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The Role of Zakat, Islamic Human Development, and Government Support on the Economic Growth in Jordan

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Abstract: Recent years have seen economic development (EG) become a global imperative requiring the focus of contemporary academics and politicians. Consequently, this study investigates the effect of Zakat, Islamic human development (IHD), and government support on the EG in Jordan. In addition to predicting the EG utilizing pollution increase and industrialization as control factors, the current study also forecasts the EG. From 1981 through 2020, secondary data were extracted from World Development Indicators (WDI), Central banks, and The Global Economy database. Additionally, the researchers utilized the Dynamic Autoregressive Distributed Lag (DARDL) technique to examine the relationship between the variables. The results demonstrated a good relationship between Zakat, IHD, government support, pollution increase, industrialization, and EG in Jordan. The report presents policymakers with recommendations for improving the EG through Zakat, IHD, and government support.

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1. Introduction

The EG of a nation is represented by its year-round production of products and services, the total size of its economy, and its financial assets. EG is worthy of consideration and must be achieved for the country and its citizens. For this reason, EG has been a chosen field of study for academics and researchers for a very long time (Mardani et al., 2019). As time passes, the rivalry and competition between governments in the worldwide market intensify as their economies become more advanced, intelligent, sophisticated, and innovative. To keep up with the competition, meet market demands, and maintain a leading position in the global market, countries need to enhance and create sustainability in their particular EG. This will enable them to surpass their competitors' economies and compete successfully on a global stage (Muhammad, 2019). As a result of a country's higher EG, the supply of public goods is increased, employment possibilities are increased, poverty is reduced, the population's living standard is raised, and the community's social well-being is boosted (Namahoro et al., 2021).

The EG of a nation depends on the efficiency with which economic entities perform their commercial functions. It rises as the country's wealth production, employment rate, income level, standard of living, trading, and constructive work increase (Muringani et al., 2021). Therefore, Islamic reformation and Islam's dilatation, such as Islamic social financing (Zakat) and Islamic economic development (IHD), as well as government backing for diverse business units, act as a stimulus for the EG rate. Islamic social financing is a style of financing that originates in Islamic ethics; its goal is to balance the wealth in society through redistribution, fair financial transactions, and the avoidance of economic exploitation. Zakat is the most prevalent and beneficial method of Islamic social financing, in which money is transferred from the wealthy to the poor. The effects of wealth distribution equality on firms and the acceleration of EG (Nurjanah, 2019). IHD refers to the psychological growth, moral improvement, and material well-being of humans who adhere to Islamic principles. This contributes significantly to the economy's human capital and accelerates the EG rate (Nabila et al., 2021). Government support is a privilege offered by a government to private businesses, semi-government organizations, or other governmental agencies to achieve specific shared goals. Government assistance facilitates the business divisions' operations, and their efficiency contributes to EG (Ibrahim et al., 2019).

The current study examines Jordan's EG. Jordan is an Islamic country where 97.1% of the population is Muslim, and only 2.1% is Christian. The economic situation of Jordan is precarious, particularly in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic (Al-kasasbeh, 2022). However, it is recovering, as the real GDP climbed by 2.2% in 2021, following a 1.6% decline in 2020. The reopening of the economy and the reintroduction of contact-intensive services, especially tourism, contributed to the improvement in growth to 2.5% in the first quarter of 2022. Despite this, inflationary conditions and the state of the labor market remain precarious. The unemployment rate is still more significant than it was before the outbreak (22.7% in Q2-2022), especially among young people (46.1%) and women (29.4%) (Moh'd AL-Tamimi et al., 2019). In addition, the labor force participation rate is still low (33.6% in Q2 2022) and one of the weakest in the world for women (14.2%). Regular price hikes have negatively affected people, particularly the middle class. Despite Jordan's impressive export growth, the poor global environment poses significant obstacles to the country's external economy. At the end of 2021, Jordan's public and publicly secured gross debt was 113.7% of the GDP (Dimitraki et al., 2021). Jordan is one of the countries with a water shortage, and it imports more than 90 percent of its energy and grains.

Similarly, Jordan's population has doubled in the past two decades (from 5 to 11 million) (Abu-Rumman et al., 2020).

Jordan is a rising upper-middle-income economy that is partially successful in recovering in this regard. Nonetheless, the economy faces significant challenges, and the growth rate is unsatisfactory (Al-Qudah, 2022). There is still a need to investigate effective strategies to speed EG and aid in its recovery from the crisis. This study is an effort to satisfy this demand. This study examines the role of Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, and government support in EG regarding control variables such as industrialization and population increase.

This study investigates the role of Islamic social funding, IHD, government support, industrialization, and population increase in Equatorial Guinea. The study is novel within the academic literature. 1) Previous research has shed limited information on the connection between Islamic social funding, IHD, government support, industrialization, population increase, and EG. Furthermore, each research has examined only one link at a time. 2) Authors use Islamic social funding as an umbrella word to analyze its significance in EG. This essay contributes to the existing body of knowledge by shedding light on Zakat in Islamic social funding and examining its function in the European Union. 3) The current effort to address the need for EG in Jordan and examine the function of the interaction between Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, and government support in EG is a first in the literature.

The paper is broken into the following sections: After the introduction, the second section examines, concerning current studies, the linkages between Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, government support, industrialization, population increase, and EG. The third section provides a succinct summary of all data collection and analysis methods and processes. The results are described and validated by prior research in the discussion section. The consequences of the study are discussed, followed by a concise conclusion and a list of limitations and recommendations.

2. Literature Review

A country must grow economically to increase its citizens' well-being, remain on the global map, be interconnected with world economies, stay on the worldwide market, and preserve its reputation in world economics. Wealth generation, employment rate, income level, trading volume, and infrastructure quality are indicators of a nation's economic growth. Therefore, it is influenced by Islamic social finance (Zakat), IHD, and government support, all of which increase financial development, the quality of physical and human resources, technology and information resources, and infrastructure building. Therefore, the nation is more likely to attain EG (Murad et al., 2019). The association between Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, government backing, industry, population increase, and EG is well documented. In light of past research, the current study examines the relationship between Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, government assistance, industrialization, population increase, and EG.

Zakat is a kind of Islamic social financing in which the redistribution of wealth is used to eliminate social disparities. It solves financial problems and increases human capital and investment from the lower socioeconomic class. It eventually leads to EG (Suprayitno, 2020). Umar et al. (2021) examine the relationship between Islamic social financing in Zakat, waqf, and Islamic microfinance and poverty reduction and economic growth (EG) under the moderating influence of ethical orientation. Four hundred respondents were given computerized and paper-based questionnaires, but only 277 returned valid data for investigation of the link. The study asserts that in Islamic social financing zakat, where alms or

charitable donations are distributed to the poor after successive periods following Islamic principles, the wealthy's unused savings enter the market. It eliminates poverty and boosts the EG rate. [Shahid et al. \(2023\)](#) investigate Islamic social funding via Zakat and EG. The study employed a qualitative library-based research approach, and secondary data were acquired by reading the pertinent literature. Suppose the Islamic social budget is efficiently implemented, and everyone with a particular financial status and obligation responsibly pays Zakat. In that case, the poverty rate is reduced, according to the study. The stress alleviated by human capital-constituting members of society improves EG.

[Khasandy et al. \(2019\)](#) examine the influence of Zakat on social welfare and EG. Structured questionnaires were delivered to 250 individuals who pay Zakat directly to mustahiq or through BAZNAS using a survey methodology. Google sheets were utilized to distribute questionnaires, and descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the data. Using the Human Development Index, the GINI index, and the Percentage of Poor People, the second technique measured Zakat, Welfare Society, and EG. Using Partial Least Square (PLS), an inductive analysis was performed. The study hypothesizes that Zakat transfers a certain amount of money from wealthy socioeconomic classes to impoverished ones. Utilizing the money for economic reasons diminishes social disparities and provides the potential for the poor to be lifted out of poverty. It concludes with EG and social assistance. All Islamic doctrine is centered on the guiding and welfare of humanity. These lessons are intended for the mental and physical growth of humans. Human capital flourishes in the economy when Islamic principles are adhered to effectively, leading to more significant economic expansion ([Shaturaev, 2021](#)). [Aydin \(2017\)](#) investigates the effects of the IHD index on EG by comparing the Islamic and conventional human development indices. Physical, rational, ethical, animal, choosing, social, and oppressive self are the eight aspects of the IHD index that the authors extracted from Tawhidi anthropology. Ten Muslim countries, including Indonesia, Tunisia, Malaysia, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Senegal, provided the empirical data. The study suggests that Islamic human capital and efficient human resources have placed the nation on the way to obtaining a greater EG. [Muis et al. \(2018\)](#) examine the role of human capital development in EG from an Islamic viewpoint.

The study asserts that Islam emphasizes arduous labor, halal means of subsistence, rationality and correct decision-making, an ethical code of conduct, and perseverance. These Islamic precepts effectively shape human capital. When employees possess physical talents, the desire to work hard, the ability to form judgments, decision-making, problem-solving skills, and the ability to operate under authority, they assist a company in achieving its economic objectives. A nation with such human capital is likely to have a higher EG. [Asongu \(2018\)](#) integrated the IHD index's link with EG. The study hypothesizes that Islamic values improve human well-being from moral, spiritual, social, material, and economic aspects. The teachings of Islam aid in the psychological growth and personality development of individuals in numerous parts of life. It cultivates virtues like serenity, endurance, discernment, consultation, steadfastness, and arduous labor in its believers.

Government expenditures, international direct investment, local investment, and earnings from the primary sector in central Kalimantan from 1990 to 2019. IHD is growing, which is advantageous for management and operations in many economic sectors. As a result, EG is greater. [Magdalena et al. \(2020\)](#) explore the effects of government support as measured by government expenditures, foreign direct investment, and domestic investment on EG using empirical research. The ordinary Least Square (OLS) econometric model and the Multiple Linear Regression analysis were utilized for research

findings. The study hypothesizes that a supporting government formulates fiscal policies to fund infrastructure development, human capital development, communication networks, energy generation, etc. With such measures, the government assists enterprises in promoting their operations and expanding EG. The study conducted by [Jain, Nagpal, and Jain in 2021](#) examined the relationship between government support and EG. The correlation between government spending and GDP was determined using statistics from BRICS, South Asian Nations (SANs), and other emerging countries from 2007 to 2016. And GMM analysis technique Armey curve hypothesis and threshold regression were used to examine the relationships. The analysis suggests that all economic policies are influenced by government policy. In addition to carrying out developmental projects, the government may provide subsidies, tax breaks, and licenses to particular firms. If the government demonstrates a supportive attitude, firms will have higher performance and improved chances for the future.

[Rambeli et al. \(2021\)](#) examine government assistance for education and its short- and long-term effects on EG. Using the enhanced Cobb-Douglas model, data was collected in Malaysia throughout the economic recovery that followed the global financial crisis of 2008. The Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) and Granger causality test were utilized to examine the relationship between education expenditures and EG. According to this study, a nation where the government invests in education and supports the education system generates and expands human capital that is knowledgeable and talented. Consequently, the EG is greater.

Industrialization boosts EG because it promotes the formation of physical and human capital and international trade. [Opoku et al. \(2019\)](#) analyze the effects of automation on the EG rate in their study. There were 37 African countries in the research sample, and WDI was utilized to collect data from 1980 to 2014. The GMM approach was used to examine the data, and insights regarding the association between industrialization and EG were extracted. Industrialization stimulates the production of goods to satisfy immediate family demands and the material requirements of other economic sectors. These goods serve both domestic and international markets. In this approach, industrialization enhances both domestic and global economic growth. So, EG is increased. The article by [Wang et al. \(2019\)](#) explored the relationship between industrialization and urbanization, CO₂ emissions, and EG rate. The research was conducted based on a China case study from 1990 to 2015. The data were examined using the Granger causality test and the Tapio model with Johansen co-integration theory. The authors argue that industrialization has a beneficial relationship with EG. Industrialization fosters human capital and permits technological progress. Consequently, a CO₂-free economy achieves more growth.

A study was conducted by [Azam et al. \(2020\)](#) to investigate the plausibility of the Malthusian and Kremer hypotheses regarding the relationship between population increase and EG in India's expanding economy. The autoregressive distributed lag technique was utilized to evaluate the evidence acquired in India between 1980 and 2018 regarding the effects of population growth on EG. This analysis provides empirical support for the Malthusian and Kremer hypotheses that population growth and EG are considerably positively connected over the short and long run. Identify the association between population increase and EG, [Kuhe \(2019\)](#). Nigeria was selected as a case study for the relationship analysis, and cross-sectional data were collected between 1960 and 2015. Dickey-Fuller is a fully modified least squares test. Generalized least squares, error correction mode, the Engle-Granger co-integration test, and the VAR Granger causality test was implemented. According to the results of this study, population increase is positively correlated with EG. Population centers

provide efficient labor to the economy and serve as the regulators' focal point. Population expansion stimulates economic innovation and growth. Therefore, the nation may have a higher EG.

3. Research Methods

This study investigates the effects of Zakat, IHD, government subsidies, pollution increase, and industrialization on the Jordanian EG. From 1981 through 2020, secondary data were extracted from WDI, Central banks, and The Global Economy database. The essay developed the following equation: $SubscriptEG_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_1ISF_t + \beta_2IHD_t + \beta_3GS_t + \beta_5IND_t + \beta_6PG_t + e_t$ (1)

Where;

EG = Economic Growth

Table 1. Measurements of Variables

| S# | Variables | Measurement | Sources |
|----|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 01 | Economic Growth | GDP growth (annual percentage) | WDI |
| 02 | Zakat | Islamic social financing to total financing | Central Bank |
| 03 | Islamic Human Development | Islamic human development index | The Global Economy |
| 04 | Government Support | Taxes less subsidies on products (% of GDP) | WDI |
| 05 | Industrialization | Industry value added (% of GDP) | WDI |
| 06 | Population Growth | Population growth (annual percentage) | WDI |

Using descriptive statistics, the study examines the variables' particulars. In addition, a correlation matrix is used to assess the correlation between predictors. In addition, the unit root among constructs is investigated using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test (ADF) and the Phillips-Perron (PP) test. The equation is given as follows:

$$d(Y_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \gamma Y_{t-1} + d(Y_t(-1)) + \epsilon_t \tag{2}$$

Moreover, the research also investigates the co-integration with the help of the (Westerlund & Edgerton, 2008) approach. The equations for the approach are mentioned below:

availableEmpty $LM_{\phi}(i) = T\hat{\phi}_i (\hat{r}_i/\hat{\sigma}_i)$ (3)

relative $LM_{\tau}(i) = \hat{\phi}_i/\text{relativeSE}(\hat{\phi}_i)$ (4)

The above equations show $\hat{\phi}_i$ represents the estimate beside standard error, while $\phi i(L) = 1 - \sum \phi yL$ represents the scalar polynomial with L lag length.

In addition, the research also checks the connection among variables using the ARDL approach. It is the best approach for time series data when the variables have no unit root at I(0) and I(1) (Zaidi & Saidi, 2018). The equation for the approach is mentioned below:

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|----------|-----|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| EG | 40 | 12.673 | 2.321 | 4.122 | 17.333 |
| ISF | 40 | 45.321 | 12.321 | 14.546 | 59.449 |
| IHDI | 40 | 32.198 | 0.542 | 27.774 | 54.893 |
| GS | 40 | 8.337 | 0.439 | 4.037 | 15.437 |
| IND | 40 | 43.325 | 2.874 | 38.333 | 49.237 |
| PG | 40 | 0.872 | 0372 | 0.532 | 1.783 |

In addition, a correlation matrix is used to assess the correlation between predictors. The results demonstrated a good relationship between Zakat, IHD, government support,

Table 3. Matrix of Correlations

- t = Time Period
- ISF = Islamic Social Financing
- IHDI = Islamic Human Development Index
- GS = Government Support
- IND = Industrialization
- PG = Population Growth

The experts forecast a rise in the EG as measured by GDP (annual percentage). As control factors, the present study additionally predicts the EG by correlating pollution increase with population growth (annual rate) and industrialization with industry value added (percent of GDP). In addition, the researchers employed three additional predictors, including Zakat as measured by Islamic social funding to total financing, IHD as evaluated by the IHD index, and government assistance defined by taxes minus product subsidies (% of GDP).

$$\Delta EG_t = \alpha_0 + \sum \delta_1 \Delta EG_{t-1} + \sum \delta_2 \Delta ISF_{t-1} + \sum \delta_3 \Delta IHDI_{t-1} + \sum \delta_4 \Delta GS_{t-1} + \sum \delta_5 \Delta PG_{t-1} + \sum \delta_6 \Delta IND_{t-1} + \phi_1 EG_{t-1} + \phi_2 ISF_{t-1} + \phi_3 IHDI_{t-1} + \phi_4 GS_{t-1} + \phi_5 PG_{t-1} + \phi_6 IND_{t-1} + \epsilon_t \tag{5}$$

The researchers also utilized DARDL to examine the relationship between factors. This is a recently developed method presented by Jordan and Philips (2018). It can address all the deficiencies of the conventional ARDL technique (Nazir, Nazir, Hashmi, & Ali, 2018). Below is the equation for the DARDL methodology:

$$\Delta EG_t = \alpha_0 + \sum \delta_1 \Delta EG_{t-1} + \sum \delta_2 \Delta ISF_t + \sum \delta_3 \Delta ISF_{t-1} + \sum \delta_4 \Delta IHDI_t + \sum \delta_5 \Delta IHDI_{t-1} + \sum \delta_6 \Delta GS_t + \sum \delta_7 \Delta GS_{t-1} + \sum \delta_8 \Delta PG_t + \sum \delta_9 \Delta PG_{t-1} + \sum \delta_{10} \Delta IND_t + \sum \delta_{11} \Delta IND_{t-1} + \epsilon_t \tag{6}$$

4. Findings Results

Using descriptive statistics, the study examines the variables' particulars. The results indicated that the mean value of EG was 12.673 percent, the mean value of ISF was 45.321%, and the mean value of IHDI was 32.198 percent. In addition, the results revealed that the average value of GS was 8.337 percent, the average value of IND was 43.325%, and the average value of PG was 0.872%. These results are listed in Table 2.

pollution increase, industrialization, and EG in Jordan. These results are listed in Table 3.

| Variables | EG | ISF | IHDI | GS | IND | PG |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| EG | 1.000 | | | | | |
| ISF | 0.674 | 1.000 | | | | |
| IHDI | 0.532 | 0.674 | 1.000 | | | |
| GS | 0.543 | 0.772 | 0.324 | 1.000 | | |
| IND | 0.545 | 0.436 | 0.655 | 0.679 | 1.000 | |
| PG | 0.636 | 0.438 | 0.540 | 0.224 | 0.271 | 1.000 |

In addition, ADF and PP tests are utilized to analyze the unit root between constructs. The results revealed that the EG, ISF, IND, and PG are stationary at the level, while the IHDI and GS are stationary at the initial difference. These results are listed in Table 4.

| Series | ADF | | PP | |
|--------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Level | First difference | Level | First difference |
| EG | -4.673*** | ----- | -3.674*** | ----- |
| ISF | -2.662*** | ----- | -2.452*** | ----- |
| IHDI | ----- | -5.632*** | ----- | -4.746*** |
| GS | ----- | -6.091*** | ----- | -4.443*** |
| IND | -2.711*** | ----- | -3.661*** | ----- |
| PG | -3.092*** | ----- | -3.563*** | ----- |

In addition, the research investigates co-integration using the (Westerlund et al., 2008) method. Results indicated that p-values are less than 0.05 and t-values are more significant than 1.96. These numbers show that co-integration no longer exists. These results are listed in Table 5.

| Model | No Shift | | Mean Shift | | Regime Shift | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Test Stat | p-value | Test Stat | p-value | Test Stat | p-value |
| LM _t | -4.092 | 0.000 | -5.493 | 0.000 | -4.736 | 0.000 |
| LM _p | -4.372 | 0.000 | -5.427 | 0.000 | -4.672 | 0.000 |

The researchers also utilized DARDL to examine the relationship between factors. The results demonstrated a good relationship between Zakat, IHD, government support, pollution increase, industrialization, and EG in Jordan. These results are shown in Table 6: Dynamic ARDL Model

| Variable | Coefficient | t-Statistic | Prob. | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| ECT | 0.894*** | 5.831 | 0.000 | |
| ISF | ISF_{t-1} | 1.291*** | 4.673 | 0.000 |
| | | 0.899** | 2.123 | 0.021 |
| IHDI | $IHDI_{t-1}$ | 1.029*** | 5.432 | 0.000 |
| | | 2.928*** | 4.202 | 0.000 |
| GS | GS_{t-1} | 1.298** | 2.109 | 0.032 |
| | | 0.834** | 2.091 | 0.041 |
| IND | IND_{t-1} | 0.123*** | 4.239 | 0.000 |
| | | 1.744*** | 4.743 | 0.000 |
| PG | PG_{t-1} | 1.530*** | 5.492 | 0.000 |
| | | 3.671*** | 4.302 | 0.000 |
| Cons | 3.998*** | 5.300 | 0.000 | |

R square = 55.293

Stimulation = 5000

5. Discussions

The findings demonstrated that Islamic social funding (Zakat) is positively associated with EG. These results are consistent with Jedidia and Guerbouj (2020)'s prior research. The study suggests that under Islamic social financing, those with a higher standard of living or who have surplus resources after meeting their fundamental needs are obligated to pay a set amount of money or valuable items to those in need. This system increases the financial resources of the disadvantaged and enables them to launch careers. These findings are consistent with Karim et al. (2022), who hypothesize that if Islamic social funding through Zakat acts efficiently in society, it encourages job or business growth, increasing EG.

The results demonstrated a positive connection between IHD and EG. These findings are consistent with the findings of a recent study by Tolchah et al. (2019), which suggests that Islamic teachings impact the thinking and personalities of individuals in various aspects of life. It cultivates tranquility, endurance, discernment, consultation, adherence, and diligence in its adherents. The expanding IHD supports the administration and operations of various economic sectors. So,

EG is increased. These findings are also consistent with the findings of Abdallah et al. (2019), who found that IHD enhances the capacities of an economy's human resources and accelerates its growth.

The results demonstrated that government assistance is positively correlated with EG. These findings are consistent with Hysa et al. (2020)'s hypothesis that government preferences influence nearly all economic policies. Government support facilitates business operations for companies, hence contributing to EG. If the government assists in subsidies, tax exemptions, permits, developmental programs, and monetary policies, economic businesses can increase their manufacturing, service-providing, and trade operations. Individual business expansion gives rise to the country's economic growth. Also consistent with Forrest et al. (2021).

Industrialization has been found to have a positive correlation with EG. These findings are consistent with a previous study by Munir et al. (2020), which demonstrates that industrialization increases the economy's total output and boosts the productivity of other economic sectors by supplying an

abundance of raw materials. Automation, therefore, raises EG. These findings are consistent with Smirnova, Kot et al. (2021)'s conclusion that industrialization catalyzes technological advancement, human growth, and modernism. Thus, it enhances EG.

The studies also demonstrated a favorable relationship between population growth and EG. These findings are consistent with Alemu's (2020) prior study, which hypothesized that population growth indicates human development within a country. Higher-quality human resources are an asset for the economy that would contribute to accelerated expansion. These findings are also consistent with Faruk's (2019) work, which investigates the impact of population expansion in supporting EG. The study hypothesizes that if there is a rising population growth rate in some areas of the country, the ministries responsible for the country's development will play an active part in controlling these regions and expediting EG.

6. Implication

This article examines the role of Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, government support, and industrialization and population growth control considerations in EG. In addition, the study employed Jordanian panel data to examine the effects of Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, government support, industrialization, and population growth in EG. This study makes a literary contribution and reveals the academic orientation for future work.

The report provides government and economists in an Islamic nation with recommendations on increasing and sustaining EG. The information stipulates that authorities must apply for Islamic social funding through Zakat in its literal sense to expedite EG. In addition, it instructs that the Islamic code of life must be adequately implemented for the advancement of humanity. The report presents policymakers with recommendations for improving the EG through Zakat, IHD, and government support. It would stimulate economic growth. The study suggests that government endorsement of its policies is necessary to promote EG. Additionally, the study indicates that industrialization should be encouraged to expedite EG. To expedite EG, it is also a requirement that the population growth administration is efficient.

7. Conclusion

Suppose Islamic social funding, particularly in the form of Zakat, is efficiently implemented in a community. In that case, it enhances human development, accelerates the employment rate, and expands companies, as demonstrated by the findings. Therefore, it raises EG. In addition, the results show that Islamic teachings cultivate human thought and personality through the golden principle, which promotes humanity's moral, spiritual, social, and material well-being. With human resource development, the rate of economic expansion increases. The findings revealed that if a country's government assists enterprises operating in the economy, it creates a conducive climate for them to promote their business and contribute to EG. The study demonstrates that industrialization fosters human capital production by promoting awareness, skill development, and technological advancement. It paves the path for greater EG. In addition, human capital development and infrastructural development begin with population expansion. Therefore, population growth increases EG.

8. Limitations

The existing article has some limitations, but future authors can eliminate these constraints with some work. Several factors, including Islamic social funding (Zakat), IHD, and government support, have been examined as drivers of EG in this study.

Future researchers must add to the criteria for thorough research because the researchers have used aspects of the Islamic code of life as the drivers of EG and have gathered data from Jordan, an Islamic nation. Consequently, the present study could only apply to Islamic countries, and even then, only to a limited extent. Future scholars should alter certain variables and acquire data from Islamic and non-Islamic countries.

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