

**The Effect of Zakat, Foreign Debt and Inflation Toward the Economic Growth of Indonesia Through Consumption in 2010-2019**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to examine the effect of zakat, foreign debt, inflation on economic growth with consumption as an intervening variable. This research uses quantitative methods with time series data. The sample used is as much as 40 for each variable from 2010-2019. This research method uses multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that *zakat* has a significant positive effect on consumption, foreign debt and inflation have a positive and insignificant effect on consumption, consumption has a significant positive effect on economic growth, *zakat* has a significant positive effect on economic growth, foreign debt has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth. Inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. *Zakat* has a significant positive effect on economic growth through consumption. External debt and domestic inflation have an insignificant positive effect on economic growth through consumption.

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**Abstraksi**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh zakat, utang luar negeri, inflasi terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan konsumsi sebagai variabel intervening. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan data time series. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 40 untuk masing-masing variabel dari tahun 2010-2019. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa zakat berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap konsumsi, utang luar negeri dan inflasi berpengaruh positif tidak signifikan terhadap konsumsi, konsumsi berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, zakat berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, utang luar negeri berpengaruh negatif tidak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, inflasi berpengaruh positif tidak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Zakat berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi melalui konsumsi. Utang luar dan inflasi negeri berpengaruh positif tidak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi melalui konsumsi.

**Kata Kunci:**

Zakat, Utang Luar negeri, Inflasi, Konsumsi, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi.

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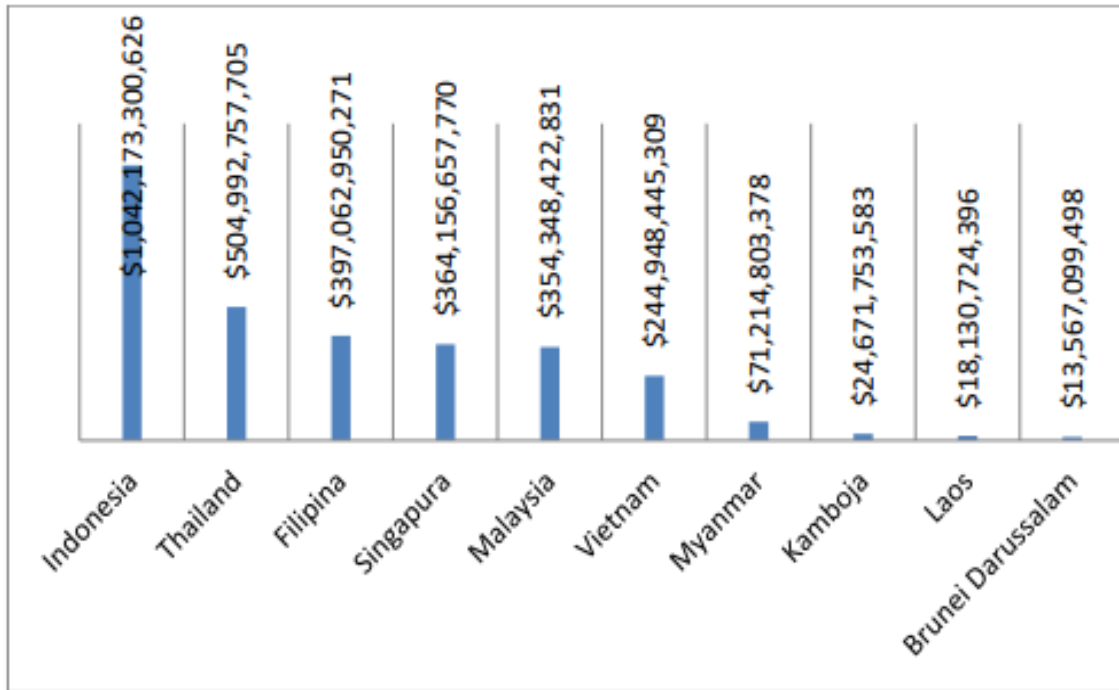
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**PENDAHULUAN**

Indonesia is the country with the largest economy in the Southeast Asia (ASEAN) region. According to data from the World Bank, the economy of Indonesia as measured by the amount of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the current price of US \$ 1,042 trillion or equivalent to IDR 14,837 trillion in 2018. The very large population and large area are both advantages and challenges for Indonesia in development and economy.



**Figure 1. Growth of GDP ASEAN Nations in 2018**

Source: World Bank, 2019 (Processed)

From Figure 1 above, the largest amount of GDP is Indonesia amounting to US \$ 1,042 trillion or equivalent to IDR 14,837 trillion in 2018. Thailand has a GDP of US \$ 504.99 billion, followed by the Philippines at US \$ 397.06 billion. Meanwhile, the lowest GDP of countries in the ASEAN region is Brunei Darussalam by US \$ 13.56 billion.

Economic growth generated from the national income of a country is an important goal in economic development efforts. This can be seen from the real GDP obtained both quarterly and annually. Gross Domestic Product is the amount of added value generated by all business units or the amount the value of final goods and services produced by all economic units (BPS, 2019).

GDP can be measured through three approaches, namely production, income and expenditure. It can be said that the production approach and the income approach are from the aggregate supply side, while the expenditure approach is GDP from the

aggregate demand side. According to the production approach, GDP is the sum of the output values of all economic sectors or business fields (Tambunan, 2011).



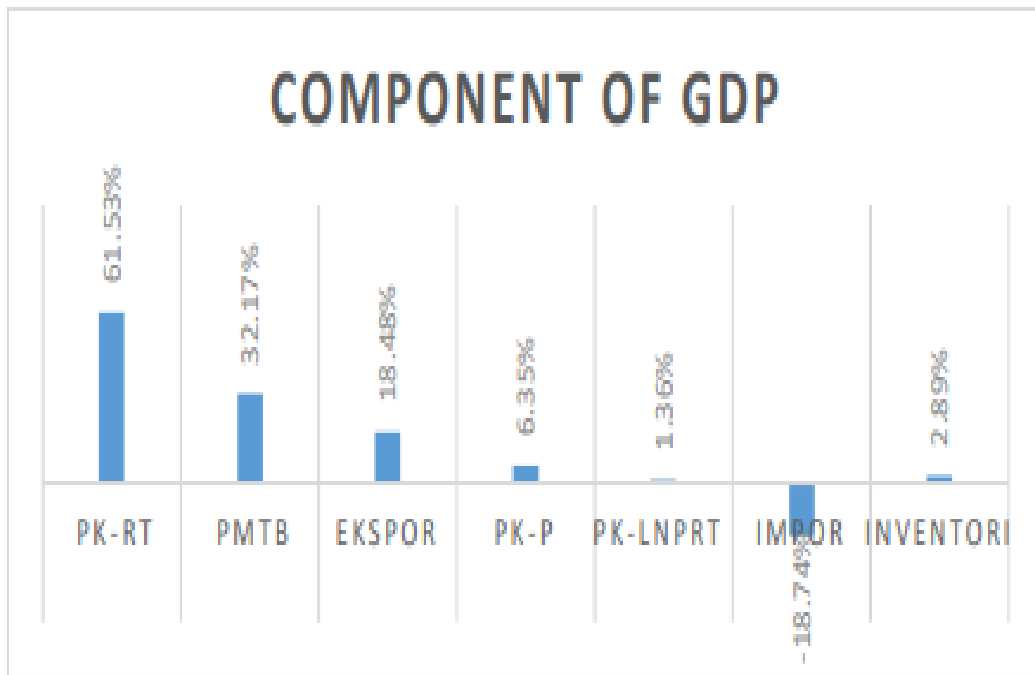
**Figure 2. Growth of GDP Indonesia 2010-2019**

Source: BPS 2020 (Processed)

Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that the economic growth of Indonesia was the highest in 2011 at 6.17% and continued to decline to its lowest point in the last ten years, namely 4.88% in 2015. After that Indonesia has been improving and its economy continues to grow and is stable until it reaches 5.17 % in 2018 and in 2019 amounted to 5.02%.

Economic growth is defined as a quantitative measure that describes the development of an economy in a certain year when compared to the previous year. Economic growth is defined as an increase in GDP or GNI regardless of whether the increase is greater or less than the rate of population growth, and whether there is a change in structure of economy or institutional system improvement or not (Putong, 2012).

In an economy, the situation becomes the main objective, namely when the economy is targeted to achieve full employment opportunities. So every economy always expects that the level of economic growth is always significant so that the use of labor and other production factors is fully achieved (Sukirno, 2014). The economic growth of Indonesia is dominated by household consumption.



**Figure 3. Component of GDP Indonesia 2019**  
 Source: BPS 2019 (Processed)

When viewed from the structure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Indonesia 2019, it does not show significant changes. The Indonesian economy is still dominated by the household consumption expenditure component (PK-RT) which accounts for more than half of Indonesia's GDP, namely 61.53%. The next component is followed by the gross fixed capital formation component (PMTB) of 32.17%. The export component of goods and services contributes 18.48%. The component of government consumption expenditure (PK-P) contributed 6.35%. The component of inventory change contributed 2.89% and consumption expenditure for non-profit institutions serving households (PK-LNPRT) was 1.36%. Meanwhile, the component import of goods and services became a contributing factor in GDP with a role of 18.74%.

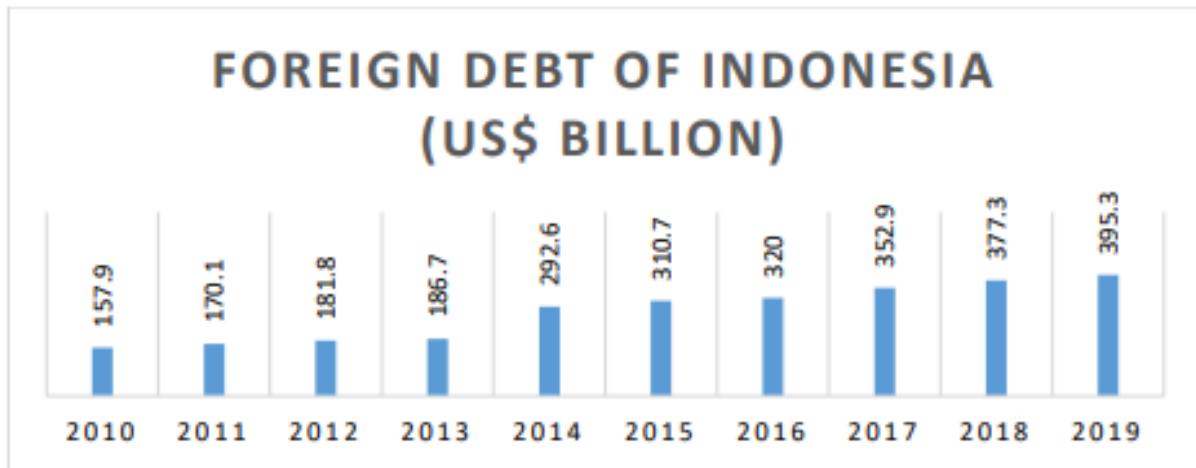
Consumption itself is influenced by several components, such as inflation. Inflation can be considered as a monetary phenomenon due to a decrease in the value of the monetary unit of calculation for a commodity. Meanwhile, the definition of inflation by modern economists is an overall increase in the amount of money to be paid (the value of the monetary unit of calculation) for goods and services (Putong, 2012). Inflation which causes the prices of basic commodities to rise simultaneously, causing a decrease in the amount of consumption made by the public.



**Figure 4. Inflation of Indonesia 2010-2019**  
 Source: BPS 2020 (Processed)

Based on Indonesia's Inflation data from 2010-2019, the highest inflation occurred in 2014 at 2.46%, previously in 2013 it was recorded at 0.55% and increased to 2.46% in 2014. In 2015 it decreased to 0.95%. The lowest inflation of Indonesia was recorded in 2019 at 0.34%.

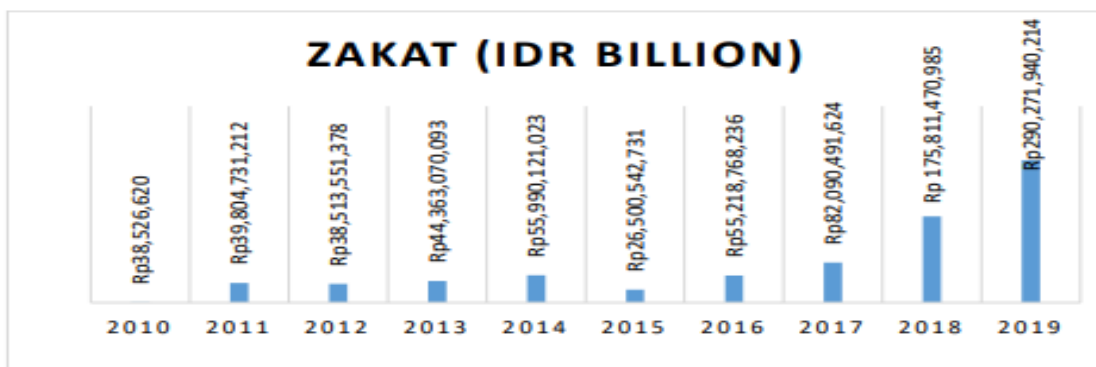
In addition to inflation, there is a variable of foreign debt, which has an impact on the amount of consumption by the government which tends to increase and has an impact on economic growth. Foreign debt is a portion of the total debt of a country that is obtained from creditors outside the country. Recipients of foreign debt can be governments, companies or individuals (Djohanputro, 2011). Debt that is too high and does not match the percentage set by the State can cause bad effects in the future. This effect includes, among other things, reduced government spending for the productive sector due to a larger portion of debt repayments.



**Figure 5. Foreign Debt of Indonesia 2010-2019**  
 Source: Bank Indonesia, 2020 (Processed)

Based on the data above, the greatest increase was recorded in 2013, which was originally US \$ 186.7 billion to US \$ 292.6 billion in 2014, which means that in the period of 2013-2014, there was an additional debt of US \$ 105.9 billion. In the following year the foreign debt of Indonesia continued to increase until 2019 it reached US \$ 395 billion.

In addition to the two components above, Islamic economics offers a solution, namely the distribution of wealth through *zakat*. *Zakat* is property that must be set aside by a Muslim or a body owned by a Muslim in accordance with religious provisions to be given to those who have the right to receive it (Rozalinda et al., 2014). *Zakat* is distributed to those who are entitled to receive it in order to meet their daily needs. *Zakat* has a positive impact on the economy, because it has an impact on increasing the amount of public consumption and also on the other hand increasing the GDP of a country if it is managed properly by an institution both from the collection and distribution of the proper target.



**Figure 6. Distribution of Zakat in Indonesia 2010-2019**  
 Source: BAZNAS, 2020 (Processed)

Based on Figure 6 above, the distribution of *zakat* funds in 2015 amounted to IDR 26,500,542,731 billion, of which in 2014 amounted to IDR 55,990,121,023 billion which was successfully distributed. After 2015, the distribution of *zakat* funds continued to increase in 2019, which was recorded at IDR 290,271,940,214 and it is estimated that it will continue to increase in the coming year due to the growing Muslim community to pay *zakat*.

The economic growth of Indonesia is still dominated by consumption carried out by the public. On the other hand, economic growth is also influenced by inflation and foreign debt, these two variables have good benefits if those can be controlled properly. On the other hand, it also has a bad effect on the economy if the government fails to control the rate of inflation and the amount of foreign debt incurred by the State. In Islamic economics, it offers the concept of distributing wealth through *zakat*. *Zakat* is able to have a positive effect on economic growth and increase the amount of consumption made by poor families. In addition to the positive benefits of *zakat*, this is also supported by the majority of Indonesians Muslim.

Based on previous research which still shows inconsistent results. With this research gap, further research is needed, so that in this study it is reviewed with the hope that the research results can strengthen the existing theory. The difference between this study and previous research is using consumption as an intervening variable. Therefore, this study entitled *The Effect of Zakat, Foreign Debt and Inflation on Indonesia's Economic Growth through Consumption in 2010-2019*. The purpose of this study is to examine whether there is an effect of *Zakat*, Foreign Debt and Inflation on the Economic Growth of Indonesia through Consumption.

## **METHOD**

This type of research used in this research is descriptive research. According of how to obtain and when the data was collected, this study used secondary data. The population of this study is data taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), BAZNAS, the Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia (BI) for a period of 10 years from 2010-2019. The data used in this study are data on *zakat*, foreign debt, inflation, economic growth and consumption in Indonesia from 2010-2019, with a total of 40 data. The sampling technique used in this study is saturated sampling technique or census sample. To test intervening, path analysis method is used.

**RESULT**

**Regression Equation 1 (Indirect)**

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis between the variable of *zakat*, foreign debt and inflation on consumption, the following results are obtained:

**Table 1. Results of Multiple Regression Equation 1 (indirect)**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000643	0.005511	0.116705	0.9078
D(LN_Z,2)	0.062787	0.004101	15.30935	0.0000
D(LN_ULN,2)	0.127724	0.179939	0.709818	0.4827
D(LN_I,2)	0.003788	0.016132	0.234794	0.8158

Source: secondary data processed, 2020

**Regression Equation 2 (Direct)**

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis between the variables of *zakat*, foreign debt and inflation on economic growth, the following results are obtained:

**Table 2. Results of Multiple Regression Equation 2 (direct)**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.001069	0.004895	-0.218462	0.8284
D(LN_Z,2)	0.052341	0.010233	5.114773	0.0000
D(LN_ULN,2)	-0.063798	0.160986	-0.396292	0.6944
D(LN_I,2)	0.016139	0.014339	1.125513	0.2685
D(LN_K,2)	0.710958	0.152311	4.667810	0.0000

Source: secondary data processed, 2020

**Direct Effect, Indirect Effect and Total Effect**

Path analysis takes into account the direct effect, indirect effect and total effect. Based on the path table it can be shown how the direct and indirect effects are.

**Table 3. Direct Effect**

Model	Coefficient	Remark
X <sub>1</sub> to Y	0.052341	P1
X <sub>2</sub> to Y	-0.063798	P2
X <sub>3</sub> to Y	0.016139	P3
Z to Y	0.710958	P7
X <sub>1</sub> to Z	0.062787	P4
X <sub>2</sub> to Z	0.127724	P5
X <sub>3</sub> to Z	0.003788	P6

Source: secondary data processed, 2020

Based on the data obtained, the overall calculation of the direct effect, indirect effect and total effect is as follows:

1) Effect of *Zakat* Variable

The direct effect of *zakat* on economic growth (P1) is 0.052341. While the indirect effect of *zakat* on economic growth through consumption profitability =  $(P4 \times P7) = (0.062787 \times 0.710958) = 0.044638$ . For the total effect =  $P1 + (P4 \times P7) = 0.096979$ .

2) The Effect of Variable External Debt

The direct effect of foreign debt on economic growth (P2) is (-0.063798). While the indirect effect of *zakat* on economic growth through consumption profitability =  $(P5 \times P7) = (0.127724 \times 0.710958) = 0.090806$ . For the total effect =  $P2 + (P5 \times P7) = 0.027008$ .

3) Effect of Inflation Variable

The direct effect of inflation on economic growth (P3) is 0.016139. While the indirect effect of *zakat* on economic growth through consumption profitability =  $(P6 \times P7) = (0.003788 \times 0.710958) = 0.002693$ . For the total effect =  $P3 + (P6 \times P7) = 0.018832$ .

To determine the effect of mediation, the Sobel test is used, namely, as follows:

**Table 4. Material for Sobel Test**

Path	Coefficient of path (P)	Standard Error (SP2)	Standar Error (SP3)
X1	0.062787 ≠ 0.000000	0.004101	0.200172
X2	0.127724 = 0.000000	0.179939	0.200172
X3	0.003788 = 0.000000	0.016132	0.200172
X TOTAL	0.062787	0.200172	0.200172

Source: secondary data processed, 2020

- 1) Zakat on economic growth through consumption (X1 on Y through Z)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Sp2p3) &= \sqrt{P3^2 SP2^2 + P2^2 SP3^2 + SP2^2 SP3^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0.062787)^2(0.004101)^2 + (0.62787)^2(0.200172)^2 + (0.004101)^2(0.200172)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{13.369096} \\
 &= 3.656377
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the results of the *standard error* of the *indirect effect coefficient* above, the statistical value of the following mediation effects can be calculated:

$$t_{zakat} = \frac{p2p3}{sp2sp3} = \frac{0,003942}{0,000820} = 4,807317$$

Because the value of t count 4.807317 is greater than t table (N 40) 2.02108 at alpha 0.05, it can be concluded that the mediation coefficient is significant, which means that there is a mediation effect.

- 2) Foreign debt to economic growth through consumption (X2 to Y through Z)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Sp2p3) &= \sqrt{P3^2 SP2^2 + P2^2 SP3^2 + SP2^2 SP3^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0.062787)^2(0.179939)^2 + (0.00000)^2(0.200172)^2 + (0.179939)^2(0.200172)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{0.001424} \\
 &= 0.037735
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the results of the *standard error* of the *indirect effect coefficient* above, the statistical value of the following mediation effects can be calculated:

$$t_{foreign\ debt} = \frac{p2p3}{sp2sp3} = \frac{0.000000}{0.036018} = 0.000000$$

Because the value of t count 0.000000 is smaller than t table (N 40) 2.02108 at alpha 0.05, it can be concluded that the mediation coefficient is not significant, which means there is no mediation effect.

3) Inflation toward economic growth through consumption (X3 toward Y through Z)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Sp_{2p3}) &= \sqrt{P_3^2 SP_2^2 + P_2^2 SP_3^2 + SP_2^2 SP_3^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0.062787)^2 (0.016132)^2 + (0.000000)^2 (0.200172)^2 + (0.016132)^2 (0.200172)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{2.068681} \\
 &= 1.438290
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the results of the *standard error* of the *indirect effect coefficient* above, the statistical value of the following mediation effects can be calculated:

$$t_{inflation} = \frac{p_{2p3}}{sp_{2sp3}} = \frac{0.000000}{0.003229} = 0.000000$$

Because the value of t count 0.000000 is smaller than t table (N 40) 2.02108 at alpha 0.05, it can be concluded that the mediation coefficient is not significant, which means there is no mediation effect.

## DISCUSSION

### The Effect of Zakat on Economic Growth

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the variable of *zakat* has a positive and significant effect on economic growth at alpha 5%, because it has a positive coefficient value and a probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05, thus the variable of *zakat* has a significant effect on economic growth. This explains that the greater the value of *zakat*, it can increase economic growth.

*Zakat* funds distributed to *mustahik* to be productive provide an optimal income contribution, which has an impact on increasing productivity, therefore the economy increases.

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Anggraini et al. (2018), Suprayitno (2019) and Purwanti (2020) which use the variable of *zakat* on economic growth. The findings of the researchers state that *zakat* has a significant positive effect on economic growth (H1) is accepted.

### **The Effect of Foreign Debt on Economic Growth**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the foreign debt variable has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth at 5% alpha, because it has a negative coefficient value and a probability value of  $0.6944 > 0.05$ , thus the foreign debt variable has no significant effect on economic growth. This explains that the greater the value of the foreign debt, it can slow down economic growth.

Foreign debt is one option to increase State income. If the income received is large, it can also be in line with the expenditures that the government will make to carry out development activities or operational activities. However, excessive foreign debt, which is not in accordance with the ability of GDP of the State will have a negative impact in the future. Because the State will be rewarded with the amount of interest to be and the principal loan must be returned. Therefore, it will directly reduce the amount of consumption will be carried out by the country in the future (Rusydi, 2014).

The results of this study are in line with Saputra & Kesumajaya (2016) which uses the variable of foreign debt to economic growth. The results showed that foreign debt had a negative and significant effect on economic growth, which indicated a negative relationship equation. However, the research findings showed that foreign debt had a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth (H2) was rejected.

### **The Effect of Inflation on Economic Growth**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the variable of inflation has a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth at alpha 5%, because it has a positive coefficient value and a probability value of  $0.2685 > 0.05$ , thus the variable of inflation has a significant effect on economic growth. This explains that the higher the inflation rate, the higher the economic growth.

High inflation can cause people's purchasing power to fall and production costs to increase. If this happens over a long period of time it can cause the economy to become sluggish or decline. However, inflation does not always have a negative impact because controlled inflation can trigger economic growth towards the positive.

The results of this study are also reinforced by Desweni (2017) who examines the effect of inflation on economic growth. The results showed that inflation had a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. The findings of the researchers stated that

inflation had a positive and insignificant effect (H3) was rejected.

### **The Effect of Zakat on Consumption**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the variable of *zakat* has a positive and significant effect on consumption at alpha 5%, because it has a positive coefficient value and a probability value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$ , thus the variable of *zakat* has a significant effect on consumption. This explains that the greater value of *zakat*, the greater amount of consumption.

*Zakat* funds distributed to *mustahik* to be productive provide optimal income contributions, which have an impact on increasing productivity so that the amount of consumption made by *mustahik* also increases. The results of this study were also confirmed by Nurlita & Ekawaty (2018a) who examined the effect of *zakat* on consumption. This research uses path analysis. The results of the research show that *zakat* has a positive and significant effect on consumption (H4) was accepted.

### **The Effect of Foreign Debt on Consumption**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the variable of foreign debt has a positive but insignificant effect on consumption at alpha 5%, because it has a positive coefficient value and a probability value of  $0.4827 > 0.05$ , thus the variable of foreign debt has no significant effect on consumption. This explains that the greater value of foreign debt, the greater amount of consumption.

Foreign debt is one of the Country's revenues. If the income received is large, it can also be in line with the expenditures that the government will make to carry out development activities and operational activities. Large expenditures for operations and development can be mutually beneficial for service providers and workers, therefore it able to increase the Country's per capita income.

The results of this study are supported by Isnowati (2012) who uses the variable of foreign debt to consumption, showing that the effect of foreign debt on consumption is positively insignificant. The findings of the researchers show that Government Debt has a positive and insignificant effect on government spending (H5) is rejected.

### **Inflation Effect on Consumption**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the variable of inflation has a positive and significant effect on consumption at alpha 5%, because it has a positive coefficient value and a probability value of  $0.8158 > 0.05$ , thus the inflation variable has no significant effect on consumption. This explains that the higher of inflation rate, the lower amount of consumption.

Inflation in the long term can cause a Country's economy to become sluggish and decline. However, inflation can be controlled by the government, therefore it will cause people's purchasing power to increase so that it can increase the amount of aggregate consumption of households and the government. However, if inflation cannot be controlled, it will cause an increase in the price of daily necessities to rise and cause people's purchasing power to decline.

The results of this study were also confirmed by Parsaulian (2013) who examined the variable of inflation on consumption, which showed a positive and insignificant relationship. The findings of the researchers showed that inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on consumption (H6) is rejected.

### **The Effect of Consumption on Economic Growth**

Based on the results of multiple linear regressions, it shows that the variable of consumption has a negative and no coefficient on economic growth at alpha 5%, because it has a negative coefficient value and a probability value of  $0.0000 > 0.05$ , thus the variable of consumption has no significant effect on economic growth. This explains that the greater consumption value, the lower of economic growth.

Consumption is one of the variables of macroeconomic affecting economic growth. If the level of public consumption increases, the production of goods and services increases because economic growth is calculated from the number of goods and services produced.

Based on research conducted by Wahyuni (2014) which examined the effect of consumption on economic growth in Bali province. The results show that the level of consumption has a significant and positive effect on economic growth (H7) is accepted.

### **The Effect of Zakat on Economic Growth through Consumption**

Based on the results of the *Path Analysis*, it shows that the *t* value of *zakat* is 4.807317 > *t* table 2.02108 at alpha 0.05. This explains that there is a mediating effect between *zakat* on economic growth.

*Zakat* ultimately affects the distribution of property and income towards the creation of equalitarian conditions. This condition is supported by the characteristic of *zakat* related to the process of distribution, *zakat* is distributed to people who are entitled to receive it, in the distribution of *zakat* it is not limited by *nishab*, in other words, *mustahik zakat* can be given *zakat* in a certain amount which can cover their needs according to standard of prevailing community life. In line with the increase in *mustahik* income, the amount of consumption will increase, this increase in consumption will have an effect on increasing the turnover of funds and simultaneously increasing economic growth. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that the greater of *zakat*, the higher of economic growth through consumption (H8) is accepted.

### **The Effect of Foreign Debt on Economic Growth through Consumption**

Based on the results of the *Path Analysis*, it shows that the *t* value of foreign debt is 0.000000 < *t* table 2.02108 at alpha 0.05. This explains that there is no mediating effect between foreign debt on economic growth. It is possible that there are other factors, which can mediate between the mediation between foreign debt and economic growth. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that the greater of foreign debt, the higher of economic growth through consumption (H9) is rejected.

### **The Effect of Inflation on Economic Growth through Consumption**

Based on the results of the *Path Analysis*, it shows that the *t* value of inflation is 0.000000 < *t* table 2.02108 at alpha 0.05. This explains that there is no mediating effect between inflation on economic growth. It is possible that there are other factors, which can mediate between inflation and economic growth. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that the greater of inflation, the higher of economic growth through consumption (H10) is rejected.

**Table 5. Results of Hypothesis Test**

Hypothesis	Statement	Conclusion
H1	Zakat has a positive and significant effect on economi growth	Accepted
H2	Foreign Debt has a positive and significant effect on economic growth	Rejected
H3	Inflation has a negative and significant effect on economic growth	Rejected
H4	Zakat has a positive and significant effect on consumption	Accepted
H5	Foreign Debt has a positive and significant effect on consumption	Rejected
H6	Inflation has a positive and significant effect on consumption	Rejected
H7	Consumption has a positive and significant effect on economic growth	Accepted
H8	Zakat has a positive and significant effect on economic growth through consumption	Accepted
H9	Foreign Debt has a positive and significant effect on economic growth through consumption	Rejected
H10	Inflation has a positive and significant effect on economic growth through consumption	Rejected

Source: secondary data processed, 2020

## CONCLUSION

Based on the regression results carried out in this study, it can be seen that *zakat* has a positive and significant effect on consumption, the variable of foreign debt has a positive and insignificant effect on consumption, the variable of inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on consumption, the variable of consumption has a positive and significant effect on economy growth, the variable of *zakat* has a positive and significant effect on economic growth, the variable of foreign debt has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth and the variable of inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth.

## SUGGESTION

The suggestion that the researcher gives for further research that raises the same problem as this paper is to expand the object under study, therefore the data being studied is more and produces better conclusions.

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