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The Influence of Export, Import and Population Values on The Gross Domestik Product of ASEAN Countries Period 2000-2009

Zikriatul Ulya
Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business State Islamic Institute Langsa, Indonesia
e-mail korespondensi: zikriatululya@iainlangsa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of exports, imports and population on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of case studies in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2000-2019. This type of research uses quantitative descriptive methods with panel data regression analysis, as well as data collection with documentation techniques, namely the data obtained from word bank data. The results show that exports have a positive and significant effect on gross domestic product with the regression coefficient value on the export variable amounting to 0.589385, which means that every 1% increase in exports will increase GDP by 58.94%, imports have positive and no significant effect on products. Gross domestic product with a regression coefficient value on the import variable is 0.0283 which means that every 1% increase in imports will increase GDP by 2.83%, the population has a positive and significant effect on gross domestic product with the regression coefficient value on the population variable is 14,653 which This means that if there is an increase in the population of 1%, it will increase the gross domestic product by 14.65%, then simultaneously exports, imports and the population will positively and significantly increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with a coefficient value of 0.9693 which means that meaning that the variables of exports, imports and population are able to explain the variable gross domestic product (GDP) of 96.90% while the remaining 3.10% is explained by other variables not mentioned in this study.

Keywords: *gross domestik product (gdp); exports; imports; population*

A. PRELIMINARY

The economy in a country does not always go up, the global crisis in 2008 and 1997 showed that the economy would fluctuate up and down. Starting from the 2008 economic crisis in the United States so that it spread throughout the world including ASEAN this crisis became a global economic crisis which had an impact on slowing economic growth in the world (Aprilia, Dini Haryanti, 2014).

ASEAN (Association *of Southeast Asian Nations)* is an organization with members in the Southeast Asian region. ASEAN is divided into two categories based on its geographical location, namely Maritime Southeast Asia which consists of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei

Darussalam, Singapore and the Philippines. Furthermore, Mainland Southeast Asia which consists of Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, Laos (Dhiar Humara Mulya , 2019) .

Indonesia's GDP continues to fluctuate. In 2013-2015 Indonesia's GDP decreased due to changes that occurred in the monetary policy of the United States, namely a decrease in interest rates to 0.25 percent and was also caused by falling commodity prices for both plantations and mining. In Malaysia GDP also fluctuated but in 2015-2016 Malaysia's GDP fell, this was caused by the stagnation of natural gas exports due to weakening energy prices and risks related to the BUMN financial scandal 1 Malaysia Development Berhad (1MBD) which made the ringgit currency slump to lows. Furthermore, Singapore's GDP has also fluctuated from year to year and is not much different from Malaysia. In 2015, Singapore's GDP also decreased, this was due to the weakening demand for main exports, such as precision machinery products and also semiconductor products. This has also disrupted the demand for drilling rigs for oil due to the continuous decline in crude oil prices.

The role of export activities on GDP is very important. Economic growth can be encouraged through export activities that produce various goods and services that have high value and competitiveness (Pranoto , 2016) . This increase in export activities will also increase labor productivity. Indonesia is a rich country blessed with skilled hands that can make the nation's name proud. But in fact this opportunity has not been fully realized. In fact, there are still many people who are more interested in imported products, even though if we examine imported products, most of them originally came from our country, but were then processed and branded as foreign *made* (Teresa Soetaryo, 2012).

In 2016, Indonesia's exports greatly decreased from the previous year, amounting to $ 167,793.16 billion, this was caused by global economic factors and the weakening of commodity prices, and on the other hand, Indonesia's export market was still limited so it could not find other markets to secure exports because the competitiveness of our export products is also still less competitive. In Malaysia, the lowest export in 2016 was due to the liquefied natural gas sector faltering due to weakening energy prices and risks related to the financial scandal involving Berhad (1MDB). In Singapore in 2010, it was $ 478,817.20 billion and the highest exports in 2018 were $623,123.49 billion. Furthermore, in the State of Brunei Darussalam exports experience drastic decline _ from in 2015 – 2016. this _ same also with country Philippines too _ experience decline exports in 2015-2016.

If export activities can be a source of state income while imports are expenses for the state. The country will carry out import activities for certain needs, either goods or services that cannot be produced by that country. The amount of import activity is not always bad for the country because this activity can stimulate investment, if the imported goods are capital goods, raw or semi-finished for industrial activities. people's income can also be increased through imports of finished goods because it is hoped that there will be a balance between exports and imports (Arsyad , 2015).

Import Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and The Philippines fluctuates.

However, in 2014-2016 the imports of these three countries experienced a decline, this was due to several factors, namely the decline in domestic consumption and the non-recovery global demand.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has a large population, every year Indonesia's population has increased quite a lot. However, the number of population that continues to increase every year is considered by economists as one of the obstacles to national development. The high number of population can be an obstacle in the development process for a country, especially if this happens in a developing country like Indonesia. One important indicator in a country is the population (Mulyadi , 2013) . Even Adam Smith, as the pioneer of classical economics, thought that the potential input to increase the amount of production was the population.

The human factor is the most important thing in increasing productivity and increasing economic growth (Mankiw , 2016) . Human resources are an important factor of production because without humans, production equipment cannot be used optimally, but if the unemployment rate continues to increase without being followed by the availability of jobs it will also have a negative impact on a country (Irene, 2018) . To avoid national problems, human resource control must be carried out. To determine economic growth can be calculated using national income. Population growth is closely related to GDP and population. A country with a larger GDP can provide better health care, education, as well as welfare and prosperity for its people.

Rahardja and Manurung (2008:30) also argue that calculating GDP will provide an overview related to the prosperity and welfare of a country. It will be interesting to see how Indonesia's GDP is compared to the GDP of ASEAN countries which have similar natural resources but the amount of GDP can be different. Based on the description that has been described above, the researcher has the opinion that the influence of variable variables such as exports, imports, population on GDP is needed to be evaluated and analyzed academically.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

One of the most important indicators to determine the condition of the country's economy is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both for current and constant prices. Which GDP itself is the overall value obtained from all business units of a particular country (Affandi, 2018).

Sukirno describes that the notion of gross domestic product is the value of both the value of goods and services in a country that is produced whether it belongs to a customs citizen or a foreign country. As long as the company that produces goods or services operates in that country even though it is managed or the owner of the company is a resident of a foreign country (Sukirno , 2011).

To compare the level of welfare or the level of economic growth in a country, both for a period of time or between countries, GDP is needed by a country (Maddaremeng , 2017) .

2. Export

Export is a trading system by issuing or selling both goods or selling services from within and outside the country by following the applicable regulations. The total goods and services sold between countries, whether goods, services or insurance, are called exports (Sukirno , 2010) .

Export is a system of international buying and selling both individuals and business entities with the aim of trading transactions between countries. Meanwhile, according to the Customs Law No. 17 of 2006 this export is an activity of selling manufactured goods from within to abroad which aims to provide income for the country's foreign exchange. Meanwhile, Amir argues about the definition of exports, namely the exchange of goods from within to abroad that crosses national borders (Fenin Farina & Ahmad Husaini , 2017).

One of the sectors in the economy that can become an opportunity for industrial expansion and can encourage the industrial sector is exports, so that exports play an important role in the country's economy (Andrian Sutedi , 2014).

3. Import

Import activity is an activity to enter goods into the country. Import transactions are a form of trade between countries by entering goods into the country by following various regulations (Tandjung , Marolop , 2011) . Transactions by buying goods from abroad with the applicable regulations are the meaning of imports.

The implementation of imports is regulated in the Decree of the Director General of Customs and Excise Number KEP-07/BC/2003. Concerning Customs Procedures in the field of imports and Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 453/KMK.04/2002 concerning Customs Procedures in the field of imports (Astuti Purnamawati , 2013).

selling by bringing goods from outside into the country with an agreement between the exporter and importer, this is called import. Import activities or transactions are trade processes to send goods into the country following certain regulations (Tandjung , 2011).

4. Population

A group of creatures or species that live in the same place with various characteristics and have the ability to reproduce themselves can be called a population. Human growth as a population on earth, can affect the environment.

While residents are a group of people or individuals who live in an area for 6 months or more who have to live in that area. (Mantra Ida Bagus , 2003) . Every year the world 's population including Indonesia always changes, even Indonesia becomes the 4th most

populous country in the world based on the data that has been obtained.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The analysis used in this study is panel data *(pooled data)* , namely a combination of time series (*time series*) and data with several objects at a certain time (*cross section*). In testing the hypothesis is done by testing the panel data. Which panel data is data analysis by combining *time series and cross sections* . Data used is the retrieved data from *WordBank* data that is Export , Import and Population Residents in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines from 2000-2019 years . This method uses three approaches, namely :

1. *common Effect Models* (CEM)

Is a simple estimate as a composite *time series and cross* data *sections* . This model does not pay attention to time or individuals, which means that the behavior of company data is the same in various periods of time . With the following model: $Yit = a + X\ 1\ it\ bit + eit.$

Where: Y is economic growth , a are constants , X 1, X 2, X 3, are Exports, Imports and Population, b is the regression coefficient, e is the *error terms* , t is the time period/year, and i is the *cross section* (individual)/country.

2. Fixed Effects Model (FEM)

In this model it can be interpreted that differences between individuals can be accommodated from differences in intercepts. in processing panel data *Fixed Effect* model to see the difference in intercept between countries used the *dummy variable* technique . However , the *slope* must be the same between countries. The model in this analysis is often referred to as a technique *Least Squares Dummy Variable (LDSV).* With the following model: $Yit = a + ia\ 1 + X\ 1\ it\ bit + eit$ Where : Y is Economic Growth , a is a constant, ia1 is *dummy variable* X 1, X 2, X 3, are Exports, Imports and Population, b is the regression coefficient , e is *error terms* , t is the time period/year, i is *cross section* (individual)/country.

3. Random Effect Model (REM)

The model in this research or estimation allows the occurrence of interrelated disturbances either between time or individuals . in *random effect* estimation the difference in intercept is accommodated by the *error terms* of each country . This model can also be called the *Error Component Model (ECM) or the Generalized Least Square (GLS)* technique. With the following model: $Yit = X1it\ \beta it + vit.$ Where : $vit = ci + dt + \varepsilon it$. ci is a Constant that is related or dependent on i and dt is a constant that depends or is related to t.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Test *Chow*

Test *chow* is done for see between test *common effect* and which *fixed effect* is more exactly used for research this. When score *Prob Cross Section* F > 0.05, so it means H_0 can be accepted, then the model can be used in research is a *common effect* model . But when the value from score *Prob Cross Section* F < 0.05, so it means H_0 will be rejected, until the model can be used in the research is a *fixed effect* model.

Effect Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	151.6679	31 (4.92)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-sections	202.7392	42 4	0.0000

Table.1 Results Chow test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-sections	272.2423	72 3	0.0000

Source: Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

Based on table.1 results test *chow* above _ obtained score the Cross *Section* F *prob* is 0.0000 < 0.05 so the right model is used in study this is modern *fixed effect.*

2. Test Hausman

On test *hausman* this time done for choose which model is more effective between *random effect model* or *fixed effect model*. When score cross-section random *prob < 0.05*, then the *fixed effect* model will used. However when score *cross-section random prob* > 0.05, then the *random effect* model will used. Results from test *hausman* is as the following:

Table.2 Results Test Hausman

Effect Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	151.667931	(4.92)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-sections	202.739242	4	0.0000

Source : Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

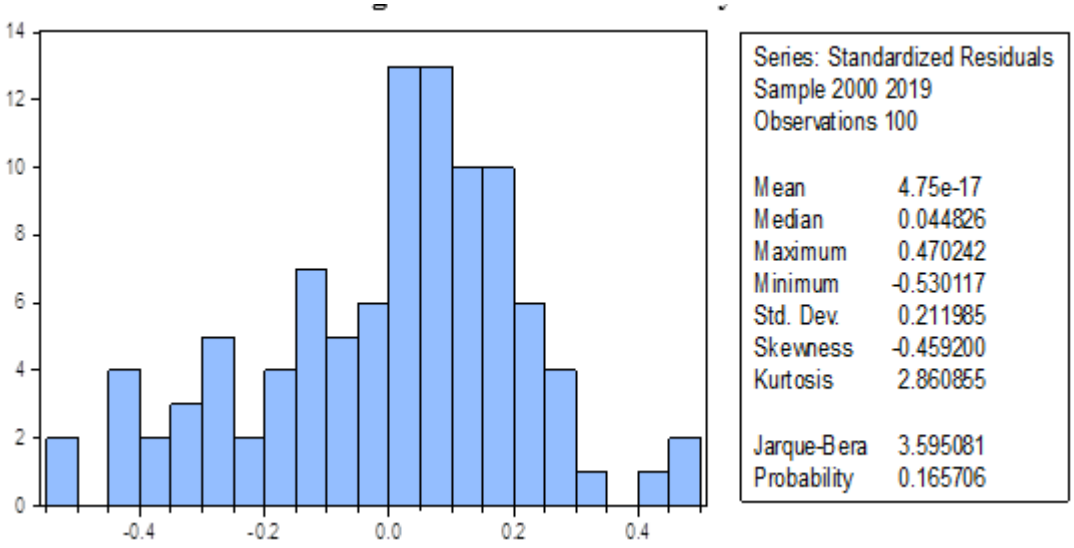
Based on table.2 results test *hausman* above _ obtained score *Cross-section prob* is 0.000 < 0.05, so the model is the most effective used in study this is a *fixed effects* model .

3. Classic Assumption Test

a. Test Normality

U for knowing is deployment of the independent variables and variable bound normally distributed normality test is required . If score Prob > 0.05, then the data stated normally distributed . However if score Prob < 0.05, then the data no normally distributed . After conducted test normality obtained results as following:

Fig.1 Results Test Normality



Based on Figure .1 results test above normality _ could is known score The probability is 0.165706 > 0.05, then could concluded that data _ distributed normally.

b. Test Multicollinearity

Test multicollinearity conducted for ensure that between independent variables not there is strong relationship that is _ double. If found connection between more variables _ of 0.80 then could confirmed the data occur problem multicollinearity. After conducted test multicollinearity obtained results as following:

Table.3 Results *Correlation Matrix*

	EX	IMP	PPL
EX	1.000000	0.320122	-0.251494
IMP	0.320122	1.000000	-0.078930
PPL	-0.251494	-0.078930	1.000000

Source : Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

Based on table.3 results test multicollinearity above _ obtained that score each variable < 0.80, which means no there is problem multicollinearity.

c. Test Heteroscedasticity

Test heteroscedasticity this conducted for see difference residual type of one researcher with researcher others. If score *obs -R-Square* < 0.05, then found heterokedastids on the estimation model. However if *Obs -R-Square* > 0.05, then it means no found heteroscedastic in the estimation model.

Table.4 Results Test Heteroscedasticity

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	0.002290	0.084942	0.026962	0.9785
EX	1.03E-07	6.45E-08	1.591902	0.1148
IMP	-3.74E-08	2.86E-08	1.308452	0.1940
PPL	1.92E-06	1.06E-06	1.809974	0.0736

Source : Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

Based on table .4 results test heteroscedasticity on then you get the result that whole score probability above > 0.05, so it can be concluded that no occur heteroscedasticity in the estimation model .

4. Model Penelitian *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM)

Model that researchers use in study this is with use *Fixed Effects Model* (FEM). For see connection Among each variable independent to variable dependent could conducted with see score coefficient on results estimate as in the table below:

Tabel.5 Hasil Uji FEM

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1031196.	42384.26	-24.32970	0.0000
EKS	0.589385	0.061878	9.524910	0.0000
IMP	0.028349	0.014385	1.970798	0.0518
PPL	14.65361	0.547361	26.77138	0.0000

Source : Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

Based on results estimate on table .5 then could explained connection variable independent with variable dependent as following:

a. On constant is obtained score of -1031196 which means if score variable EKS, IMP and PPL is 0 then will decreased GDP by 1031196.

b. On variable EKS (Export) is obtained score constant of 0.589385 which means if export increase by 1% then will increase GDP by 58.94%.

c. On variable IMP (Import) is obtained score constant of 0.028349 which means if import increase by 1% then will increase GDP by 2.8%.

d. On PPL variable (Population Population) is found score constant of 14.65361 which means if population population increase by 1% then will increase GDP by 14.65%

5. Test hypothesis

a. -t test (Test partial)

Test parisal or the t -test is a form of estimation or testing carried out by researchers in order to knowing is variable independent that is export (X1), import (X2) and population population (X3) respectively will have a significant effect to variable dependent that is Product Domestic Gross (GDP). The variable can said will have a significant effect if score $T_{count} > T_{table}$, degrees freedom (dk) = n (amount of data) – k (variable free) = 100 – 3 = 97. So get it score T_{table} of 1,984, or to find out, it can also be known by looking at the magnitude of the prob value ie < 0.05 , then variable take effect in a manner significant and and vice versa . The following is the Results table from t test :

Tabel.6 Hasil Uji t

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1031196.	42384.26	24.32970	0.0000
EKS	0.589385	0.061878	9.524910	0.0000
IMP	0.028349	0.014385	1.970798	0.0518
PPL	14.65361	0.547361	26.77138	0.0000

Source : Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

Based on Table .6 of the t test results above then we can find out that score probability export (X1) is of 0.0000 <0.05, so researchers could conclude that variable X1 or export in a manner positive As well as significant influence to gross domestic product . Or could also seen with compare score T_{count} with T_{table} . From the table above could seen on variable export score T_{count} of 9,524 > 1,984 (T_{table}), which means that researchers can also conclude that export in a manner positive and have significant influence on product domestic gross .

Next for see how influence from variable X1 or import to product domestic gross , on table above _ could seen that score prob import is equal to 0.0518 > 0.05, so that the result is obtained import in a manner positive But no significant have influence over product domestic gross . If with compare Among T_{count} with T_{table} that is from table above _ obtained score T_{count} of 1,970 < 1,984 (T_{table}), that is import take effect in a manner positive and no significant to product domestic k gross .

Next for see influence population population to product domestic gross , on table above _ could seen that score prob population population is of 0.0000 > 0.05, then can be concluded that population population take effect in a manner positive and significant to product domestic gross . If with compare Among T_{count} with T_{table} that is from table above _ obtained score T_{count} of 26,771 > 1,984 (T_{table}), that is population population in a manner positive as well as will have a significant effect to product domestic gross.

b. Test F (Test simultaneously)

F test Is a form research or test used by researchers for see whether simultaneously variable independent have influence to variable dependent . Test this f could conducted with compare F count with F table and also could seen through score prob F-Statistics . As for the hypothesis is as following :

H 0 : Export , Import , and Population Population in a manner positive and significant no effect to Product Domestic Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam Philippines .

H a : Export , Import , and Population Population in a manner positive and significant influence to Product Domestic Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam Philippines . As for results from f test is as following :

Table.7 Results F test

F- statistics	415.5542	Durbin-Watson stat	0.393020
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source : Eviews Output 9, Year 2022

Based on table .7 the results of the F test above get the results that score Prob F-Statistics which is equal to 0.000000. Because the value of the F-Statistic prof is 0.000000 <0.05, so it can be said that H a rejected While Ho _ accepted . So could concluded that export , import and population population in a manner together take effect in a manner positive and significant to Product Domestic Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam Philippines.

Next this is one way used _ for knowing results from test this f that is with how to make comparisons F count with F table . The method that can be used is with see and determine score for degrees free (df) for quantifier (dfl) with using a formula dfl = k-1. Next will be determine degrees free or degree of freedom (df) for denominator df2 with using the formula df2 = nk. Given that k is amount of variable (independent + bound) while n is amount from the researched data . In study these are k = 4 and n = 100 . so dfl in study this is dfl = 4–1 = 3 and df2 = 100 – 4 = 94, so could seen score on F table of 2.70.

Next is compare score Among F count with F table . On table above _ obtained score F count of 415.5524. Could concluded that score F count > F table (415.5524 > 2.70), which means export , import and population population in a manner together take effect in a manner positive and significant to Product Domestic Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam Philippines .

6. Test Coefficient Determination (*Adjusted* R^2)

This test is carried out to find out how the *independent variable* influences the *dependent variable* . Results test coefficient determination is as following :

Table.8 Results R -Squa r test

R - squared	0.969342	Mean dependent var	259804.8
Adjusted R-squared	0.967010	S.D. dependent var	260963.1

Sumber : Output Eviews 9, Tahun 2022

Based on table .8 above _ obtained score coefficient determination (R^2) is of 0.969342 or 96.90%. Score coefficient determination the showing that variable *independents* consisting _ from export (X1), import (X2) and population resident (X) is able explain variable *dependent* that is product domestic gross (Y) of 96.90%, meanwhile the rest (100% - 96.90% = 3.10%) is explained by other variables that are not entered in the estimation model on study this .

E. DISCUSSION

1. Influence Export (X1) Against Product Domestic Gross (Y) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines

Based on results research conducted on variable export showing that export take effect in a manner positive and significant to product domestic gross . Which means the more increase exports in a consuming country will increase the country 's GDP . This is known based on the export prob value of 0.0000 <0.05, which means export affect GDP positively and significantly . And got also seen on variable export score T_{count} as big 9.524 > 1.984 (T_{table}), then export kindly in a manner positive and significant have influence over product domestic gross .

Value of coefficient regression was carried out on variable export Result obtained as big 0.589385 which means if occur increase in activity export by 1% then it will too increase GDP by 58.94%. increase export will increase income on a country so will increase Request goods services inside _ country . Activity export could reflect activity international trade in effort enhancement growth economy . Activity export this will make the country develop for increase economy so you can become a developed country . With exists activity export will add score from production goods and service and will add force work and Thing this will make field profession increase so that will reduce number unemployment .

Research conducted this in accordance with study previously done _ by Affandi, T. Zulfan , Eddy Gunawan (2018) with title research " Influence Export , Import and

Population Residents Against Indonesia's GDP in 1969-2016 " the results of his research show that variable good export in a manner positive and significant influence to GDP .

2. Influence Import (X2) Against Product Domestic Gross (Y) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines

Based on results the tests performed from the estimate on variable import showing that import by positive but not significant can have an effect on GDP . Which one this page _ could accompanied by sight score from prob import on table estimate that is equal to 0.0518 > 0.05, which means import in a manner significant have no effect on product domestic gross . And got also seen compare Among T count with T table that is from table estimate obtained score T count of 1,970 < 1,984 (T table), that is import no take effect significant to product domestic gross .

The import variable coefficient value is known to be 0.0283 so that it can be said that imports Positively but not significantly have an influence to GDP , which means if it occurs increase on the import variable by 1% then this thing will increased GDP by 2.83%. Though the numbers obtained positive however import no take effect significant to GDP, because high imports _ will impact on decline product domestic gross . Ascension import will make lack of goods and service in country Thing this will lower growth the economy will impact on down product domestic gross .

Study carried out according to research previously researched by _ Affandi, T. Zulfan , Eddy Gunawan (2018) with title research " Influence Export , Import and Population Population Against Indonesia's GDP in 1969-2016 " results study his shows that variable import in a manner positive and however no significant have influence over product domestic gross .

However different research or this no In accordance with study previously done _ by a Siti Hodijah, Grace Patricia Angelina (2021) with title " Analysis Influence Export and Import To Growth economy Indonesia " which research shows that import significantly have an influence by 10% against growth economy .

3. Influence Population Population (X3) Against Product Domestic Gross (Y) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines

Based on the test results are obtained as follows, from the test results on the variable population population can be known that population population in a manner positive and significant have influence to product domestic gross . this _ could known by sight score prob population population that is equal to 0.0000 > 0.05, meaning population population in a manner positive and have significant influence on product domestic gross . Could also seen with compare Among T count with T table that is score T count of 26,771 > 1,984 (T table), that is population population take effect in a manner positive and significant to product domestic gross .

Score coefficient regression on variable population population is of 14,653 which means if occur increase population population by 1% then will raise product domestic gross by 14.65%. From p the could our is known that contribution from source power human very take effect to various activity production , from contribution the will give score will add _ impact on enhancement State economy .

Study this is appropriate with research previously done _ by Ferry Kuswanto (2018) with title research " Impact Export and Population Against GDP" with results study population population give influence significantly _ good Partial nor simultaneous to product domestic gross in Indonesia. Study this also in line study previously done _ by Affandi, T. Zulfan , Eddy Gunawan (2018) with title research " Influence Export , Import and Population Population Against Indonesia's GDP in 1969-2016 " which results his research shows that variable population population positively and significant have influence over product domestic gross .

4. Influence Export (X1), Import (X2) and Population Population (X3) Against Product Domestic Gross (Y) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines

Based on testing of test hypothesis the following results are obtained : test simultaneously obtained _ results that variable export , import and population population have score Prob F-Statistics is 0.000000. Because the value of the F-Statistic prof is 0.000000 <0.05, so obtain results that export , import and population population in a manner together have influence in a manner positive and significant to Product Domestic Gross (GDP) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. It means big its small increase or decline from export , import and population population will take effect to product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines.

F. CONCLUSION

Based on results study and discussion that has been researchers do and researchers describe above, so researchers could draw the conclusion that high low export take effect to go on descent product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. So based on the results of hypothesis testing it can be seen that exports in a manner positive and significant effect on product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, then H_a accepted.

Tall low import no take effect to go on descent product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. With thereby results testing hypothesis second state that import no take effect significant to product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, then H_o accepted.

Tall low population population take effect to go on descent product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. So based on the results of the hypothesis can be known that population population in a manner positive and significant influence to product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, then H_a accepted.

Tall low export, import and population population take effect to go on descent product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. With thereby results testing hypothesis fourth state that export, import, and population population positively significant effect to product domestic gross in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, then H_a accepted.

Based on the above conclusions, if exports and the population of ASEAN countries continue to increase every year, GDP will also increase. An increase in exports in terms of quality and quantity that can compete in the global market will also increase the productivity of the population because exports will absorb productive labor so that unemployment will increase. reduce. This is by increasing GDP positively by continuing to increase GDP in each country, the prosperity and welfare of ASEAN countries will continue to grow and developing countries can start to upgrade their countries to become developed countries.

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