

## Analysis of the Influence of Islamic Philanthropy, Education and Eco-Tourism on GRDP in Central Java Period 2017 -2019

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### ABSTRACT

*Every country, both developing and advanced, constantly strives to increase its economic growth as an indicator of the success of economic development that has been carried out. This study aims to analyze Islamic philanthropy, education, and eco-tourism on the partial and simultaneous impact on economic growth in Central Java for the 2017-2019 period. The type of research used is a mixed research method (Mix Method) using panel data in the form of income data from the Amil Zakat National Agency (BAZNAS), the average length of schooling, Local Government Revenue, and GRDP from 35 Cities/Regencies in Central Java from 2017-2019 and interviews to corroborate the results of the quantitative analysis. The results showed that the independent variables in this study in Islamic philanthropy, education, and eco-tourism had a significant influence partially and simultaneously on the dependent variable in the form of gross regional domestic product.*

*Key words: Gross Regional Domestic Product, Islamic Philanthropy, Education, and eco-tourism*

### INTRODUCTION

Every country, both developing and advanced, constantly strives to implement development to increase its economic growth. Development is a multidimensional process that includes changes in the social structure of society and changes in institutional groups or national institutions (Arsyad, 2014). Other than that, those changes include the difference in the rate of economic growth, resolving problems of social inequality through employment and income distribution of essential commodities for the community, improving the quality and people's living standards, as well as increased ease in following the activities of economic or social in their communities (Todaro & Smith, 2012).

One indicator to measure the level of success in development by a country is through economic growth, which can be used to illustrate the success of development that the government in the economic field (Arsyad, 2014). Economic growth is an increase in national income obtained in one period. Economic development is an increase in output that supports national income in the long term, which is used as a benchmark for success in development (Boediono, 1999). The increase in national income used as a reference in economic growth does not look at how big or small the growth is compared to the population growth rate and the growth of the economic structure in society (Suryana, 2000).

Economic growth is also a process of development of the welfare of local communities as measured by an increase in

gross regional domestic product (GRDP) every year, where an increase in GRDP shows the success of a region in regulating policies and advancing the regional economy

(BPS, 2009) In the Central Java region GRDP itself has always increased in recent times as shown in table 1.1.

Table 1. Product Domestic Gross Regional province of Jawa Tengah (GDP) Years 2010-2019 (Billion Rupiah)

<i>Year</i>	<i>The GDP on the basis of prices prevailing</i>	<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>The GDP on the basis of prices constant</i>	<i>Growth (%)</i>
2010	623.224	4,90	623.224	4,87
2011	692.561	5,34	656.268	5,30
2012	754.529	5,39	691.343	5,34
2013	830.016	5,13	726.655	5,11
2014	922.471	5,30	764.959	5,27
2015	1.010.986	5,51	806.765	5,47
2016	1.087.316	5,28	849.099	5,25
2017	1.172.794	5,31	893.750	5,26
2018	1.268.464	5,33	941.164	5,31
2019*	1.362.457	5,45	992.105	5,41

Note :

\* Figures temporary / Preliminary figures

Source : Data processed from Central Java Indonesian Statistics

From Table 1.1, the GRDP Java Central experienced an increase in the highest in 2019, amounted to 5.45% of the GDP over the price prevailing and amounted to 5.41% in the GDP over the price constant. Furthermore, both the GDP over the price prevailing and on the price consistence in the period of 4 years of the last start of the year 2016 to 2019 has always experienced the increase that significantly. Will but increase it is still less satisfactory because Java Central occupies the order to 4 where the GDP is lower than Jakarta, Java, East Java, West (BPS, 2020). Given Java Central itself has the potential wealth of the area, which is quite a lot. More and a lot of potential available is optimized, then the percentage growth of the economy in a region would increase.

There are several variables that affect the GRDP of which is philanthropy, which can be used as an instrument alternative in development economics. The role of philanthropy as an instrument in economic development can go beyond conventional

economic development and is explicitly able to overcome the problem of unequal economic inequality (Gilo, 2019) because it can spur the growth of development projects that experience limited funds and provide wider opportunities for entrepreneurial activities, as well as being a place of development for economic development innovation (Rowan, 2019).

Philanthropy has a multiplier effect that can be used as a solution to social problems such as social inequality and poverty that can improve welfare in terms of fulfilling primary needs such as consumption and become an instrument in community empowerment (Syahril, Abdullah and Syahrudin, 2019; Purwatiningsih and Yahya, 2019; Hany and Islamiyati, 2020). Of functions that can be known Islamic philanthropy capable of pushing their demand or power purchased on the consumption society, increasing the aggregate demand which makes production more and grow (Sakti, 2007). In the short term, the effect of zakat will cause an

increase in prices of manufactured goods due to increased demand and will automatically increase producer profit still. In the long term, the rise in prices can invite new producers, resulting in decreased costs. It will continue to grow (Saripudin, 2016), so that it will cause the absorption of labour to produce increased production goods. Thus the philanthropic aspect will affect the increase in GRDP (Bakar & Rahman, 2007).

Besides philanthropy, education factors also affect the economy's growth, which is associated with the quality of the source of the power of humans (Retno, 2013). As an explanation of (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2010), who quotes Adam Smith's opinion, which states that humans are the essential factor of production because the available natural resources will not be helpful if there are no humans who can process them. Human Resources that quality will make the level of production become more effective and efficient. Quality human resources will make production levels more and more efficient, where improving the quality of human resources can only be achieved through education (Al Arif, 2016). Because education is the principal capital of which is owned by each individual, someone who has education higher can think positively, having the angle of view of the broad and innovation and creativity that make it more productive (Widyastuti, 2012).

Research before there is evidence scientifically that could convince about how important a human resource qualified through education that can support the growth of the economy either indirect or not direct (Al Arif, 2014); Arifin, 2019; Retno, 2013; (SBM, 2014). The positive impact on economic growth obtained through education will be stronger if there is continuity with other physical capital investments. So that it can be said that through education as an investment in human resources, physical capital investment will double the added

value because of the support from quality human resources (Saleh & Fauzi, 2019).

Education will be correlated negatively but significantly to the level of welfare if using orientation-term short by assuming more and higher education will be getting a lot of costs are incurred that would reduce the income of the family (Widyastuti, 2012). However, if viewed from the long-term outlook, the longer the population in an area attends school, which also shows the higher the education level, the more favourable it will be on economic growth in the province (Al Arif, 2014).

Indicators that can influence the economy's growth are the availability of tourism be a source of income economy around. One of them is eco-tourism. Eco-tourism is an innovation in tourism development in the natural and artificial environment by including the existing culture, which aims to preserve nature and socio-culture in the area and provide opportunities for all individuals to see, learn, and appreciate the natural beauty and culture of the site (Manahampi et al., 2015). Practice eco-tourism is considered capable of providing revenue and absorbing the local community to take advantage of the natural beauty of a place of tourism. The absorption of this workforce can occur in the form of guards and managers of an eco-tourism and earn a steady income, on the other hand, with the number of tourists visiting local communities who live around eco-tourism can sell souvenirs, regional specialties or facilities and accessibility to tourists (Herman & Supriadi, 2017).

In addition, the increase in the number of tourist visitors will have a positive impact on economic growth (Yoga & Wenagama, 2012). This growth comes from the multiplier effect of eco-tourism, which can act as equal distribution of community income and increase local tax or levy revenues (Yoeti &

Pribadi, 2008). Therefore, it can be concluded that eco-tourism has a role in economic development in improving people's welfare, increasing economic growth.

Based on the above background, this research is interesting because there has been no previous research with a theme similar to this research. It is important to research it because it can be used as evaluation material for policyholders to increase economic growth. This study aims to analyze the variables of Islamic philanthropy, education and eco-tourism and their partial and simultaneous impact on economic growth in Central Java for the 2017-2019 period. The hypotheses proposed in Islamic Philanthropy, Education, and Ecotourism have a positive and significant effect partially and simultaneously on economic growth in Central Java for the 2017-2019 period.

## METHOD

The type of research that is used is a research combination (Mixed Methods). The study combined a method of analysis that combines two quantitative and qualitative methodologies to be used in conjunction with the study; the data obtained is more comprehensive, valid, and objective. The study uses a model is done in sequence, where the stage early research using methide quantitative and then using qualitative methods to analyze, support or reject the results of the testing of methods of quantitative (Sugiyono, 2018). The data used in research is the panel data in the form of data revenue Amil Zakat National Agency (BAZNAS), the average length of the school, Local Government Revenue (PAD), and the GRDP of the 35 City / Regency in Java Central from 2017 to 2019. The panel data is a combination of data consisting of the data cross-section and a data time-series that can be said of data with dimensions of space and

time (Gujarati & Porter, 2012). In addition, there are also primary data in the form of interviews with related parties such as amil from BAZNAS and Eco-tourism Managers in Tegal Regency to ensure and strengthen the results of panel data analysis.

To determine the effect of variable Islamic philanthropy, education, and eco-tourism on the gross regional domestic product, then need their regression panel data. Where the functional relationship is stated as follows:

Structural equation

$$\text{LN GRDP} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 \text{LNISP}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{EDU}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{LNECO}_{it} + e_{it} \quad (3)$$

Description :

LN = Natural Logarithm

GRDP = Gross Regional Domestic Bruto

$\alpha$  = constant

1, 2, 3 = regression coefficient

ISP = Islamic Philanthropy

EDU = Education

ECO = Eco-tourism

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 35$  (cross-section data of city districts in Central Java )

$t = 1, 2, 3$  (time-series data, years 2017-2019)

$e$  = confounding variable

There are three techniques for regressing panel data in estimating the panel data model, namely the common effects approach or commonly called the Ordinary Least Square, the fixed effects approach or the Fixed Effect Model. Finally, the random effects approach is the Random Effect Model (Gujarati & Porter, 2012). Because it needs their electoral models to estimate that aims to choose a model with the results of the appropriate and efficient. There are three tests in the processing panel data, namely Test Chow ( Chow Test ) to choose two models between Common Effect Model and Fixed Effect Model, Which are more effective, and Test Hausman ( Hausman Test

) to choose two models between Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect (Caraka, 2017).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Descriptive Analysis*

Along with the enactment of law number 32 of 2004 regarding the delegation of some of the authority of the central government to regional governments to regulate and administer their regional household affairs and the enactment of law number 33 of 2004 concerning the financial balance between the central government and provincial

governments in the context of national development with the hope of being able to motivate and increase regional creativity in developing the economy through available resources and potentials to increase the economic growth of each region according to their needs (Mauliansyah & Mard, 2017). Province Java Central, as one of the region autonomous, is located on the island of Java and occupied the rank second in the number of residents of the largest after Jakarta and has a lot of potentials that are is available to make the process of development of the economy took place in broad and sustainable can add to the growth of the economy (Rahman & Chamelia, 2015).

Table 2. GRDP data for districts /cities in Central Java

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
1.	Banjarnegara	13.663.266.65	14.438.149.74	15.246.865.65
2.	Banyumas	35.147.313.30	37.414.500.58	39.779.320.86
3.	Batang	13.667.079.80	14.448.625.81	15.226.885.02
4.	Blora	16.866.640.78	17.605.216.00	18.318.415.14
5.	Boyolali	20.248.849.44	21.406.268.93	22.681.097.81
6.	Brebes	29.509.206.81	31.060.106.12	32.835.670.72
7.	Cilacap	95.254.586.70	98.100.568.17	100.328.438.75
8.	Demak	16.584.124.32	17.479.877.38	18.417.009.99
9.	Grobogan	17.659.254.29	18.688.571.17	19.692.631.32
10.	Jepara	19.055.335.81	20.170.255.17	21.384.282.93
11.	Karanganyar	23.731.952.05	25.150.277.73	26.641.186.38
12.	Kebumen	17.794.789.30	18.778.048.50	19.815.062.62
13.	Kendal	27.649.777.07	29.245.664.52	30.916.386.47
14.	Klaten	24.993.103.27	26.360.649.93	27.811.509.49
15.	Kudus	68.821.162.19	71.048.973.31	73.249.694.10
16.	Magelang	20.974.801.01	22.082.795.90	23.253.154.32
17.	Pati	27.612.445.94	29.189.879.34	30.900.203.93
18.	Pekalongan	14.679.128.72	15.525.050.94	16.356.350.99
19.	Pemalang	16.336.984.00	17.265.888.82	18.267.199.78
20.	Purbalingga	15.612.285.90	16.458.708.49	17.387.941.84
21.	Purworejo	12.023.780.44	12.664.976.05	13.353.574.19
22.	Rembang	12.220.172.17	12.939.682.29	13.612.335.31
23.	Semarang	32.002.984.99	33.817.679.34	35.639.310.84
24.	Sragen	23.977.207.30	25.356.459.51	26.853.059.12
25.	Sukoharjo	24.163.939.48	25.564.065.09	27.076.442.63
26.	Tegal	22.322.100.13	23.552.548.37	24.866.727.91
27.	Temanggung	13.776.254.81	14.483.255.21	15.214.058.87
28.	Wonogiri	18.818.939.39	19.837.022.48	20.856.209.49
29.	Wonosobo	12.436.048.84	13.065.841.64	13.798.836.28
30.	Magelang	5.820.532.00	6.138.622.75	6.472.539.51
31.	Pekalongan	6.706.278.70	7.087.915.58	7.477.425.04
32.	Salatiga	8.624.240.98	9.127.857.77	9.666.004.65
33.	Semarang	123.279.891.91	131.266.362.57	140.209.392.66

34.	Surakarta	31.685.480.46	33.505.900.66	35.442.856.07
35.	Tegal	10.006.943.00	10.594.340.17	11.205.322.88
<b>Jawa Tengah</b>		<b>893.750.296.00</b>	<b>941.164.118.00</b>	<b>992.105.788.00</b>

Source : Data processed from Central Java Indonesian Statistics

In table 2, Regarding the GRDP of Regencies and Cities in Central Java, different results are obtained in each region, some of which have decreased every year and increased. The results are different with the GDP province of Java Central each year experienced an increase that significantly. The most considerable GRDP revenue was achieved by the City of Semarang and followed by the Regency, which contributed the largest income to the GRDP of the province of Central Java.

## RESULTS

Table 3. Chow Test Results

<i>Effects Test</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>d.f.</i>	<i>Prob.</i>
	487.639	(34,46)	
Cross-section F	168		0.0000
	494.765	34	
Cross-section Chi-square	500		0.0000

Source : output evIEWS

The Chow test aims to select the suitable model to use between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model. From the table above, the results of the Chow test are obtained with a probability value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$ , which means that H1 is accepted. Because it is a model that is chosen is the Fixed Effects Model.

Table 4. Hausman test results

<i>Test Summary</i>	<i>Chi-Sq. Statistic</i>	<i>Chi-Sq. d.f.</i>	<i>Prob.</i>
Cross-section random	92.906891	3	0.0000

Source : output evIEWS

The Hausman test aims to select the suitable model between the Random Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model. The table above obtained results of testing of test Hausman with the value of probability  $0.0000 < 0.05$ , which means H1 is accepted. Because it is a model that is chosen is the Fixed Effects Model.

Table 5. Empirical Results of Panel Data

<i>Variabel</i>	<i>Model 1: PLS</i>	<i>Model 2: FEM</i>	<i>Model 3: REM</i>
C	-7.465293 (0.0018)	15.48120 (0.0000)	15.01614 (0.0000)
Islamic Philantropy	0.106925 (0.0552)	0.032747 (0.0004)	0.046817 (0.0000)
Education	-0.062503 (0.0917)	0.287148 (0.0000)	0.207501 (0.0000)
Eco-tourism	1.142663 (0.0000)	0.078377 (0.0212)	-0.037879 (0.2286)
R-squared	0.587888	0.998860	0.434765
Adj R-Square	0.572434	0.997943	0.413569
F-Statistic	38.04065	1089.101	20.51134

Source : Output EvIEWS

In Table 4.4 FEM model of obtained results of the regression effect of variable Islamic philanthropy, education, and Eco-tourism to gross regional domestic product is

$Y = 15.48120 C + 0.032747 ISP + 0.287148 EDU + 0.078377 ECO$ . The value of the coefficient of 15.48120 be interpreted if not there are variables Islamic philanthropy,

education, and Eco-tourism, then the value of the GRDP is 15.48120. On the value of the coefficient of Islamic philanthropy, get results that positively symbolize the relationship that is the direction that is when Islamic philanthropy experienced an increase of 1% then the GDP experienced will increase by 3.2747. On the value of the coefficient of education to get the results that positively symbolize the relationship relations are unidirectional, if the educational experience of education by 1%, then the GRDP will experience an increase of 28.7148. On the value of the coefficient of eco-tourism get results that positively symbolize the relationship that is the direction that is capable eco-tourism experience a rise of 1% then the GRDP will experience an increase of 7.8377.

While the value of the probability obtained results below ( $> 0.05$ ), which indicates that the variable Islamic philanthropy, education and eco-tourism have influence In partial against variable the GRDP, then the coefficient of determination obtained results of 0.997943, the results are symbolizing that the variable independent in the study can explain the influence of 99.79% to the GRDP. Furthermore, the F count obtained results for 1089.101, which symbolizes that the variable Islamic philanthropy, education and eco-tourism are concurrent ( simultaneous ) effects against GRDP.

### *Discussions*

From the results of the research can be known that there is influence between the variables of Islamic philanthropy to gross regional domestic product, in line with the research that is carried out by (Wibisono et al., 2019 and Purwanti, 2020) which states that the variable Islamic philanthropy has an influence on the growth of the economy, where the increase in funds collected go straight to the rise of the GRDP real.

Philanthropy fund has a role which is essential in the development of economic regional (Purnomo et al., 2020) because it can serve as the financing of socio-economics are required if management is already well and truly the funds that can help on the problems the economy such as poverty and can increase revenue an area (Muhammad, 2019).

So also with the research that is carried out by (Anggraini et al., 2018) states that the practice of philanthropy as a charity, donation and alms (ZIS) affect the growth of the economy, more and more high-income ZIS than the growth of the economy will be further increased, ZIS funds can be channelled for consumption could also be directed to earn for a term length that then will make revenue mustahik be increased. Besides, the practice of Islamic philanthropy activities will promote a culture of cooperation and create social justice that can encourage economic growth (Malik, 2016). Because it is more evenly raising funds Islamic philanthropy then be evenly also the growth of the economy.

These results are also in line with the results of interviews where through Islamic philanthropic activities such as Zakat, Infaq, and Alms can help the community to meet their economic needs, both consumptively to meet family consumption needs both from aspects of primary needs such as food or health as well as for productive functions such as financing and training for mustahik to increase the skills and creativity of mustahik who have not yet worked and then distributed to companies that need workers. This can accelerate the economy by increasing the amount of regional income through taxes and reducing the number of unemployed.

Besides Islamic philanthropy, the variable of education is also an effect on the growth of the economy. In line with the research carried out by (Mariana, 2015; Laura & Mourelle, 2019) it can be said that

the increasingly high level of education the growth of the economy is getting increased. This is because education is related to the productivity of human resources in the production process because the development of physical capital will be more effective and efficient if it is accompanied by the development of human capital, which will later become the driving force (Retno, 2013).

Wang and Liu (2016) in his research mentioned that education in the term short as school elementary and school mid-less does not have the effect that is significant to the economy's growth. Due to the influence of education is not to be felt in the term short but it will be supposed in the run long after grabbing an increase in the attainment of education, as are contained in a study on the country forward which shows that the relationship between education and growth of the economy can be seen in the run length (Al Arif, 2014).

Investments in the field of education have a role which is very important, especially in countries developing, since the level of increase in productivity and innovation in the field of technology is very dependent on the capital of man when returns of capital physically get the result that less (Grant, 2017), because it needs the additional budget expenditure for education for the country to thrive because of having the impact that positive through the enhancement of skills in the productivity of work which will contribute to gross regional domestic product (Hanif & Arshed, 2016).

Variable latter is eco-tourism also have the effect that significant to gross regional domestic product. In line with the research that is carried out by (Taylor et al., 2006 and Manzoor et al., 2019) which states eco-tourism impacts positively on the growth of the economy, and become contributors primary of income economy up to 25% and has a role which is important in the

development of the economy. The development of eco-tourism can add foreign revenue exchange and encourage investment in developing tourism locally, opening the fieldwork, enlarge the scale of the economy, stimulate industrial others related to the industry of tourism (Yakup, 2019).

So also, with the research carried out by (Sangpikul, 2017) eco-tourism can push the level of a region's economy, such as the expansion of the fieldwork, levies and revenues through the provision of services and services. As that happens in Pulau Benan, Lingga District before there are eco-tourism communities around just depends on the outcome sea which generally works as a fisherman. But once there is a development of eco-tourism nautical in Pulau Benan, professional societies around the turns become more diverse; not only become a fisherman will yet work in fields that relate to eco-tourism as a guided tour and so on (Wati et al., 2016).

The results are also consistent with the results of interviews where the eco-tourism welfare of society increased through the addition of the income per capita. Besides that, it can also increase PAD (Local Government Revenue) through a levy fund of 10% as a result of the increase in the number of tourists. Because it needs their strategy to boost eco-tourism in the area locally either from in terms of facilities and training to augment the skills of the community to be able to innovate with the goal attract the interest of the travellers come to visit.

## CONCLUSION

The study is aimed to determine the effect of variable Islamic philanthropy, education, and eco-tourism on the gross regional domestic product in Java Central in 2017-2019. Based on the results of calculations obtained, the variable independent in the study of this form

of Islamic philanthropy, education, and eco-tourism has the effect that is significant in partial and simultaneously to the variable dependent form of the gross regional domestic product. So it can be said that the initial hypothesis in this study is accepted.

The study gives the implication that the practice of Islamic philanthropy has a multiplier effect, both as a function of the consumer as well as the function of productivity that can propel the economy. So also with the education that has the role of the principal in the development of capital humans who provide the skill and the skill that can support the activities of productivity so that the economy runs by smoothly. Furthermore, eco-tourism is an innovation that combines elements of the wisdom of local and tourism as a tool in the preservation of social able to provide impact positively as income levy or exchange and can open up a field of work that is relevant in the field of eco-tourism.

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