

Poverty From The Perspective Of Maqashid Al-Shariah

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ABSTRACT : Poverty remains one of the most complex and multidimensional challenges facing human social and economic life. In Islam, poverty is not merely seen as a lack of material wealth, but also as a disruption to the fulfillment of the fundamental objectives of Islamic law (Maqashid al-Shariah). This article aims to examine poverty through the lens of Maqashid al-Shariah and to propose holistic and just alternative solutions. Using a qualitative approach and literature review, the article emphasizes that addressing poverty requires more than just economic assistance; it must also ensure the protection of the five essential Maqashid: religion (din), life (nafs), intellect ('aql), lineage (nasl), and property (mal). The author advocates for poverty alleviation policies to be grounded in the principles of social justice and equitable wealth distribution.

KEYWORDS: Poverty; Maqashid al-Shariah; Justice; Islam

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a social issue faced by both individuals and groups who struggle to meet their basic daily needs. This situation is caused by factors such as low human resource quality, the mismatch between minimum wages and the cost of living, and rapid population growth, which ultimately reduce competitiveness, particularly in accessing employment opportunities (Sari, 2021).

In understanding the problem of poverty, it is important to consider how individuals and communities experience and

respond to such conditions. For instance, structural poverty is often perpetuated by unjust social systems in which certain groups find it more difficult to escape the cycle of poverty due to unequal access to opportunities and resources. Environmental factors such as natural disasters and climate change also exacerbate poverty by damaging the livelihoods of poor communities, especially those dependent on agriculture and informal employment (Sari, 2021).

Maqashid al-Shariah represents the higher objectives of Islamic law, which broadly aim to promote public welfare and

prevent harm (*mafsadah*). The core goals of Maqashid include the protection of religion (*din*), life (*nafs*), intellect (*'aql*), lineage (*nasl*), and property (*mal*). Within this framework, poverty is not only a threat to physical well-being but also to the spiritual, intellectual, and social values of individuals (Pertiwi & Herianingrum, 2024).

Poverty has been a persistent aspect of human life throughout history. This issue does not only affect individuals in isolation but extends across various layers of society—from local communities to the national and even global level. Therefore, addressing poverty cannot be a solely personal endeavor; it requires collective efforts from communities, local governments, and the state as a whole (Chaniago, 2015).

Efforts to understand poverty must also take into account the perspective of social welfare, where empowerment-based approaches and inclusive policies are essential to overcoming the problem. Social assistance programs, skills training, and improved access to basic services such as healthcare and education are vital steps in helping poor individuals and families enhance their quality of life. Additionally, participatory approaches that involve communities in the formulation and implementation of policies are also crucial in combating poverty. By adopting a holistic understanding of poverty, stakeholders

including governments, non-governmental organizations, and the communities themselves can collaborate to create more effective and sustainable solutions to reduce poverty at all levels of society.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Poverty Measurement and Levels

Poverty measurement and levels are essential concepts in economics and social welfare (Rasdi & Kurniawan, 2019). Poverty refers to a condition in which an individual or a group lacks sufficient resources to meet their basic needs, such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare. Measuring poverty is necessary to determine the extent of poverty in a specific region or country. There are several methods used to measure poverty, including:

1. **Income-Based Measurement**, This method calculates the income received by an individual or a group over a certain period. If the income falls below the poverty line, the individual or group is classified as poor.
2. **Consumption-Based Measurement**, This approach assesses the amount of consumption by an individual or a group within a specific timeframe. If the level of consumption is below the poverty line, the individual or group is considered to be living in poverty.
3. **Poverty Index Measurement**, This method involves calculating multiple indicators,

such as income, consumption, and access to basic services like education and healthcare.

Poverty levels can be categorized into several types, including:

1. Extreme poverty, which refers to a condition where an individual or group lacks sufficient resources to meet their basic needs, such as food and water.
2. Moderate poverty, where an individual or group has enough resources to fulfill basic needs but still faces difficulties accessing essential services like education and healthcare.
3. Relative poverty, defined as a condition where an individual or group possesses fewer resources compared to the poverty standards of a particular region or country.

Addressing poverty requires comprehensive and sustainable efforts, such as:

1. Improving access to education and training to enhance skills and capabilities.
2. Enhancing access to basic facilities such as healthcare, clean water, and sanitation.
3. Increasing employment opportunities and income through economic development programs.
4. Improving quality of life through social development initiatives.

Thus, measuring poverty and understanding its levels can assist in identifying needs and priorities for poverty alleviation, as well as in evaluating the

effectiveness of implemented programs (Ayunda et al., 2024).

Who Are the Poor: Social Patterns of Poverty

The poor are individuals or groups who face limitations in meeting their basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education (Laurens et al., 2024). Poverty is not only measured by economic factors but also by a person's inability to access the resources and opportunities necessary to improve their quality of life (Prasetyo, 2020). According to the World Bank, a person is classified as poor if their income falls below the established poverty line.

In Indonesia, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) measures poverty based on the minimum expenditure required to meet basic food and non-food needs. Additionally, poverty can be viewed from a social perspective, where certain individuals or groups experience limited access to social capital, decent employment, and participation in community life. Some common characteristics of poor people include:

1. Limited Income

Low or unstable earnings.

2. Limited Access to Education

Low educational attainment that hinders employment opportunities.

3. Lack of Access to Healthcare

Poor health caused by malnutrition and unaffordable healthcare services.

4. Inadequate Living Environment

Residing in areas with minimal infrastructure or prone to disasters.

5. Economic Dependence

Relying on social assistance or irregular employment.

Social Patterns of Poverty, Poverty is not merely an individual problem; it is also a social phenomenon with specific patterns. Social patterns of poverty refer to how poverty is structured within society and how social, economic, and cultural factors influence it, such as:

1. Structural Poverty Pattern

Structural poverty arises from unjust social and economic systems, where certain groups face difficulty accessing economic and social resources. Examples include inequality in land ownership, economic policies that do not favor small communities, and discrimination in the labor market.

2. Cultural Poverty Pattern

Cultural poverty is caused by inherited mindsets and behaviors passed down from one generation to the next. People in this category tend to adopt a resigned attitude toward their circumstances and make little effort to escape poverty. This attitude may result from prolonged life experiences in poverty or limited access to education that could foster mindset transformation.

3. Cyclical Poverty Pattern (Poverty Cycle)

Poverty can become a recurring cycle within families or communities. Poor parents are often unable to provide quality education for their children, which causes the children to grow up in similar conditions and struggle to secure better employment. As a result, poverty continues from one generation to the next.

4. Relative Poverty Pattern

Relative poverty refers to disparities in well-being within a society. A person may not be classified as absolutely poor, but when compared to others in the community, their standard of living is significantly lower. For example, someone with a sufficient income in a rural area may not be considered poor, but when living in a big city, their standard of living may fall well below the average (Jacobus et al., 2018).

5. Poverty Resulting from Disasters or Economic Crises

Poverty can also arise due to sudden events such as natural disasters, social conflicts, or economic crises. People who were not previously poor may fall into poverty after losing their jobs, assets, or sources of livelihood.

The Relationship Between the Poor and Social Patterns of Poverty, Poor individuals face various barriers that are closely related to social patterns of poverty. Structural poverty limits

their access to decent economic opportunities, while cultural poverty makes it difficult for them to change their mindset and escape their condition. The poverty cycle continues when children from poor families experience limited access to education and healthcare, making it difficult for them to secure decent employment in the future.

Poverty can also be worsened by external factors such as economic crises and natural disasters, which make poor groups even more vulnerable. Therefore, efforts to reduce poverty must adopt a multidimensional approach, including improving economic policies, expanding access to education, empowering communities, and providing social protection for vulnerable groups.

The poor are not merely individuals with limited financial means, they are also part of a social system that influences their life patterns. To effectively address poverty, policies must go beyond economic solutions and also incorporate social and cultural dimensions.

Poverty

The concept of poverty is essentially linked to estimates of income levels and needs (Sanjaya et al., 2022). These needs are generally limited to basic or minimum necessities that enable a person to live

decently. If a person's or a household's income cannot meet these minimum needs, they are considered poor. This implies the necessity of a minimum income level that allows individuals or families to obtain their basic needs. In other words, poverty can be measured by comparing a person's or family's income with the income level required to fulfill their basic needs. Thus, this minimum income level becomes the threshold that separates the poor from the non-poor, commonly known as the poverty line. This concept is referred to as absolute poverty.

Absolute poverty is a condition where an individual's or group's income falls below the minimum threshold, rendering them unable to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, healthcare, shelter, and education, which are essential for a decent standard of living. This threshold, or poverty line, is typically measured based on average expenditures or consumption on basic needs that support well-being. The concept of absolute poverty is often used as a primary reference in identifying and classifying those who fall into the poverty category (Jacobus et al., 2018).

On the other hand, there is an argument that even if a person or family is able to meet the minimum basic needs, they may still be considered poor if their income is significantly lower than that of the surrounding community. This happens because poverty is often more influenced by

the cultural and societal environment rather than by the individual or family alone. This is known as relative poverty. Relative poverty refers to a condition arising from unequal development outcomes, where certain groups do not benefit from development policies. This leads to income and welfare disparities between regions or social groups. Areas that are left behind in development are commonly referred to as underdeveloped regions (Jacobus et al., 2018).

This inability is marked by a low income capacity to meet essential needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Low income levels also affect the ability to meet average living standards, including access to public health and education. A society is classified as poor based on its income capacity to achieve an adequate standard of living. Essentially, the standard of living in a society is not just defined by access to food but also includes health and education.

Adequate housing or settlement is one of the key indicators of the standard of living or welfare in a region. Based on this condition, a society is considered poor when its income is significantly below the average, limiting their opportunities to improve their well-being. The concept of poverty that is widely used in development studies today refers to the kind of poverty commonly found in developing and third-world countries.

In these countries, poverty is not merely a result of low income but has expanded into forms of social and political powerlessness. Poverty is also viewed as a development issue caused by the negative impacts of unbalanced economic growth, which increases the income gap between individuals and between regions (inter-regional income gaps).

Current development studies do not only focus on identifying the causes of poverty but also seek to examine the broader aspects that contribute to impoverishment. Generally, each country—including Indonesia—has its own criteria for defining who is considered poor, depending on various national conditions such as the economy, welfare standards, and social context. These definitions are usually determined using certain indicators or benchmarks such as average income, purchasing power or average consumption, educational attainment, and health conditions.

In general, poverty is defined as a condition of income inadequacy in fulfilling basic needs, making it difficult to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Income capacity to meet basic needs, based on a certain price standard, is low, thus failing to ensure the fulfillment of a generally accepted quality of life. Based on this understanding, poverty can be broadly defined as a condition in which income is insufficient to meet both

essential and supplementary needs necessary to maintain an adequate quality of life.

According to Law No. 24 of 2004, poverty is defined as a socio-economic condition of an individual or group in which their basic rights are not fulfilled, preventing them from maintaining and developing a dignified life. The basic needs that are considered as rights include food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, a healthy environment, protection from violence or threats of violence, and the right to participate in social and political life. The 2004 Welfare Sector Report issued by the Ministry of Welfare (Kesra) also explains that poverty applies even to individuals who are employed but whose income is insufficient to meet their basic needs.

The definition of poverty proposed by Robert Chambers has gained significant attention in poverty alleviation programs across developing countries and the third world. Chambers presents poverty as an integrated concept consisting of five dimensions (Kamal, 2020):

1. Poverty (Proper)

This refers to the traditional understanding of poverty as a condition where income is insufficient to meet basic needs. This concept applies not only to those with no income but also to those whose income is inadequate (Kumaat, 2020).

2. Powerlessness

Low income often leads to reduced social power, which limits an individual's or group's ability to access justice and equal rights in achieving a decent standard of living.

3. Vulnerability to Emergencies

Poor individuals or groups typically lack the capacity to cope with unexpected situations that require additional financial resources. This includes events like natural disasters, medical emergencies with high treatment costs, and other urgent needs. In such conditions, the poor are generally unable to respond effectively.

4. Dependency

Due to limited income and lack of social power, poor individuals or groups often have a high level of dependency on others. They are unable to independently generate new sources of income or resolve problems without external assistance, especially those related to livelihood (Kumaat, 2020).

5. Isolation

The isolation dimension, as described by Chambers, refers to geographic and spatial marginalization. Poor communities are often located far from centers of economic development. Welfare services and infrastructure tend to be concentrated in urban areas or major cities, leaving those in remote regions with limited access. As a result,

people living in these areas experience lower standards of living, contributing significantly to poverty (Nurlina, 2016).

Strategies to Reduce Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which an individual or a group of people lacks sufficient resources to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and healthcare (Fitria & Rozci, 2022). Reducing poverty is not a simple task-it requires a comprehensive and sustainable approach involving various stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and the wider community. The following are several strategies that can be implemented to reduce poverty:

1. Improving the Quality of Education

Enhancing education is essential in addressing poverty. Education opens up opportunities for individuals to secure better employment and improve their standard of living. Governments and related institutions must ensure equal access to education for all segments of society, including those living in remote and underdeveloped areas. Scholarships and educational assistance programs can help children from poor families stay in school without being burdened by high costs. Moreover, skills-based education and vocational training can

equip the poor with competencies relevant to labor market demands.

2. Creating Decent and Inclusive Job Opportunities

Generating employment opportunities can reduce poverty by providing people with a stable source of income. Governments can support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by providing access to capital, training, and mentoring. Investment in the industrial and infrastructure sectors can also create more job opportunities. Fair labor policies, such as decent minimum wages and protection for informal workers, should be reinforced to ensure that all workers receive equal rights and are not trapped in a cycle of poverty.

3. Access to Affordable and Quality Healthcare

Affordable healthcare services are crucial in reducing poverty. Poor health can reduce productivity and increase the economic burden on low-income families. Health insurance programs for low-income populations should be expanded so they can access medical treatment without worrying about high costs. Health campaigns and disease prevention programs must also be strengthened to help communities maintain better health.

4. Strong Social Protection Policies

Effective social protection programs can prevent individuals from falling into poverty due to economic crises, natural disasters, or other emergencies. Social assistance programs such as food subsidies, direct cash transfers, and family support initiatives can help poor families meet their basic needs. In addition, a social security system that includes protection for informal workers and the elderly is essential to provide long-term economic security.

5. Equitable Infrastructure Development

Balanced infrastructure development can reduce disparities between urban and rural areas. Roads, bridges, electricity, clean water, and internet access can open up economic opportunities in remote communities. Well-developed infrastructure supports economic activities and trade, thereby improving overall community welfare.

6. Community Empowerment and Active Participation

Empowering communities and encouraging their active participation in development are also key to reducing poverty. Community empowerment programs based on local wisdom can help people build their own businesses and become economically self-sufficient. Cooperatives and community-based

enterprises can provide platforms for collaboration, increase incomes, and allow more efficient resource management.

7. Agrarian Reform and Access to Natural Resources

Providing the poor—especially those in rural areas—with access to land and natural resources allows them to farm or run nature-based businesses. Legal land ownership provides farmers with security and encourages better land management, leading to increased agricultural productivity. Additionally, support for sustainable agriculture and access to modern farming technologies can improve crop yields and farmer welfare.

8. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Policies

Inclusive and sustainable economic policies must be implemented to ensure that economic growth benefits all layers of society, not just a select few. Governments should ensure that economic policies focus not only on growth but also on equitable income distribution and social welfare. Progressive taxation, investment in social sectors, and efforts to reduce economic inequality can contribute to a fairer and more prosperous society.

Poverty in the Perspective of Islam

Islam views poverty as a condition that hinders individuals from fully devoting themselves to the worship of Allah SWT. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) often prayed for protection from poverty, as it can lead a person toward disbelief. Therefore, Islam emphasizes the importance of economic balance, wealth distribution, and social responsibility. Zakat, infāq, and ṣadaqah are Islamic financial instruments aimed at reducing social inequality. However, in practice, these approaches have not been fully effective due to the lack of a system that addresses the root causes of structural poverty (Setiawan & Hasanah, 2016).

From an Islamic perspective, poverty is seen as a threat to morality, sound thinking, family harmony, and social order. Islam considers poverty a trial or affliction that contains the potential for harm; hence, believers are encouraged to seek Allah's protection from the hidden dangers it may bring. If left unaddressed, widespread poverty could distance individuals from the awareness of God's presence and weaken social compassion toward others (Aprianto, 2017).

Maqashid al-Shariah and Its Relevance to the Issue of Poverty

1. Protection of Religion (*Din*)

Poverty can lead a person to neglect acts of worship or even compromise their religious principles due to pressing life needs. Therefore,

ensuring the fulfillment of basic needs supports the practice of religion.

2. Protection of Life (*Nafs*)

Poverty can endanger lives through hunger, disease, and even death. Efforts to alleviate poverty are thus part of safeguarding human life.

3. Protection of Intellect (*'Aql*)

Education is often one of the first casualties of poverty. Providing access to education for the poor is essential in preserving their intellect.

4. Protection of Lineage (*Nasl*)

Poor families often face challenges related to nutrition, child education, and inequality of rights. Protecting future generations is a critical aspect of social policy.

5. Protection of Wealth (*Mal*)

Islam values the right to ownership and encourages the fair redistribution of wealth. Alleviating poverty is an effort to protect the economic rights of society (Asnawi et al., 2024).

Maqashid al-Shariah-Based Solution Proposals

1. Integration of Economic Policy and Islamic Values

The government and Islamic financial institutions need to develop maqashid-based economic policies that promote distributive justice.

2. Revitalization of Zakat and Waqf

Optimizing productive zakat and waqf can serve as sustainable sources of social financing.

3. Community Empowerment Based on Values

A participatory approach that empowers the poor through education, training, and access to capital should be prioritized.

4. Systemic Reform

Poverty alleviation must involve the reform of social policies that protect fundamental rights and prevent exploitation (Ridlo & Muhajirin, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Poverty measurement and poverty levels are essential concepts in economics and social welfare. Poverty occurs when individuals or groups lack sufficient resources to meet basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare. There are several methods to measure poverty, including income-based assessments, consumption levels, and poverty indices that incorporate various indicators. Poverty can be categorized into several types, such as extreme, moderate, and relative poverty. The social patterns of poverty demonstrate that it is a social phenomenon driven by interrelated factors, including structural, cultural, and cyclical poverty.

Maqashid al-Shariah offers a comprehensive value framework for

understanding and addressing poverty. This approach places social justice and human well-being as its primary objectives. Therefore, effective poverty alleviation policies in Muslim communities should integrate maqashid values—not only through direct economic assistance but also through social transformation and sustainable empowerment.

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