

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of gross fixed capital formation per capita, life expectancy ratio, average years of schooling ratio, number of working hours ratio, and the ratio of female to male labor participation rates on Indonesia's economic growth for the 2020–2024 period. Referring to the Solow Augmented Theory, economic growth is not only driven by physical capital, but also human capital, reflected in women's health, education, and participation in the labor market.

The method used is panel data regression analysis, combining time series data for five years and cross-sectional data from 34 provinces in Indonesia. Human capital variables, which include life expectancy ratio, expected years of schooling ratio, monthly wage ratio, per capita expenditure ratio, and labor participation rate ratio, as well as physical capital variables, namely gross fixed capital formation, were tested separately to assess their contribution to national economic growth. Furthermore, the results of this study are in line with the principles of maqashid sharia, particularly in preserving life (hifz an-nafs), preserving reason (hifz al-'aql), and preserving wealth (hifz al-mal), which emphasize the importance of improving the quality of life of the community through health, education, and economic welfare.

The results reveal that the five independent variables have a positive effect on economic growth. This means that the smaller the gender gap in health, education, income, consumption, and labor participation, the greater the impetus for increased economic output. In other words, gender equality is not only a matter of social justice but also a driving force for sustainable economic development.

These findings emphasize the urgency of development policies that favor the strengthening of gender equality through improving the quality of education, equitable access to health care, broader employment opportunities for women, and fairer income distribution. Through these measures, Indonesia can achieve inclusive and equitable economic growth in line with the sustainable development agenda.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Gender Inequality, Solow Augmented Theory, Human Capital, Maqashid Syariah, Indonesia