

Determinants of Income Inequality in Yogyakarta Special Region Province Viewed from Jasser Auda Maqashid Syari'ah

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Abstrak,

Studi ini bertujuan menganalisis determinan ketimpangan pendapatan pada provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta ditinjau dari *maqashid syari'ah* Jasser Auda. Studi dilakukan merupakan kuantitatif yang menggunakan data sekunder dalam jenis *time series* periode tahun 2014-2020. Hasil studi *E-views* 10 menunjukkan hasil yang positif pada variabel pertumbuhan ekonomi terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan pada provinsi DI Yogyakarta. Kemudian variabel yang tidak memiliki pengaruh terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan ialah jumlah penduduk dan pendidikan. *Maqashid syari'ah* merupakan pendekatan yang relevan sebagai dasar untuk meluaskan pembangunan ekonomi. Pendekatan *wholeness* dipercaya lebih baik dalam memonitor sebab-akibat suatu kejadian seperti ketimpangan yang terjadi di provinsi DI Yogyakarta. Pemerintah diharapkan dapat mengambil kebijakan untuk meningkatkan kestabilan ekonomi di provinsi DI Yogyakarta. Studi ini diharapkan menjadi bahan referensi dan informasi bagi pemangku kebijakan dalam mengambil keputusan. Bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat menambahkan variabel terkait dari studi ini agar dapat menambah *novelty* dalam studi lanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jumlah Penduduk, Pendidikan, Ketimpangan Pendapatan, *Maqashid Syari'ah*.

Abstract,

This study aims to analyze the determinants of income inequality in the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in terms of Jasser Auda's *maqashid shari'ah*. The study was carried out as a quantitative method using secondary data in the type of time series for the 2014-2020 period. The results of the *E-views* 10 study show positive results on the economic growth variable on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province. Then the variables that have no effect on income inequality are population and education. *Maqashid syari'ah* is a relevant approach as a basis for expanding economic development. The *wholeness* approach is believed to be better at monitoring the causes and effects of events such as the inequality that occurred in the province of DI Yogyakarta. The government is expected to adopt policies to improve economic stability in the DI Yogyakarta province. This study is expected to be a reference material and information for policy makers in making decisions. For further researchers, they can add related variables from this study in order to add *novelty* in follow-up studies.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Population, Education, Income Inequality, *Maqashid Syari'ah*.

INTRODUCTION

Economic inequality is one of the problems faced by Indonesia. The economic disparity is the disparity in income circulation between high-income groups and low-income groups. Developed countries also actually experience income inequality. The difference lies in the proportion of inequality faced and also the level of difficulty in overcoming it (Shahabadi et al., 2018).

Inequality is a complex problem and must be addressed by both developed and developing countries. Social jealousy is one of the causes of income inequality in each region (Dabla-norris & Kochhar, 2015). The Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which has 1 city and 4 regencies, is the province with the highest income inequality in Indonesia. To calculate income inequality, the Central Bureau of Statistics uses the Gini ratio index as a benchmark for knowing income inequality in Indonesia. The Gini index is in the range of 0 to 1, if it is above 1 it means that income inequality in that area is high (Coady & Dizioli, 2017).

Tabel 1. DI Yogyakarta Province Gini Index

Year	Gini Index
2014	0.42
2015	0.43
2016	0.42
2017	0.43
2018	0.44
2019	0.42
2020	0.43

Source: BPS Yogyakarta Province

In the table above, the Gini index from 2014 to 2020 is at 0.42, 0.43 and 0.44. The highest Gini index was in 2018 with the number 0.44, this figure is relatively high compared to the national Gini index which was only 0.39 in 2018 (BPS, 2021). This indicates that the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has problems related to inequality.

Todaro & Smith (2006) states that if the increase in community economic growth means it has an impact on inequality and vice versa. On study Butler et al. (2020) and Mdingi & Ho (2021) shows that economic growth causes income inequality. The success of economic development can be seen in the economic growth in the area. Many indicators measure the success of economic development, but economic growth has a major impact on the success of development (Cingano, 2014).

Another factor causing income inequality is the increase in population. A high population has an effect on high regional inequality (Soeharjoto, 2020). Education is also a factor in the occurrence of income inequality in an area. Studies (Coady & Dizioli, 2017; Shahabadi et al., 2018) explained that education has a positive value on income inequality. In addition to economic growth factors, population and education are the benchmarks for the

success of development and see small income inequality. Even advocating justice and brotherhood in the implementation of distribution. Wealth management is also not justified for certain groups or groups but must be for the whole community. From the beginning, Islam determined that wealth has a social function.

This study related to income inequality will use Jasser Auda's maqashid syari'ah approach. Because the values contained in maqasid syari'ah are evidence of the success of economic development. Jasser Auda's maqashid shari'ah approach in this study is the wholeness approach, which is an approach used to monitor the causes and effects of an event (Siswanto et al., 2023).

Seeing the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study using the variables of economic growth, population and education as the independent variables and income inequality as the dependent variable with the 2014-2020 timeframe as the research period. Researchers also use Jasser Auda's maqashid syari'ah approach, which means that this study is entitled "Determinants of Income Inequality in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Viewed from Maqashid Syari'ah Jasser Auda".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Maqashid Syari'ah

Maqashid syari'ah (goals of Islamic law), maqashid is positioned as a fundamental philosophy and methodology for assessing classical and current juridical theories on Islamic law. So because Auda's maqasid shari'ah is positioned as a philosophy of Islamic law, it means that the actual determination of Islamic law must be based on maqasid as its main objective (Mutholingah & Zamzami, 2018).

According to Al-Syatibi there are 3 levels of needs that are the goal of Islamic law, namely dharuriyat (necessity), hajiyyat (need), and tahsiniyat (luxuries). Dharuriyat as the most basic need consists of hifdzu al-diin (safeguarding religion), hifdzu al-nafs (guarding the soul), hifdzu al-maal (safeguarding wealth), hifdzu al-aql (guarding the mind), hifdzu al-nasl (safeguarding the offspring)). According to as-Syatibi, each level serves and protects the level below it and so on so that each level has a close relationship (Suganda, 2020).

Jaser Auda saw the inadequacy of the old system and then took a more modern approach and helped the Muslim community in solving the problems that occurred (Siswanto et al., 2023). Systems is a new independent discipline by collaborating various sub-disciplines. Systems theory and systems analysis are an inseparable part of the systems approach. The basic concepts used in the approach and analysis of systems include the cognitive nature of the system (Cognitive Nature Of System), wholeness, openness in improvement and refinement (Openness), dependence between values (Interrelated Hierarchy), involvement in

various various dimensions (Multidimensionality) and prioritizing main goals (Purposefulness) (Auda, 2007).



Figure 1. System Approach According to Jasser Auda

Income Inequality

Income inequality is a condition that indicates a condition in which there are differences in income received by people in a region or region (Nadhifah & Wibowo, 2021). Cingano (2014) income inequality that occurs in each region is a common thing, this is because differences in the resources owned are one of the causes of inequality of opinion. As a result, the income earned from each region is different, which causes income inequality.

Income inequality that occurs in several regions in Indonesia can cause social jealousy between low and high income groups (Dabla-norris & Kochhar, 2015). To measure the level of income inequality in an area or region, you can use the Gini index calculator. The Gini index is a calculating tool that measures income inequality. To see the Gini index, for example, when the numbers range from 0 to 1. If it is above 1, it means that income inequality in that area is high (Coady & Dizioli, 2017).

Table 2. Categories of Income Inequality

Value	Information
<0.4	Low inequality
0.4– 0.5	Moderate inequality
>0.5	High inequality

Economic Growth

Mankiw (2018) explaining economic growth is a way that can be used to see the extent to which economic activity can generate additional income for the community in a certain period. Economic growth can affect high inequality in a region or area. Problems related to population growth are serious economic development problems. Many regions have increased economic growth but are not in line with income distribution (Todaro & Smith, 2006).

Increased economic growth should go hand in hand with reduced levels of income inequality and poverty. However, in reality economic growth tends to increase income inequality and the number of poor people (Mdingi & Ho, 2021).

Total Population

Total population is the total number of people or residents living in an area at a certain time period (Lindiarta, 2014). It can be said that the total population is the total number of people living in an area. Too dense a population can also cause problems in terms of economic development. High population growth in an area will be followed by high unemployment and poverty (Nadhifah & Wibowo, 2021). Problems in terms of population will hamper economic development and create income inequality. This is because the number of inhabitants is high and causes wider inequality regarding income groups in society.

Education

In the conditions of human life, education is one of the most important things that must be lived by individuals in order to improve self-quality. Education is an individual process to make individuals able to think logically, because in the educational process science and knowledge are taught that can be the provision for these individuals in living their lives (Coady & Dizioli, 2017).

In addition, education can also improve the quality of man himself. Due to education, the quality of human resources will increase, this can also affect the country's economic growth. When individuals have a high quality of life, it means the possibility of getting a decent job as well as the income they will receive. But not many people can enjoy higher education. Only a small portion, one of them individuals who are included in the rich class. Even though education is one way to get individuals out of the cycle of poverty (Mdingi & Ho, 2021).

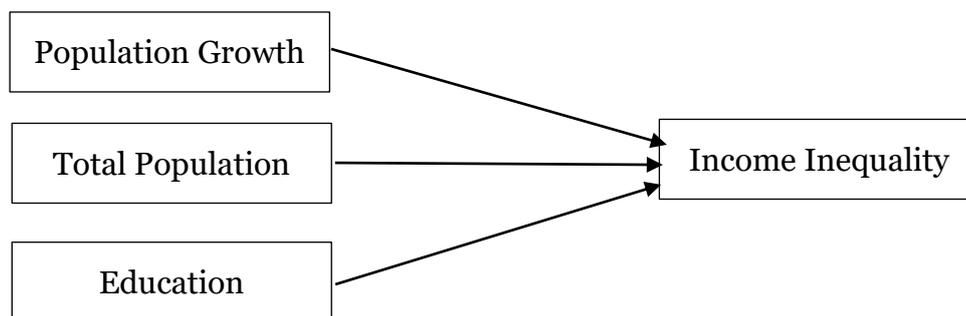


Figure 2. Theoretical Framework

It can be seen from the theoretical framework above, meaning that the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H1: Economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province

H2: The population has a positive effect on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province

H3: Education has a positive effect on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province

METHODS

This study is a type of quantitative study. The quantitative approach is used on the grounds that the examination to be completed uses an analytical measuring instrument, the tool will test the hypothesis and then summarize it as information (Ahmad et al., 2019). The estimation scale of this study uses a secondary data hypothesis test design in a 7-year time series, namely from 2014-2020. Obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (www.bps.go.id), and other information that supports the study is sourced from several reputable scientific journals and books.

The study testing technique used is with the help of the E-views 10 application strategy as a statistical calculation instrument. The test during this study was carried out in several stages. Descriptive statistical test, stationarity test with Levin, Lin & Chu. Then the researcher conducted a classical assumption test including the normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and heteroscedasticity test. Furthermore, multiple regression tests were carried out followed by hypothesis testing using the coefficient of determination (R²), partial test (t) and simultaneous test (F).

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Information:

Y = Income Inequality

β = intercept

X₁ = Economic Growth

X₂ = Total Population

X₃ = Education

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics Test

Table 3. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	Y	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃
Mean	732203.8	732168.0	746034.1	731933.8
Median	732235.0	731970.0	729364.0	731885.0
Maximum	733677.0	734916.0	1219640.	733558.0
Minimum	730338.0	731627.0	373589.0	730301.0
Observe	35	35	35	35

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

It can be understood that with 35 observations, the average value of Y (income inequality) is 732203.8, the median is 732235.0, the maximum is 733677.0 and the minimum is 730338.0. In variable X₁ (economic growth) the average value is 732168.0, the median is

731970.0, the maximum value is 734916.0 and the minimum value is 731627.0. Variable X₂ (total population) average value is 746034.1, median is 729364.0, maximum value is 1219640, and minimum value is 373589.0. Variable X₃ (education) average value is 731933.8, median is 731885.0, maximum is 733558.0, and minimum is 730301.0.

Stationarity Test

Table 4. Stationarity Test Results

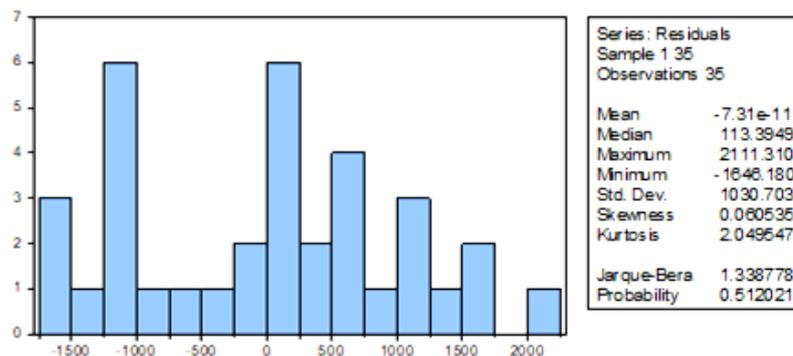
No	Variable	Probability	Description	Level
1	(Y)	0,0001	Stasioner	1 st Difference
2	(X ₁)	0,0006	Stasioner	1 st Difference
3	(X ₂)	0,0001	Stasioner	1 st Difference
4	(X ₃)	0,0001	Stasioner	1 st Difference

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

The probability values for all the variables above show a significance value below 0.05 indicating that all data in this study is stationary, so that it can be tested to the next stage.

Classic Assumption Test

Normality Test



Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Figure 3. Normality Test Results

The data shows that the residual value obtained by Jarque-Bera is 1.338778. The probability value is 0.512021 or ($P > 0.05$), it can be concluded that the data in this research are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variabel	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	4.76E+10	1430876.	NA
X ₁	0.074180	1194517.	1.183778
X ₂	3.76E-07	7.335919	1.048514
X ₃	0.060227	969216.4	1.132421

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

The VIF value of economic growth, population and education variables has a value below 10 or ($VIF > 10$), meaning that there is no multicollinearity in this research.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	1.221518	Prob. F(2,29)	0.3095
Obs*R-squared	2.719401	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.2567

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

The probability value on Chi-Square (Obs*R-squared) is $0.2567 > 0.05$, meaning that in this research there is no autocorrelation.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey			
F-statistic	4.506188	Prob. F(3,31)	0.0098
Obs*R-squared	10.62815	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1339
Scaled explained SS	4.375387	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2237

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

The probability value on Chi-Square (Obs*R-squared) is $0.1339 > 0.05$, meaning that in this research there was no heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Regression Test

Table 8. Multiple Regression Test Results

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	537553.4	218252.4	2.462990	0.0195
X1	0.593401	0.272360	2.178740	0.0371
X2	0.000503	0.000613	0.819632	0.4187
X3	-0.328164	0.245412	-1.337193	0.1909
R-squared	0.145800	Mean dependent var		732203.8
Adjusted R-squared	0.063135	S.D. dependent var		1115.202
S.E. of regression	1079.424	Akaike info criterion		16.91345
Sum squared resid	36119830	Schwarz criterion		17.09121
Log likelihood	-291.9854	Hannan-Quinn criter.		16.97481
F-statistic	1.763754	Durbin-Watson stat		1.534064
Prob(F-statistic)	0.017461			

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

From the results of multiple regression, $Y = 537553.4 + 0.593401$ (economic growth) + 0.000503 (population) – 0.328164 (education).

Hypothesis testing

Determination Coefficient Test (R²)

The Adjusted R-squared is 0.063135 obtained from this research. It can be said that only 6% of income inequality can be influenced by the independent variables in this research, while 94% of other variables.

Partial Test (t)

It can be seen for the results of the partial test (t) in this study as follows:

1. The value obtained for the variable (X1) of economic growth is $0.0371 < 0.05$, meaning that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality.

2. The value obtained for the variable (X₂) is the total population, namely $0.4187 > 0.05$, meaning that the population does not affect income inequality.
3. The value obtained for the variable (X₃) of education is $0.1909 > 0.05$, meaning that education has no effect on income inequality.

Simultaneous Test (F)

Looking at the probability value of the F test, which is 0.017461, less than 0.05 or ($0.017461 < 0.05$), it means that the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable in this study.

Research Discussion

1. The effect of economic growth on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province.

Can be seen the results of tests conducted by researchers. On the results of the partial test (t) it is known that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province. Aligned by Butler et al., (2020) and Mdingi & Ho (2021) shows that economic growth variables cause income inequality.

The results of this study illustrate that economic growth is a factor causing income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province in the 2014-2020 period. as Todaro & Smith, (2006) states that when the economic growth of a region increases, it means that it has an impact on inequality or inequality. Because economic growth is one of the clear evidence of a country's success in terms of development.

2. The effect of population on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province.

Can be seen the results of tests conducted by researchers. On the results of the partial test (t) it is known that the population has no effect on income inequality in the province of DI Yogyakarta. Studies conducted by Soeharjoto (2020) found the same results where population size was not a determining factor for income inequality in a region.

In fact, the population of DI Yogyakarta in 2014-2020 has no effect on income inequality in the province. The increase in population is offset by the productivity of the population will reduce the possibility of inequality. Due to the fact that the number of unemployed persons in Yogyakarta every year shows a decreasing trend (Octavia, 2021).

It can be concluded that the increasing population is then balanced with the automatic workforce which has an impact on increasing income and people's living standards. Someone who is productive will automatically have a stable economy. The government must respond swiftly to the rapid increase in population so that income inequality does not occur among the people. The income that people get from productive activities will result in a better community economy.

3. The effect of education on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province.

Can be seen the results of tests conducted by researchers. It is known that education has no effect on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province. Contrary to (Coady & Dizioli, 2017; Shahabadi et al., 2018) explained that education has an influence on the occurrence of income inequality.

Education is one of the helping factors so that humans are released from the poverty line. In general, if individuals carry out education well, it means that these individuals get many benefits, including knowledge. The knowledge gained can improve the self-quality of the individual. The quality of the individual increases, meaning that the individual gets the opportunity to get a good job and earn an income. Conversely, if individuals only have low quality education, they automatically have the opportunity to get jobs and low income. The people of the DI Yogyakarta province have an average good education and automatically there is no income inequality in the province when measured by the level of education.

Islam makes it obligatory for every Muslim to have a proper foundation not only in the Islamic worldview and values but also in the existing knowledge base and technology. Education will not only help people become better Muslims and open them to employment and entrepreneurial opportunities that will enable them to stand on their feet according to their dignity, but also enable their societies to accelerate development, eradicate poverty, and unequal distribution of income and riches (Chapra, 2016).

4. Inequality of income in terms of Jasser Auda Maqashid Syari'ah

Maqashid syari'ah is the goal of Islamic law for the benefit of all people. There needs to be steps involving components that are related to each other in order to achieve the goal. Jasser Auda expands on maqashid syari'ah with a work entitled "Maqashid Al-Shari'ah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: a System Approach" changing the old paradigm and trying to answer contemporary issues (Prihantoro, 2017).

Through a new idea from Jasser Auda who is trying to shift the classical maqashid syari'ah from Imam As-Syatibi. Where is the classic syari'ah maqasid, namely protecting religion, protecting the soul, protecting the mind, protecting generations or descendants and protecting property (Suganda, 2020). Jasser Auda shifts and compares modern and postmodern eras and uses systems analysis. The shift from the maqashid theory compiled by al-Syatibi by taking into account the series of world governance within the framework of the state and nation (Ningsih, 2021).

The shift in the meaning of maqashid syari'ah from classical to contemporary is at the point of protection and preservation, then contemporary maqashid syari'ah is on

development and also rights. Then Auda uses a systems approach as a development process of contemporary maqashid syari'ah (Fanshurna et al., 2022).

a. Cognitive Nature

Cognitive Nature is knowledge that builds systems. Because basically an Islamic law is determined on the basis of knowledge that comes from legal references.

b. Wholeness

Jasser Auda states that the causality relationship can be seen from the component description of the system. This relationship has a universal nature in the category of dynamic and not static.

c. Openness

A live system means the system is open. But make no mistake, a system that looks dead can also be open. The openness of a system depends on the expertise of the system in achieving goals. Conditions like that can influence the achievement of a system.

d. Interrelated

Interrelated has a level structure where basically a system consists of sub-systems of several components or parts. The relationship between these systems determines the objectives and functions to be achieved.

e. Multidimensionality

A system consists of several related components. Multidimensionality in which there is a harmonious structure because the system consists of components that are complex and not single.

f. Purposefulness

A system has an output that is the goal of a system being produced. A system has a goal, if it produces goals that are themselves different and in the same way. Then get the goal in a variety of conditions (Siswanto et al., 2023).

The six features that have been described are interrelated with one another that form a unified thinking. Please note that one character can span all other characters that describe the system analysis. Jasser Auda made maqashid syari'ah the basis of Islamic law. The Islamic legal system can be said to be effective if it achieves its goals.

Seeing from the case of income inequality in the province of DI Yogyakarta, it is necessary to carry out an analysis with maqashid syari'ah, as explained by Jasser Auda. In this study, researchers used the Jasser Auda approach, where the wholeness approach is the most suitable for cases of income inequality. Wholeness is the relationship of the various parts or elements that exist (Hakim, 2016). Wholeness is believed to be able to

respond to a problem by looking at causes and effects and seeing events as a whole and are universal.

This approach is able to provide information for policy makers regarding the issue of income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province. Then the government needs to adopt policies to increase economic stability in the DI Yogyakarta province and avoid factors that cause income inequality. The wholeness approach is universal in the sense that it develops and follows current problems.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and estimation of data that have been discussed by previous researchers, the researchers reached the final results and obtained research conclusions. The economic growth variable has a positive influence on income inequality in the DI Yogyakarta province. Then the variables that have no effect on income inequality are population and education.

Maqashid syari'ah is a relevant approach as a basis for expanding economic development. The holistic maqashid syari'ah order is a light for the development of the economic system, especially in responding to the dynamics of problems based on utility. This is because maqashid syari'ah can be used as a tool to help solve Islamic economic problems. Wholeness is considered to be a good approach in monitoring the causality of an event such as inequality that occurred in the province of DI Yogyakarta.

The government needs to adopt a policy to increase economic stability in the DI Yogyakarta province. The government needs to provide employment opportunities and economic growth for the people so as to reduce income inequality. This study is expected to be a reference material and information for policy makers in making decisions. For further researchers, they can add related variables from this study in order to add novelty in follow-up studies.

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