

Comprehensive Study of Free Lunch Policy to Improve Human Development Index in the Perspective of Maqashid Syari'ah

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ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative research with descriptive approach that will detail one by one using descriptive narratives on each main topic used in this study. The data used in this study are secondary data that researchers obtain from various sources that are certainly credible, quality, and commonly used in every study. The secondary data that researchers mention are in the form of scientific articles, books, magazines, and various other sources that are commonly used in every study. The result in this article show that maqashid syari'ah or known as the purpose of the existence of sharia is everything that is produced for the benefit of the community. Thus it can be concluded that policies that are in line with the perspective of maqashid syari'ah are policies that can produce benefits for the community. The Free Nutritious Lunch Policy aims to increase the Human Development Index of children in Indonesia. It is true that according to a number of theories explained above, the Human Development Index is most influenced by the level of health and the level of human life expectancy. Based on this, it can be concluded that the free lunch policy is in line with the perspective of maqashid syari'ah and can increase the Human Development Index in Indonesia.

Keywords: Free Lunch Policy, Human Development Index, Maqashid Syari'ah

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif yang akan merinci satu per satu menggunakan narasi deskriptif pada setiap topik utama yang digunakan dalam studi ini. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan data sekunder yang diperoleh peneliti dari berbagai sumber yang tentunya kredibel, berkualitas, dan umum digunakan dalam setiap penelitian. Data sekunder yang disebutkan peneliti berupa artikel ilmiah, buku, majalah, dan berbagai sumber lainnya yang biasa digunakan dalam setiap penelitian. Hasil dalam artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa *maqashid syari'ah* atau dikenal sebagai tujuan keberadaan syariah adalah segala sesuatu yang dihasilkan untuk kepentingan masyarakat. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kebijakan yang sejalan dengan perspektif syariah *maqashid* merupakan kebijakan yang dapat menghasilkan manfaat bagi masyarakat. Kebijakan Makan Siang Bergizi Gratis bertujuan untuk meningkatkan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia anak di Indonesia. Memang benar bahwa menurut sejumlah teori yang dijelaskan di atas, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia paling dipengaruhi oleh tingkat kesehatan dan tingkat harapan hidup manusia. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kebijakan *free lunch* sejalan dengan perspektif syariah *maqashid* dan dapat meningkatkan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan Makan Siang Gratis, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Maqashid Syari'ah

INTRODUCTION

According to Schultz in (Prasetyoningrum, 2018), there are several ways to develop human resources, including: (1) health facilities and services, generally interpreted as encompassing all expenditures that affect life expectancy, strength, stamina, energy and vitality of the people; (2) job training, including old-style internships organized by companies; (3) education organized formally at elementary, secondary and tertiary levels; (4) study programs that are not organized by companies, including extension programs for changing job opportunities.

In 1990, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in its report “Global Human Development Report” introduced the concept of “Human Development” as a new paradigm of development model. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) defines human development as an effort to create or provide an expansion of choices for humans. As reported by (Ahmad Zarkasyi, 2016), in human development there are several concepts that need to be considered, namely as follows. a. Development must prioritize the population as the center of attention. b. Development is aimed at increasing choices for the population, not only to increase their income. Therefore, the concept of human development must be centered on the population comprehensively and not only on the economic aspect alone. c. Efforts to improve human capabilities (capacities) and also on efforts to utilize human capabilities optimally must be considered in human development. d. Human development is supported by four important pillars, namely productivity, justice, sustainability and empowerment. e. Human development is the basis for analyzing the choices to achieve it.

There are four important pillars in supporting human development efforts, namely (Dewi, 2017): a. Productivity, people must be able to increase their productivity and participate fully in the process of earning income or paid work. b. Justice, people must have access to equal opportunities to gain all access to economic and social resources. c. Continuity, not only the current generation can gain access, but also for future generations. d. Empowerment, development must be carried out by the community, so that the community must participate fully in decision-making and processes that affect the lives of the community itself.

UNDP also introduced an indicator that can describe the progress of human development in a measurable and representative manner, called the Human Development Index (HDI). According to (Sari et al., 2019), the Human Development Index is an alternative to measure the development performance of a country or region. This index generally captures development performance in 3 dimensions, namely (1) education dimension; (2) health dimension; and (3) economic dimension. Since it was first introduced in 1990 until 2016, UNDP has revised the HDI calculation method several times. A fairly major revision was made in 2010, UNDP called the revision a new era of human development. UNDP introduced 2 new indicators while replacing 2 old indicators. The school life expectancy indicator replaced the literacy indicator, while Gross National Income (GNI) per capita replaced Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (Handayani et al., 2016).

There are three basic dimensions in the formation of the human development index, namely long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent life. These three dimensions have a very broad meaning because they are related to many factors (MUH.SURIADI, 2019). 1) Life Expectancy at Birth According to BPS, Life Expectancy at Birth (AHH) is the average estimated years that can be achieved by a person during their lifetime. The types of data used are Children Born Alive (ALH) and Children Still Living (AMH). 2) Education Level One of the components that forms the HDI is the knowledge dimension which is measured through the level of education. In this case, the indicators used are the average years of schooling and the expected years of schooling. In the process of forming the HDI, the average years of schooling and the expected years of schooling are given the same weight, then the combination of these two indicators is used as an education index as one of the components that forms the HDI (Manik, 2019). The average years of schooling describes how many years are used to undergo formal education by the population aged 25 years and over. Meanwhile, the expected length of schooling is defined as the length of schooling (in years) that is expected to be experienced by children at a certain age in the future. The expected length of schooling is calculated for the population aged 7 years and above. 3) Decent Standard of Living Another dimension of measuring the quality of human life is the decent standard of living. In a broader scope, the decent standard of living describes the level of welfare enjoyed by the population as a result of the improving economy. UNDP measures the decent standard of living using adjusted GNI per capita, while BPS calculates the decent standard of living using the average real per capita expenditure adjusted for purchasing power parity (FERARI, 2022).

The above explanations show that the most influential factor in the Human Growth Index is the level of health and the level of livability. Based on this, the President of the Republic of Indonesia Prabowo Subianto and the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia Gibran Rakabuming Raka initiated a free nutritious lunch policy to increase the Human Growth Index of children in Indonesia. To assess how beneficial the program is, researchers will study it comprehensively using *maqashid* sharia.

RESEARCH METHODS

The explanation in the introduction above shows that the researcher aims to analyze comprehensively using the perspective of *maqashid* sharia regarding the free lunch policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Indonesia, especially for children in Indonesia (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018). This research is a qualitative research with descriptive approach that will detail one by one using descriptive narratives on each main topic used in this study (Sugiyono, 2019). The data used in this study are secondary data that researchers obtain from various sources that are certainly credible, quality, and commonly used in every study (Kampung, 2021). The secondary data that researchers mention are in the form of scientific articles, books, magazines, and various other sources that are commonly used in every study (Soejoto, 2017). The data, researchers collect first, then researchers reduce, researchers select, and finally

researchers draw conclusions with a more complete explanation below (Nugroho, 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Free Lunch Policy and Human Development Index

According to Schultz in (Prasetyoningrum, 2018), there are several ways to develop human resources, including: (1) health facilities and services, generally interpreted as encompassing all expenditures that affect life expectancy, strength, stamina, energy and vitality of the people; (2) job training, including old-style internships organized by companies; (3) education organized formally at elementary, secondary and tertiary levels; (4) study programs that are not organized by companies, including extension programs for changing job opportunities.

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Comprehensive Study of Free Lunch Policy to Improve Human Development Index in The Perspective of Maqashid Syari'ah

Etymologically, *maqashid* al-syariah is a term that combines two words: *maqashid* and al-syariah. *Maqashid* is the plural form of *maqshad*, *qashd*, *maqashid* or *qushud* which is derived from the verb *qashada yashudu* with various meanings, including according to one goal, direction, fair and not exceeding the limit (Shiddiq, 2009). The theory of *maqashid* sharia was known in the 4th century Hijriah. This word was first used by Abu Abdalah al-Tirmizi in a work of his book, then there was Al-Imam Al-Haramain Al-Juaini who popularized it in several books he wrote. One of the developments of the science of maqashid sharia by Al-Imam Al-Haramain Al-Juaini was the division of maqashid sharia into three categories, namely: *dharuriah*

(primary), *hajjiyah* (secondary), and *tahsiniyyah* (tertiary). This idea was then further developed by Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali in his book *shifa al-ghalil* and *al-Mustashfa min 'Ilmi al-Ushul*. Almididi further elaborates the discussion of *maqashid masyariah* based on sharia principles regarding soul, reason, religion, lineage, and wealth (Rahman & Mutakin, 2023).

The greatest development regarding *maqashid* sharia was developed by Abu Ishaq al-Syathibi. Asl-Syathibi is of the opinion that all the Shari'a established by Allah must have benefits for His servants and there is not a single law of Allah that does not have a purpose either in this world (present) or in the hereafter (future). According to terminology, *maqashid* sharia means a goal that has value and meaning that the creator of the sharia (Allah SWT) wants to realize as a value and meaning that is used as a goal and wants to be realized by the creator of the Sharia (Allah SWT) and this goal is used by mujtahid scholars as a basis for making sharia and also law (Qodir, 2023).

Syahlul in Abdul Manan provides the definition of sharia in the sense of a term that states the general purpose of sharia. Manan states that sharia is a rule determined by Allah SWT in living life in the world and the hereafter that regulates the relationship between humans and the creator and the relationship between humans and other humans, both Muslims and non-Muslims (Rahman & Mutakin, 2023). Based on the understanding above, *maqashid* sharia can be interpreted as the purpose of Allah as a basis for determining laws for his people. The meaning of *maqashid* sharia itself is to be able to realize benefits and avoid evil (Wahidmurni, 2017).

Based on the explanation above, *maqashid syari'ah* or known as the purpose of the existence of sharia is everything that is produced for the benefit of the community. Thus it can be concluded that policies that are in line with the perspective of *maqashid syari'ah* are policies that can produce benefits for the community. The Free Nutritious Lunch Policy aims to increase the Human Development Index of children in Indonesia. It is true that according to a number of theories explained above, the Human Development Index is most influenced by the level of health and the level of human life expectancy. Based on this, it can be concluded that the free lunch policy is in line with the perspective of *maqashid syari'ah* and can increase the Human Development Index in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

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