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IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC GROWTH THEORY IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: Sustainable development has become one of the main priorities for Indonesia as a developing country facing various social, economic, and environmental challenges. This study analyzes the implementation of economic growth theories, such as linear theory, structural change, international dependency, neo-classical, and Islamic economic growth theories, in supporting sustainable development in Indonesia. This approach aims to address challenges such as reliance on raw commodity exports, regional development disparities, and excessive exploitation of natural resources. The study employs a literature review method to understand the relevance and application of economic growth theories in the Indonesian context, with a focus on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The findings indicate that, despite the implementation of various policies such as infrastructure development, industrialization, and economic diversification, challenges like social inequality and vulnerability to global market fluctuations remain significant obstacles. Furthermore, the Islamic economic perspective offers a holistic approach, emphasizing a balance between material and spiritual aspects, equitable distribution, and sustainability.

Keywords: Growth Theory, Sustainable Development, Indonesia, Islamic Economics

Introduction

Indonesia, as one of the largest developing countries and the fourth most populous nation in the world, plays a strategic role in the global economy while also facing significant challenges in achieving sustainable development. Economic growth is often considered the main indicator for measuring a country's development success, reflecting its ability to enhance public welfare, improve infrastructure, and reduce poverty. However, unplanned economic growth can lead to serious negative consequences, such as widening social inequality, uncontrolled natural resource exploitation, and environmental degradation, which may threaten the sustainability of development itself. (Pasaribu et al., 2022)

Sustainable development is a key agenda for developing countries like Indonesia, which faces social, economic, and environmental challenges. As the fourth most populous country in the world, Indonesia continues to strive to address complex issues such as dependence on raw commodity exports, regional development disparities, and environmental degradation. According to the World Bank report (2023), although an average annual economic growth rate of 5% has been achieved over the past two decades, various obstacles such as social inequality and global market fluctuations remain major concerns. (Juhro & Trisnanto, 2018)

Since the era of independence, various economic theories have been applied to stimulate growth, such as linear growth theory, structural change, international dependency, and neo-classical theory. However, the implementation of these theories has often faced challenges such as limited infrastructure, dependence on the primary sector, and uneven distribution. In the global context, Indonesia is also confronted with the demand to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include inclusive growth, responsible natural resource management, and the reduction of social inequality. (Yuliadi, 2000)

On the other hand, Indonesia remains committed to supporting sustainable development through the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national policies. However, to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, the implementation of relevant economic growth theories must be carried out consistently. According to UNDP Indonesia (2022), sustainable development must encompass inclusive economic growth, responsible natural resource management, and the reduction of social inequality. (UNDP, 2022)

One of the major challenges faced by Indonesia is its dependence on raw commodity exports, which makes it vulnerable to global price fluctuations (BAPPENAS, 2020). In addition, economic growth concentrated in Java Island has led to regional development disparities. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 2020, shows that 58% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is still concentrated in Java, while eastern regions of Indonesia, such as Papua and Maluku, contribute much lower figures. (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020)

In addition, in its efforts to achieve more holistic development, the Islamic economic approach offers a new perspective by emphasizing the balance between material and spiritual aspects. This approach aims to create economic growth that focuses not only on capital accumulation and output but also on fair distribution and environmental sustainability. By integrating these values, Indonesia has the opportunity to build a more inclusive and just economic system. Therefore, this study is important to identify the best ways to apply relevant economic growth theories to support the sustainable development agenda in Indonesia. The synergy between conventional approaches and the Islamic perspective can be the key to creating widespread prosperity, not only for the current generation but also for future generations.

Literature Review

Growth Theories

Linear Growth Theory

This theory views economic development as a gradual process leading to modern society. Adam Smith saw economic growth as the result of the division of labor and capital accumulation. He divided societal stages into five: hunting, herding, farming, trade, and industrialization. However, this theory has been criticized for assuming that workers cannot save and for reinforcing inequality within the capitalist system. Karl Marx viewed economic growth as the outcome of class conflict between capital owners and workers, driving societal evolution from feudalism to capitalism and eventually to socialism. While Marx criticized the capitalist system, his perspective made a significant contribution in addressing the negative impacts of capitalism. Meanwhile, Rostow divided economic growth into five stages: traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, maturity, and high mass consumption, focusing on technological advancement and investment as key drivers.

Structural Change Theory

This theory highlights the economic transformation from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. Arthur Lewis argued that development occurs through the transfer of surplus labor from rural areas to the modern urban sector. This process enhances productivity and drives economic growth. Meanwhile, Chenery emphasized that structural change aligns with an increase in per

capita income, where the industrial and service sectors replace the dominance of the agricultural sector. However, this theory also notes that structural changes can widen the gap between urban and rural areas if not accompanied by equitable development.
International Dependency Theory (Dependencia)
This theory views the underdevelopment of developing countries as a result of exploitation by developed countries. Proponents of this theory, such as Raúl Prebisch and Andre Gunder Frank, explain that imbalances in international trade, investment, and capital flows keep developing countries in a weak position. The theory criticizes the global capitalist system for reinforcing the dominance of developed countries over developing ones.
Neo-Classical Theory
Introduced by Solow and Swan, this theory emphasizes the importance of capital, labor, and technology in economic growth. It posits that sustainable economic growth can only be achieved through continuous technological innovation. Technology is seen as the primary factor enabling productivity improvements, while capital accumulation and labor support the process.

Islamic Economic Growth Theory
In Islamic economic studies, the issue of economic growth has been a focal point for scholars within the discourse of classical Islamic economic thought. This discussion is rooted, among other things, in the words of Allah SWT in the Quran, Surah Hud, verse 61: "He it is who made you from the earth and made you its caretaker." This indicates that Allah SWT has made us His representatives to nurture and prosper the earth. The term 'prosperity of the earth' contains an understanding of economic growth, as expressed by Ali bin Abi Talib to one of his governors in Egypt: *"You should pay more attention to the prosperity of the earth than to the collection of taxes, for taxes can only be optimized through the prosperity of the earth. Whoever collects taxes without considering the prosperity of the earth, that state will perish."* (Zuhdi, 2011)
Islam defines economic growth as a continuous development of productive factors in the right manner that can contribute to human welfare. Thus, economic growth in Islam is laden with values. An increase in production factors is not considered economic growth if, for example, the production includes goods that have proven harmful and dangerous to humans. (Afidati et al., 2018). Furthermore, economic change is an inclusive activity in the field of production that is closely related to the justice of distribution. Growth encompasses a broader perspective, addressing both material and spiritual aspects of human progress.
In other words, this approach is not only concerned with the economic life of humans but also encompasses aspects of law, social, political, and cultural dimensions. In this sense, the purpose of economic growth is to advance the foundations of social justice, equality, human rights, and human dignity. Therefore, economic development in Islam is multi-dimensional, including both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Its aim is not only material welfare in this world but also welfare in the hereafter (Nasution et al., 2023)
According to Muhammad Qal'ah Jey in his book Mabahits fi Al-Iqtishad al-Islamy, *"One of the goals of Islamic economics is to realize economic growth."* In Islamic economics, the goal is optimal growth, both in terms of material and spiritual welfare. Islam does not permit capital consumption and growth that exceeds limits, imposing unnatural sacrifices on humans. Thus, according to Islam, a low growth rate accompanied by equitable income distribution is better than a high growth rate that is not coupled with equitable distribution. However, the best scenario is high growth without forcing unnatural sacrifices on humans, accompanied by equitable income distribution (Mossy & Arsyad, 2019)

The Islamic Theory of Economic Growth integrates economic growth with spiritual values. Islam views development as part of humanity's duty to prosper the earth. Economic growth is not only focused on material aspects but also on fair distribution, community welfare, and sustainability. From an Islamic perspective, high growth without equity is undesirable. On the contrary, optimal economic growth must encompass a balance between worldly and spiritual aspects to achieve blessings and long-term welfare.

Sustainable Development

Development can be understood dynamically over time. Traditionally, development was simply seen as efforts made to meet human needs by utilizing available limited resources. Over time, in the 1970s, development was defined as an effort to achieve per capita growth, which led to less attention being paid to issues such as poverty, discrimination, unemployment, and income distribution. In the 1990s, the concept of development evolved to focus more on improving quality of life rather than solely on increasing economic growth. In the 2000s, the concept of sustainable development emerged, representing an evolution in the definition of development that not only emphasizes meeting short-term needs but also considers fulfilling future needs. The most commonly used definition includes economic, social, and environmental development.

According to Heal in Fauzi & Octavianus (2014), there are at least two dimensions in the concept of sustainable development: the time dimension, which concerns what happens now and in the future; and the interaction dimension, which involves the economic system and environmental system, as human needs are inherently related to the availability and limitations of natural resources. Sustainable development is the alignment of two important elements: development, which aims to continuously expand potential towards better conditions, and sustainability, which represents resilience and preservation (Cristian, Maria, Artene, & Duran, 2015).

The interaction between the economy and society is called equitable, which can be understood in terms of justice; the interaction between the environment and society is called livable, also known as the quality of life concept, which can be understood in terms of comfort; the interaction between the economy and the environment is called variable, meaning that efforts to improve economic conditions must consider the environment's carrying capacity and avoid environmental damage, which is also understood as sustainability; and the interaction between the economy, society, and the environment is called sustainable, in line with the Brundtland Report in WCED (1987), which defines development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept consists of three aspects: sustainable.

In the interaction between aspects of sustainable development, there have been many pessimistic responses from experts, both economists and environmentalists. These experts argue that sustainable development is a rhetoric that cannot be achieved without trade-offs between the aspects. The Kuznets Curve is a multidimensional inverted U-shaped curve that shows the long-term hypothesis about the relationship between per capita income, environmental degradation, and inequality (Kuznets, 1954; Panayotou, 2003; Todaro & Smith, 2011). As economic development, measured by increasing economic growth/per capita income, progresses, environmental degradation and inequality tend to increase until a certain turning point. After passing this turning point, further increases in economic growth/per capita income will be accompanied by a decrease in environmental degradation and inequality (Niken Pratiwi et al., 2018)

Method

This study employs a library research approach to analyze the implementation of economic growth theories in achieving sustainable development in Indonesia as a developing country. The study relies on secondary data sources obtained from relevant documents, such as scholarly journal articles, reference books, and reports from trusted institutions like the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the World Bank, UNDP, and government policy documents, including the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The main focus of this research is to provide a comprehensive overview of how economic growth theories, such as linear growth theory, structural change theory, international dependency theory, and neoclassical theory, are applied within the context of sustainable development in Indonesia.
Using a qualitative approach, the study aims to identify patterns, challenges, and opportunities in the application of these theories toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as poverty alleviation, improving the quality of education, reducing social inequality, and sustainable natural resource management. Through in-depth analysis of the available data, this research will also provide theoretical insights and strategic recommendations for policymakers in Indonesia. The research outcomes are expected to serve as a reference in designing development policies that are more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable, in line with the challenges faced by developing countries like Indonesia.

Result and Discussion

The Application of Economic Growth Theory in Indonesia

The implementation of economic growth theories in achieving sustainable development in Indonesia, as a developing country, requires the application of various relevant theories that address the existing social, economic, and political challenges. Several theories commonly used to explain the development process in Indonesia include linear growth theory, structural growth theory, international dependency theory (dependencia), and neoclassical theory. Each theory offers a different perspective on how a developing country like Indonesia can achieve sustainable economic growth (Isnaini Harahap, 2018)
Linear Growth Theory posits that a country's economic growth must pass through sequential stages toward a more advanced economy, from agriculture to industry. According to Adam Smith, one of the key figures in this theory, the division of labor and specialization are crucial for economic advancement. In Indonesia, this is reflected in policies that focus on improving infrastructure and industrial development, such as the National Infrastructure Development Program, which aims to boost the manufacturing sector and strengthen Indonesia’s position in the global market (BPS, 2023). However, the biggest challenge faced by Indonesia in implementing this theory is ensuring the equitable distribution of development outcomes between urban and rural areas, which often results in significant economic disparities (Nurwino Wajib, 2017)
Structural Growth Theory argues that sustainable economic transformation requires a shift from an agriculture-based economy to an industrial economy. Developing countries, including Indonesia, have adopted industrialization policies to reduce dependence on the agricultural sector and increase the contribution of the industrial sector to GDP. According to Chenery, structural change theory states that developing countries need to experience an increase in per capita income and diversify their economic sectors to achieve sustainable progress (Chenery, 1979). However, Indonesia faces the challenge of inequality between the advanced industrial sector and the lagging agricultural sector, which exacerbates the development gap between cities and rural areas (Azizah & Suhartini, 2021)
International Dependency Theory posits that the economic backwardness of developing countries is caused by unbalanced relationships with developed nations. This is evident in

Indonesia's reliance on the export of natural resources, which often fluctuates in price on international markets. This theory is particularly relevant to Indonesia, which remains heavily dependent on exports of commodities such as oil, gas, and minerals, which significantly contribute to the country's economy. Although Indonesia has made efforts to diversify its economy, this policy still faces major challenges in creating economic resilience that is independent and sustainable (UNDP, 2022)

Neoclassical Theory, which emphasizes the importance of production factors such as capital, labor, and technology, is highly relevant for sustainable development in Indonesia. This theory suggests that economic growth can be achieved by improving efficiency in the use of production factors. The application of technology and innovation becomes key in enhancing productivity. In Indonesia, the government has made efforts to increase investment in the technology and research sectors, as well as focusing on the use of renewable energy as part of the sustainable development agenda. For example, the Indonesian government's policy in supporting green energy development and reducing dependence on fossil fuels aligns with the application of this theory in the context of environmentally friendly development (World Bank, 2022).

Overall, the implementation of economic growth theories in achieving sustainable development in Indonesia indicates that, despite various policies being implemented, significant challenges such as regional development disparities, dependence on natural resources, and social-economic inequality still pose obstacles. To achieve inclusive and sustainable development, more integrated policies involving the public, private sectors, and society are necessary. The synergy between macroeconomic policies and the development of productive sectors focused on sustainability will be key to realizing long-term development goals in Indonesia (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2021)

The Role of the Government in Facing the Challenges of Implementing Economic Growth Theory in Indonesia

The role of the Indonesian government in addressing the challenges related to the implementation of relevant economic growth theories to achieve sustainable development is crucial. As a developing country, Indonesia's adoption of economic growth theories such as linear growth theory, structural growth theory, international dependency theory (dependencia), and neoclassical theory requires policies and strategies that are thoughtful and responsive to the social, economic, and political conditions.

First, the Indonesian government has worked to implement linear growth theory through infrastructure development and industrialization. A prime example is large infrastructure projects that enhance connectivity between regions, such as toll roads, airports, and seaports, which facilitate the distribution of goods and services, improve efficiency, and create investment opportunities. However, the main challenge remains the equitable distribution of development outcomes. The government needs to address disparities between urban and rural areas, ensuring inclusive development policies that can accelerate economic growth across all regions of Indonesia (BPS, 2023).

Second, structural growth theory emphasizes the importance of economic transformation from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. The Indonesian government has adopted industrialization policies to promote the manufacturing sector as a growth engine for the economy. For instance, the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) targets enhancing the competitiveness of the national industry. The government also supports strategic sectors such as information technology, tourism, and renewable energy. However, Indonesia faces the challenge of the disparity between the advanced industrial sector and the agricultural sector, which remains the backbone for much of the population, particularly in rural areas. The government needs to further optimize economic diversification policies to accelerate the transition to a more advanced economy (Chenery, 1979).

Third, international dependency theory states that developing countries, including Indonesia, are dependent on developed nations, particularly in terms of natural resource trade. The Indonesian government has made efforts to reduce this dependency through economic diversification policies focused on non-commodity sectors, such as technology and manufacturing. These policies also promote local products, the development of the tourism sector, and increased investment in research and development (R&D). Nevertheless, Indonesia still faces challenges in reducing its dependence on commodity exports, especially in the face of international price fluctuations that can impact the national economy (UNDP, 2022)

Fourth, neoclassical theory emphasizes the importance of efficiency in the use of production factors such as labor, capital, and technology to drive economic growth. In this regard, the Indonesian government has implemented various policies to enhance economic efficiency, such as reforms in the education sector to produce skilled and highly educated labor, as well as improving the quality of information technology infrastructure. The government also aims to attract foreign investment to accelerate industrialization and increase domestic production capacity. One policy supporting this goal is the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the provision of fiscal incentives for companies investing in technology and innovation. However, a significant challenge for the government is ensuring that this economic transformation does not exacerbate social and economic inequality or harm the environment (World Bank, 2022).

Overall, the role of the Indonesian government in addressing the challenges posed by economic growth theories is critical to ensuring sustainable development. The government must design policies that not only focus on short-term economic growth but also consider long-term sustainability in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects. A holistic and synergistic approach between the public and private sectors, while also involving the community, will be key to overcoming these challenges and achieving inclusive and sustainable development in Indonesia.

The Implementation of Islamic Economic Growth Theory in Indonesia

The theory of Islamic economic growth in Indonesia is based on Islamic principles that prioritize social justice, equitable wealth distribution, and environmental sustainability. Unlike conventional economic growth theories, which often focus on capital accumulation and output, Islamic economics emphasizes the distribution of welfare and the elimination of exploitative practices, such as usury (riba). The core principles of this theory include social justice through instruments such as zakat, infaq, charity (sedekah), and waqf, which are managed to redistribute wealth to marginalized communities. Additionally, the prohibition of riba in Islamic economics encourages financing based on the real sector, such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and agriculture, which are essential pillars of Indonesia's economy. This theory also stresses the importance of sustainable development, in line with Islamic teachings that advocate for responsible stewardship of natural resources.

In practice, the implementation of the Islamic economic growth theory in Indonesia is carried out through various instruments. Islamic financial institutions, such as sharia banks and Baitul Maal wat Tamwil (BMT), play a crucial role in providing financial access to communities not served by the conventional system. Moreover, the potential of zakat, estimated to reach hundreds of trillions of rupiah annually, is utilized for poverty alleviation, education, and social infrastructure development. The government also leverages sukuk (Islamic bonds) to finance sustainable development projects, such as public infrastructure. Through this approach, Islamic economics contributes to increasing financial inclusion, creating income equality, and reducing economic disparities in Indonesia.

However, the implementation of Islamic economic growth theory in Indonesia still faces several challenges, such as low public literacy on Islamic economics, suboptimal regulations, and limited integration of Islamic concepts with the sustainable development agenda. Therefore, continuous education, regulatory strengthening, and collaboration between the government, Islamic financial institutions, and society are necessary to ensure the successful application of this theory. With its great potential, the theory of Islamic economic growth can serve as a holistic solution to achieving inclusive, just, and sustainable economic development in Indonesia.

Conclusion

As a developing country, Indonesia faces various challenges in achieving sustainable development. Dependence on raw commodity exports, regional development disparities, and environmental degradation are major obstacles. The concentration of the economy on Java Island, for example, highlights significant economic inequalities between the western and eastern regions of Indonesia. Despite these challenges, Indonesia is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a focus on reducing social inequalities, responsibly managing natural resources, and improving the quality of life for its people.

Various economic growth theories provide guidance in supporting development. Linear theory emphasizes the importance of investment and technology as the main drivers of growth. Meanwhile, structural change theory highlights the transformation from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector as a priority, although Indonesia still faces significant disparities between these sectors. The international dependency theory points to the structural weaknesses of developing countries due to the dominance of developed nations in the global economic system, while the neoclassical theory focuses on technological innovation to improve productivity and sustainable growth. From an Islamic perspective, economic growth is defined as a balance between material and spiritual aspects, with a focus on fair distribution and sustainability. This approach reflects a commitment to creating holistic welfare, not only in economic terms but also in social and environmental aspects.

The government plays a strategic role in promoting sustainable development through policies oriented towards sustainability. Infrastructure development, industrialization, and economic diversification are essential steps, but equitable distribution of development outcomes remains a challenge that needs to be addressed. Synergy between the public and private sectors is also key to ensuring the sustainability of development across all regions. Therefore, to face global challenges, Indonesia needs integrated policies that involve all stakeholders and focus on sustainability values. This approach will help Indonesia achieve inclusive and just development without compromising the balance between the needs of the present and future generations.

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