

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the relationship between the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), Islamic Philanthropy, and Governance on Poverty in ASEAN in 2007-2021. In this research, I-HDI is calculated using the Simple Weighted Index (SWI) using a percentage of 20 on 5 index dimensions which are adjusted to the Sharia maqashid indicators. The research sample was selected using a purposive sampling method from countries in ASEAN. Based on this sampling method, 4 countries were selected as the objects of this research, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam. This research uses 540 panel data which is processed through the Fixed Effect Model regression model. The regression model is used to test the relationship between 8 independent variables, namely I-HDI, Islamic Philanthropy, Voice Accountability (VA), Political Stability and Absence of Violence (PV), Government Effectiveness (GE), Regulatory Quality (RQ), Rule of Law (RL), and Control of Corruption (CC) on the dependent variable, namely poverty.

The research results show that I-HDI, Islamic Philanthropy, Voice and Accountability (VA), and Control of Corruption (CC) have a significant negative effect on poverty in ASEAN from 2007-2021. Meanwhile, the variables Political Stability No Violence (PV), Government Effectiveness (GE), and Regulatory Quality (RQ), do not have a significant effect on poverty in ASEAN in 2007-2021. On the other hand, only the Rule of Law (RL) variable has the opposite effect on the hypothesis, namely a significant positive effect on poverty in ASEAN in 2007-2021. However, simultaneously, all the variables studied have a significant negative effect on poverty in ASEAN for the 2007-2021 period.

Keywords: Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), Islamic Philanthropy, Governance, Good Governance Indicators, Poverty

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