables, namely Government Effectiveness (GE), Regulatory Quality (RQ), and Control of Corruption (CC) on the dependent variable, namely poverty.

The research results show that I-HDI, Access to Information, Control of Corruption (CC) have a significant negative effect on poverty in D-8 2012-2022. This means that these three variables can significantly reduce poverty levels in D-8 countries. Meanwhile, the Government Effectiveness (GE) and Regulatory Quality (RQ) variables do not have a significant effect on poverty in D-8 countries in 2012-2022. However, simultaneously, all the variables studied have a significant negative effect on poverty in D-8 countries for the 2012-2022 period.

Keywords: Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI); Information Technology; Governance; Poverty

