

Industrialization Program To Overcome Economic Gaps In Society: Islamic Economic Perspective

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Abstract

This research was motivated by the current growth of industrialization. Along with the increasing growth in the industrial sector, people have specialization and increase in income. This study discusses how the rapidly growing industrialization program had an impact on solving economic problems, in terms of overcoming economic inequality. Through a descriptive approach and a sharia approach, the authors collected data using a library research method. Industrialization in the Islamic perspective must be in accordance with the maqashid sharia, as shown in the Quran which is beneficial for all parties. The results of this study explain that the industrialization program has a substantial impact on the economic growth of a country. With the growth of a country's economy, the country leads to prosperity. Where welfare is often represented through equalization of rights among the community in getting equal opportunities in any case, so that there are no gaps/inequalities in society.

Keywords : *Industrialization; Economic Inequality; Maqashid Syari'ah.*

Introduction

"The Messenger of Allah said: Most of Allah's mercy is obtained through work". In the reality that is happening today, further strengthens the quote from the hadith of the Prophet above, that only people who work hard get a lot of God's grace and prosperity. Industry is one manifestation of hard work. And industry is a branch of the economy whose productivity development rate is faster than the overall productivity level of the economy (Sukirno, 2006). Therefore, in creating national production and creating greater job opportunities, industrialization plays a very important role in all branches of the economy.

To accelerate the process of economic development in a country, industrialization is a very appropriate strategy. In economic development, the industrial sector is a priority sector that has a role as a leading sector compared to other economic sectors. To achieve economic growth in a country, development in economic sectors must be increased again, especially in the industrial sector.

The Industrial Revolution in the mid-18th century in England, was marked by the replacement of animal and human power into machine power. Between the 18th and 19th centuries, the steam engine was invented by James Watt which later marked the beginning of the Industrial Revolution (Abdurrahman, 2001). So industry becomes the most important economic principle. Before humans got new findings, in the past industry was only limited to traditional industries. Such as how to use steam to run machines, which later with these findings caused the mechanical industry to replace the manual industry.

According to Hakim (2009), in his research journal, he stated that the industrialization strategy is a big hope for a country to advance the development process in that country. In achieving the level of prosperity of a country more quickly, industrialization is considered as a shortcut to achieve it compared to other processes. As in the assumption above, it states that almost all countries in

the world have taken and are currently pursuing this industrialization strategy, of course with different characteristics between countries.

In another study, Imam (2013) also stated that his research proved that the larger the population, the greater the role of industry in the economy. Therefore industry is very important for a country with a very large population. Because the level of income and population are two important factors that determine the market area of a country.

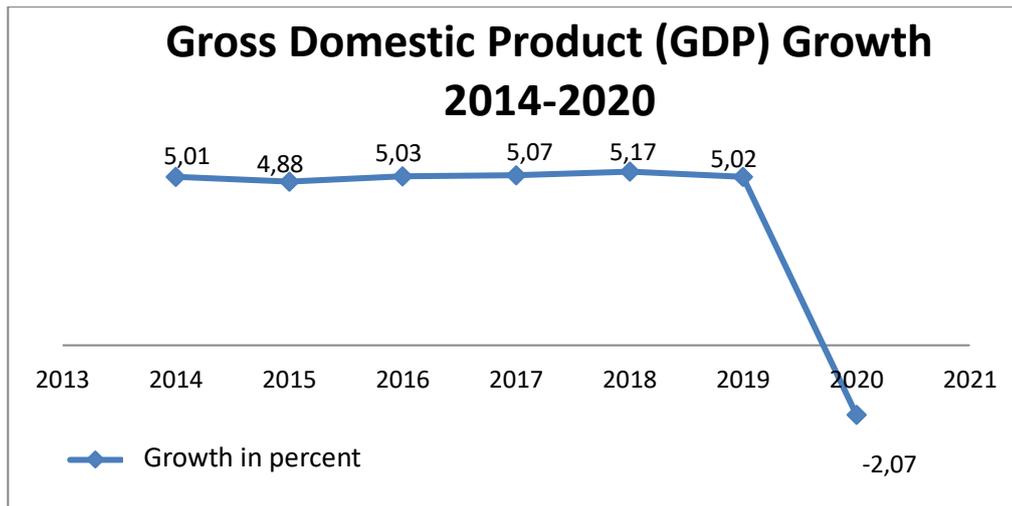


Figure.1

Source : Indonesian Statistic Centre (BPS)

The trend in the value of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) continues to increase. In general, the data released by BPS shows that Indonesia's GDP at constant prices has increased every year during the 2015-2019 period (See Fig.1). Then from the end of 2019 until the end of 2020 it was seen that Indonesia's GDP had decreased. The Indonesian economy in 2020 experienced a growth contraction of -2.07% compared to 2019 of 5.02%. This decline was largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic which caused all sectors of the economy to slump.

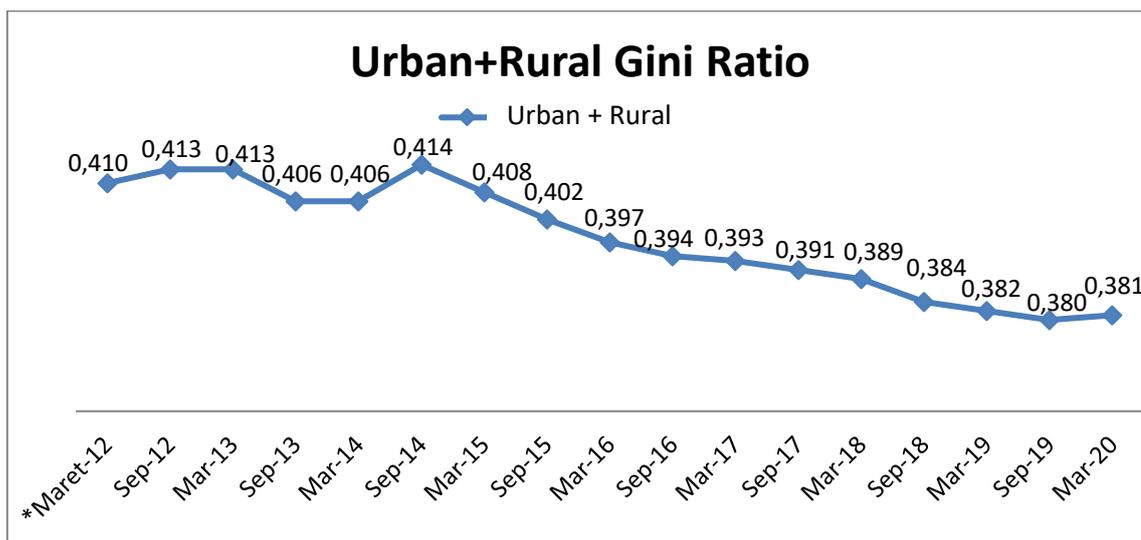


Figure 2

Source : Indonesian Statistic Centre (BPS)

The main purpose of the industrialization program is to create prosperity for the people. In the data released by BPS regarding the increase in GDP during the 2015-2019 period, it shows that Indonesia is increasingly prosperous economically. But in reality, this welfare has not been able to be enjoyed by all people. Such data depicting inequality / inequality in Indonesia can be seen in Figure.2. Based on the data published by BPS in Figure 2, the data illustrates that the Gini ratio in general continues to decline, although not too much, but in 2020 the Gini ratio rose slightly, 0.380 to 0.381. This increase in the Gini ratio occurs because Covid-19 has reduced the income of all levels of society. The Central Statistics Agency noted that the Gini ratio in Indonesia still fluctuates from year to year, although it tends to decline. This number can increase at any time when Indonesia is not ready to face economic shocks, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. This condition does not affect the upper class, but is very pronounced for the lower middle class.

In the data released by BPS regarding GDP growth in Indonesia from the 2015-2019 period, it resulted in quite good economic growth for the Indonesian

economy. Increased economic growth will increase people's income. With the increase in income in the community, the ability of the community to meet their needs will be better. The condition of people's income began to increase, this shows that the condition of society leads to prosperity. GDP will encourage people to get better education and health facilities.

Table.1

Large and Medium Industrial Production Growth (IBS)

Year	Big and Medium Industries
2014	4,74%
2015	4,57%
2016	4,00%
2017	4,74%
2018	4,07%
2019	4,35%

Source : Indonesian Statistic Centre (BPS)

Table 1.1 explained that the Large and Medium Manufacturing Industries experience growth every year. In the 2014-2019 period, IBS experienced an average increase of around 4% in the manufacturing industry sector. Growth centers that appear in a region will increase economic activity in that region. The many job opportunities from various fields and the flow of necessities of life will have an impact on the development of other economic enterprises.

But in the neoclassical literature it is stated that between economic growth and distribution there is often a trade off, where both move in opposite directions. To increase growth sometimes sacrifice distribution. As a result, when growth is not accompanied by an even distribution, the haves group enjoys more growth than the have not groups (Irfan & Laily, 2016). Under these conditions, the economic growth that occurs is of less quality. Therefore, the rate of economic growth should be accompanied by an even distribution of income and this condition

must reach full employment conditions so that the results of economic growth can be enjoyed by all levels of society.

Irfan (2016), In the Industrialization program causing the emergence of several negative impacts, one of these negative impacts will be discussed in this study in order to produce a positive point of view for the industrialization program, at the same time the author looks for sources with discussions according to Islamic economics . Among the negative impacts of industrialization are such as; The weakening of the agricultural sector, the uprooting of local values and wisdom, economic disparities, and encouraging the emergence of a new style of imperialism. As well as the exploitation of natural resources and labor

From the negative impacts above, the author will focus on discussing the economic disparity caused by industrialization. In the Islamic perspective, economic growth is not only related to increasing the volume of goods and services, but also related to aspects of morality and moral quality and the balance between worldly goals and the hereafter. The success of economic growth is not only based on material achievements, but also in terms of improving religious, social and community life. If economic growth causes the uprooting of the values of justice and humanity, then it is certain that economic growth is not in accordance with economic principles in Islam.

As in the previously discussed journals regarding industrialization, which focused on the results of his research on Industrialization in Indonesia by Arif (2009), and Industry in an Islamic View by Imam (2013), which in these two studies did not include a discussion of industrialization programs that provide influence in overcoming economic inequality in society. So in this study, we will discuss in more depth the industrialization program that has an effect on overcoming economic inequality in society, based on principles that are in accordance with the perspective of Islamic economics.

Based on the description above, there are two problem formulations that will be discussed in this study, namely; How is the influence of the industrialization program in overcoming economic disparities in society, and how is the view of Islamic economics on the industrialization program.

Theoretical Review

A. Industrialization Program

The definition of industrialization in general is a condition of socio-economic change from agrarian to industrial. This condition is characterized by a focus on various economic activities (specialties) as well as increased salaries and income (Irfan & Laily, 2016).

The shift in the growth of the production sector from relying on the agricultural sector to the industrial sector is a view pioneered by Colin Clark and Simon Kuznets. A view that describes the process of economic growth within the framework of a large proportionate change towards secondary production, as well as a reasonable increase in tertiary production, with the typical designation of economic modernization. Arif (2009), the state is considered to have experienced the industrialization stage, if a country has reached the industrial sector stage as stated above. Due to the view that the agricultural sector does not have a high added value and a low exchange rate, in this case a structural transformation is required.

The contribution of the industrial sector to economic growth is one way to measure the economic progress of a country. Industry and economic growth are like two sides of a coin, because industry is synonymous with added value, technology transfer and employment as prerequisites for economic growth (Cahyono, 2015).

The industrial sector plays a key role as an engine of economic development in several developed countries, the industrial sector plays a more dominant role than other sectors. As a sector that plays a dominant role among other sectors,

making the industrial sector an engine of economic development is not without reason, because the industrial sector will bring other derivative impacts, such as increasing the value of capital ownership, the ability to absorb a large workforce, and the ability to create added value from every sector. income generated from processed basic materials.

The industrial sector is a major component in Indonesia's national economic development. The role of the industrial sector is not only to provide a large economic contribution through the added value of capital ownership, employment, and foreign exchange for the country. In addition, the industrial sector is able to make a major contribution in the cultural transformation of the nation towards the modernization of people's lives that support the formation of national competitiveness (Prasanto, 2018).

From the economic changes that have occurred, most of the agricultural land that was originally used by the community to meet their daily needs by farming and farming must slowly follow technological developments that occur today. This is where the benefits and risks come from. So it is the task of the government and the industrialization program movers who must work together to minimize risks in order to increase the benefits that can be felt by all levels of society.

In overcoming economic problems in a country, the state must guarantee and ensure that all people have the same opportunity to be able to utilize economic resources. The state is obliged to regulate the use of economic resources so that they can be distributed evenly and fairly. So that no member of the community is oppressed by their rights either by the state or by their fellow members of the community. If all members of the community have had equal opportunities in the utilization of these economic resources, then the impact is that every member of the community will be able to live with the minimum standard of needs, such as adequate food, shelter, health, clothing, worship, and education (Huda et al, 2015).

Economic development can be defined as sustainable economic growth resulting in changes in the economic structure from the traditional sector with low productivity to the economic sector with high productivity. Therefore, the reference for economic development is economic growth accompanied by a shift in output distribution and economic structure (Cahyono, 2015).

Industrialization is like a double-edged sword. It can have a positive impact on a country and can have a negative impact. This really depends on how the government handles industrialization issues properly and effectively. The World Bank notes that there are several factors that cause economic inequality in Indonesia, including; There is a gap in opportunity, the concentration of wealth for a few people, inequality in the labor market, and the vulnerability of the poor to economic shocks (Ahsan, 2021). Industrialization is believed to be an alternative solution in overcoming the high level of poverty, the large number of unemployed people, especially from the low-educated community, and economic disparities in society, as well as the uneven development process between urban and rural areas. Increasing industrial competitiveness in a sustainable manner can form a strong economic foundation in the form of macroeconomic stability, a healthy business climate and investment so that it can be used as one of the pillars of national economic development.

From this explanation, it can be concluded that the essence of economic development is economic growth. Because the role of industry is very important, the improvement in the industrial sector must be paid more attention. To improve the quality of a country's economy, and move forward, the industrial sector must grow quickly and precisely. This is at the same time a solution to improve the welfare of the people. Because industrialization is often associated with economic and social problems.

B. Economic Gaps

Industrialization carried out in developing countries was originally based on the concept of the trickle-down effect. With this concept, a number of elites get privileges to control economic resources in the hope that there will be a trickle-down effect that will provide benefits to the community (Irfan & Laily, 2016). However, what is happening most of the time is that the control of strategic assets in the hands of a few people and groups is getting stronger, and the expected trickle-down effect is not happening. Even if there is a drop down, then the drop is very little. As a result, the number of economic disparities between the have and the have not groups is getting higher. This is evidenced, among other things, by the increasing Gini ratio of a number of countries. The Gini ratio is an indicator that shows the level of inequality / disparity in spending as a whole.

According to Irfan (2016), until now, the instruments that are often used as a tool to measure the level of inequality are the Lorenz curve and the Gini ratio. Although these measuring tools are very commonly used in conventional development economics disciplines, they can still be used in sharia development economics disciplines because these instruments are not diametrically opposed to sharia economic principles and values.

The issue of inequality is indeed not just a statistic or a Gini index analysis that may only be understood by some elites of society such as economists, statisticians or those who have concerns about socio-economic changes (Sastra, 2017). The issue of inequality is closely related to the issue of justice, inequality does not only mean a series of numbers, but also relates to information disclosure and equal distribution of opportunity and access from a process of change called development. Rows of slum villages among the majestic buildings towering over the city. The bright condition of big cities while the electricity situation outside Java is still untouched, these are all gaps.

What is happening now is not just a debate between the poor and the rich or the geographical gap between the capital city and the village as well as the center

and the outskirts, but even deeper, the gap seems to have penetrated into the aspect of opportunity. Many people think that inequality is a natural thing, then in other words it is narrowed by simply making inequality refer to differences in income and wealth between individuals. Inequality is created by humans or through institutional policies, because in reality inequality is not a natural occurrence. On the other hand, the gap is not only a matter of income, but also about ownership of one's best potential in having the opportunity or access to actualize it.

In a broader perspective, the existence of inequality also has a positive impact on economic growth and even inequality will provide incentives for everyone, including disadvantaged groups of people, to try to become entrepreneurs and innovate in their business. From various sectors and existing actors, mutual cooperation efforts are needed to narrow the gap. At least there is a way to reduce the level of inequality, namely quality economic growth, redistributive fiscal policies, investment in social protection, strengthening equality and opportunity, resisting rent-seeking practices and changes in the political system.

As stated by the World Bank, which states that economic inequality in Indonesia is not due to worsening conditions of poverty, but the accelerated accumulation of wealth in the upper class. According to the World Bank, there are four factors that deepen economic inequality in Indonesia. First, the gap of opportunity from birth. The second gap in the job market. Third, the concentration and concentration of wealth on a few people. And fourth, the poor tend to be unprepared for economic shocks. Usually this group will be most affected when an economic crisis occurs (Ahsan, 2021).

The World Bank recommends three policies that the government can take to narrow economic disparities in society. The social protection program is the most widely supported policy by the community. Next is the opening of formal

employment opportunities, of good quality, and with decent wages. And a policy that is no less important is the eradication of corruption.

The ownership of the wealth of the 4 richest people in Indonesia which is equivalent to 100 million people in Indonesia is one example of the economic disparity that occurs in Indonesia. The problems that occur in Indonesia are the very wide gap between rich and poor, as well as the unequal distribution of wealth (Henry, 2018). The impact of the wide gap between the poor and the rich causes political and economic instability, as well as social conflicts that occur in society, such as terrorism and radicalism. In overcoming this, efforts from the government are needed to increase the degree of economic welfare of poor families.

Research Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive analytical, namely by describing or explaining what the research results are from the data collected, then the data is compiled and poured in written form (narrative), interpreted and analyzed. This study aims to get an overview of the state of a country objectively in assessing an industrialization program that has an effect on overcoming economic inequality in society.

Through a descriptive approach and a syar'i approach, the authors collect data using a library research method, which is a method of collecting materials needed in formulating research objectives by reading books and relevant scientific works, including articles published in various media. print and electronic. The data collection technique used in this research is to use literature review to study and collect data and information from the literature related to this research, such as trusted sites that present data on the development of GDP growth and the gaps that occur in Indonesia.

The analysis used in this research is qualitative. This analysis means that the data obtained are presented descriptively in the form of correct, complete, systematic sentences, so that they do not cause various interpretations and are then presented as a basis for drawing conclusions (Soejono, 1986).

The results of this research will later provide a new view of industrialization programs that must be re-aligned in accordance with the Islamic economic system.

Results and Analysis

Industrialization Program in Overcoming Economic Gap

The industrial sector has a strategic role in a country, especially in the field of economic development. Industrialization is actually a line of activity to improve the standard of human life in the ability to utilize natural resources and other resources. "vertical" industrialization plays a role in increasing the added value of economic activities. "horizontally" industrialization plays a role in expanding productive employment opportunities for an increasing population (Siska, 2018). With this dual role, the industry is used as a leading sector, namely a sector that is able to trigger the increase in other sectors.

As an indicator to determine the economic growth of a country or region, GDP data describes the total production in a country or region. When observed from time to time, GDP data illustrates that Indonesia's economic growth is quite good. The function of GDP data is also to analyze people's prosperity and see changes in goods and services. GDP is a picture of national income, therefore it can be a picture of people's prosperity. From GDP data we can analyze whether there is an increase in income as an indication of community welfare.

GDP is the accumulated value of goods and services produced by a country, including income earned by foreigners working in that country. From an economic perspective, the industrial sector is the fastest growing sector and has

the most influence in increasing the GDP growth of various countries. But according to Maskin (2007), an economist, he argues that growth alone is not enough to solve the problem of economic inequality. If the country is only concerned with GDP growth in measuring its economic growth but less attention to the problem of employment, poverty reduction and income distribution. As a result, economic growth that occurs actually increases the number of poor people and widens income inequality between individuals. And if you measure the results of development only from economic growth alone, it will negate the occurrence of equity in society to enjoy the results of development.

As in table 1.1 previously explained, regarding the growth of the manufacturing industry sector, which has increased by about 4% every year. With the increasing growth of large and medium industries, it has an impact on the economy of the community around the industrial area. In a region the growth centers that emerge will increase economic activity in that region. Such as the many job opportunities from various fields and the flow of necessities of life so that it has an impact on the development of other economic enterprises. For example, the emergence of growth centers originating from the activities of industrial companies in an area can stimulate the growth of other economic activities, such as food stalls, markets, grocery stores, transportation businesses, lodging, and entertainment venues. In other words, which are more specific, such as the automotive and transportation business sectors, will encourage the growth of sales of automotive spare parts and transportation equipment, as well as for workshop services.

In this area there are many immigrants and local residents, they will open businesses or carry out economic activities to improve their standard of living. They work as employees, laborers, entrepreneurs, traders, and sales of services. Industrial, plantation, mining, forestry and agricultural areas are areas that can be developed into growth centers. Economic activities that develop in the growth

center area will improve the welfare of the surrounding population. So the ongoing industrialization program will have a major impact on economic growth because it will increase economic income for the surrounding community.

In the development of the industrial sector, it is expected to be able to make a major contribution to national development from the economic, social, cultural and political aspects. The national development will affect industrial development. National economic development is a system. Therefore, the long-term development policy of the industrial sector is not only aimed at overcoming problems in the industrial sector, but also at the same time must be able to overcome economic problems nationally, therefore it is necessary to accelerate the industrialization process. In this context, the development of the industrial sector requires clear directions and policies, one of which is to attract industrial investment by providing locations in the form of industrial estates. With the availability of land for industrial areas, it will bring other derivative impacts that are very influential on economic activities in the area.

To maintain economic growth in Indonesia, which leads to an increase, the government carries out reforms through its work programs. One of the current government programs is to encourage young people of productive age to get into digital business in order to strengthen the economy and development in the industrial sector. The result of this government program is the 1000 Startup Movement, which is expected to reduce economic disparities and the Gini ratio. Through the presence of this new startup, it is hoped that it will provide the 3 business models so that there is economic equity, financial inclusion and digitization of the employment sector (Sony, 2018). The community hopes that these startups that continue to grow and develop can reduce the gaps that occur in society, especially to avoid social conflicts that often occur.

In grounding the values of Pancasila, the issue of economic inequality in Indonesia is still a big challenge. There are several ways to reduce the economic

disparity between such as; building economic, education, and health infrastructure (Salim, 2016). So far, there are still gaps in development in these three fields. The government is still focused on Java and Sumatra compared to other regions. Therefore, economic development outside Java, especially eastern Indonesia, needs to be a priority. To overcome backwardness in a number of regions, the government focuses on infrastructure development, allocation of village funds, health insurance, education, and people's business loans, as well as banking services. (Teten, 2016). This step was taken as an effort to facilitate access to capital for the community. The government's target through these efforts is to reduce social and economic disparities.

Through infrastructure development, the government continues to strive to achieve equitable development in Indonesia. The current infrastructure development will contribute to reducing the gap between regions and regions which is still high, as well as reducing the gap in people's living standards in terms of income. However, building infrastructure will not immediately reduce economic inequality, because by carrying out infrastructure development, the government must at the same time become part of the development of the region and the region. The gap will widen if it is not accompanied by the development of productive sectors in the region. In addition to infrastructure development programs that are increasingly being carried out by the government in order to overcome economic disparities in this country. The government also focuses on creating job opportunities. Through a program that has been initiated by the government in the discussion above, namely opening the Movement of 1,000 Startup companies (Sony, 2018). By utilizing increasingly sophisticated technological advances, it is hoped that it will facilitate the realization of the program.

Islamic Economic Views on the Industrialization Program in overcoming Economic Inequality

Islam is a religion that is rahmatan lil'alam and universal, not only regulating matters of worship, but also all aspects of human life. Humans are legal subjects as well as economic actors. With the development of all human needs from all industrial sectors, as Muslims are required to be within the framework of sharia rules, namely halal and thayib.

In Indonesia, where the majority of the population is Muslim, the development of the industrial sector must consider its halal status. So it needs to be continuously monitored within the maqashid sharia framework. The development of the industrial sector produces a high value of benefits in the economic field for state development as well as a blessing because it is based on sharia (Siska, 2018).

Humans living in this world are given duties and functions as caliphs on earth (Q.S 2:30). This is supported by human nature which is bestowed with different skills and abilities. This gap occurs because humans are born in different circumstances. Different in terms of ability, race, ethnicity, language, talent, interests, skills and others. This difference will certainly give birth to differences in terms of performance and performance as humans. Various types of work and business activities were born.

Islam encourages its people to work, whatever the form of work. Because God's grace will be given to His people who work diligently. Servants whose lives are prosperous and even able to share their welfare with others are highly commendable in Islam. Islam also criticizes its people who are lazy to work. Even a poor Muslim is very close to kufr.

Industrial business in Islam is one form of work that is highly respected. However, in practice, Muslims must comply with what has been taught in Islamic law. Obey the rules that are in it, and leave everything that is prohibited in it. Maqashid shari'ah will continue to develop in accordance with the challenges that occurred in its time. To meet human needs that are innovative

and dynamic, or human needs that change following technological developments.

There are three important aspects in the development of the halal industry in Indonesia, namely; aspects of production, consumption and distribution. Apart from these three aspects, it is accompanied by the use of increasingly sophisticated and innovative technology so that it needs to be guarded by a rule, in this case Islamic law within the framework of maqashid sharia. So that it will have a major impact on the production process, production tools, products, distribution and selection in the aspect of public consumption (Siska, 2018).

According to Imam (2013), it should be noted that industrial progress and technological progress alone cannot be used as a guarantee for the success of the industrial sector. But the mentality and work ethic are things that must be built first and more importantly emphasized. According to the scholars, Islam offers a spirit and mental attitude so that every Muslim always looks forward that tomorrow's life must be better than today through creative activities (Q.S. 9:105). One manifestation of faith is work. For every Muslim, the embodiment of faith is closely related to the purpose of his life. Faith is a form of worship. The main purpose of worship is to gain the pleasure of Allah. Working is not only aimed at glorifying oneself, but also as an embodiment of good deeds (productive work). Therefore it has a very high worship value.

Under the Islamic economic system, accumulation of wealth by a group of people is strictly avoided and steps are taken automatically to transfer the flow of wealth to members of society who are not yet well off. The Islamic economic system is a just system and seeks to ensure that wealth is spread throughout society and is not collected by just one group. Islam advocates a system free from the weaknesses of the capitalist and socialist systems. A simple system but has an effect on improving the community's economy. The system allows its members to carry out a process of stable and balanced economic development.

The Islamic economic system provides equal opportunities and gives natural rights to all (ie, property rights and free enterprise).

Conclusions

One of the main indicators in measuring the success of development in a country is the rate of economic growth. Economic growth is often represented by GDP growth, a concept promoted by the conventional system that only reflects economic value, not benefit value. The economy is said to experience growth if the production of goods and services increases from the previous year, then generates income or community welfare within a certain period of time. High economic growth is the main target of development in several developing countries, but the problem is that the target of high economic growth is not enough to guarantee that people's welfare will increase. Economic inequality is one of the problems in the paradigm of economic development in various developing countries. The emergence of economic inequality will cause many other problems such as; The poor population increases, unemployment increases, crime rates increase, the quality of education decreases, and people's purchasing power decreases. The global financial crisis is one proof of the failure of economic development. Therefore, the paradigm of economic development becomes important and prioritizes so that it can be updated. In reducing the gap not only between rich and poor, but also the gap between regions in the availability of adequate infrastructure and between production sectors and so on. The industrialization program will have a very large impact on economic growth in a country, if in the realization of this program all members of the community get the same rights and opportunities to participate and contribute to the course of the industrialization program. By providing equal opportunities to all members of society, it will open up new opportunities for the creation of economic growth in the industrial sector. In addition, by providing this opportunity, it will produce a variety of economic activities (specializations) as well as increasing people's

salaries and incomes. In Islamic economics, it is very concerned about the management of economic resources and the relationship between economic actors in an industry, in order to achieve the goals to be achieved on the basis of mutual benefit (win win solution). Development in the industrial sector is currently a matter of great concern for its growth because it has a very large impact on the economic growth of a country. In Islam the supervision of the industrial sector must be in accordance with the maqashid sharia framework. Therefore, the value of benefits and its development produces high economic value for the development of the country as well as a blessing because it is based on sharia.

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