THE EFFECT OF TRADE OPENNESS, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: A STUDY OF 8 ASEAN COUNTRIES (2018-2023) IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC

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Keywords:	ABSTRACT
openness trade, export, import, products domestic gross	In Islamic economics sources Power nature and resources Power man is factor in development economy. Products Gross Domestic Product becomes A tool measuring For see and analys growth economy a country. This research aiming For analyze the influence of trade openness, exports and imports material standard agriculture to Product Gross Domestic Product in 8 ASEAN countries in perspective economy Islam. This research using panel data from 8 ASEAN countries in 2018-2023 obtained from the World Bank and ASEAN Statistical Year Book with saturated sampling method. Data analysis using device EViews10 software with significant at α=0.05. The results of the study This show that in a way partial Export material standard agriculture influential negative to GDP, while trade openness and imports material standard agriculture No influential to GDP in 8 ASEAN countries. Research results This expected can become information and insight regarding GDP growth and sectors trading international in the ASEAN region to as well as can give contribution to literature in study Islamic economics.

A. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector has a strategic position to drive development growth in developing countries (Briones, 2013). The majority of people in developing countries work as farmers to earn income and meet their needs. At the same time, the ASEAN region has four biodiversity points so that they have relatively the same natural and social conditions. Moreover, with the condition of extensive agricultural land, ASEAN is a major producer and supplier of grains, especially rice, as well as the largest producer of palm oil and natural rubber in the world which has grown rapidly in recent years (I. Rahman et al., 2024). Based on the publication of the ASEAN Statistical Year Book in 2021, it was stated that ASEAN has a total agricultural land of 449,270.6 hectares. This amount can be said to be large for a region in the region. This should be able to increase productivity in the agricultural sector in ASEAN member countries and can encourage the fulfillment of the needs of the agricultural industry sector and make the agricultural sector a source of state income.

The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that is the foundation of national economic development and growth, especially those related to the management and utilization of strategic results, especially those related to food commodities. (Isbah et al., 2017). The potential contribution of the agricultural sector to economic growth has been a subject among development economists. Most argue that agriculture has a role in driving the economy in countries with low incomes after a long period of colonial rule. Then the contribution of agriculture to economic growth is seen to be stronger in the Asian region. The added value of agriculture has a positive and significant value to the GDP of four out of the five countries studied. This supports the government's efforts to promote the agricultural sector in the Asian region (Awosuke, 2009).

Human resources are an important fundamental factor in realizing sustainable development in a country. The development of the agricultural sector has special potential in creating jobs and reducing poverty. This sector plays a role in absorbing labor and is the main source of livelihood for most countries in ASEAN, thus making a significant contribution to economic growth (I. Rahman et al., 2024).

Directly, agricultural contributions affect the growth of national products by increasing total products. Agriculture also contributes to the market by transferring capital and labor resources. Islam views labor as a tool to encourage macro and micro economic activities. Openness of employment opportunities will prevent people from the poverty trap (Baharuddin, 2019).

Economic growth is an activity in the economy that causes an increase in goods and services produced. Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity will generate additional income for the community in a certain period. Because basically economic activity is a process of using production factors to produce output, this process will in turn produce a flow of compensation for production factors owned by the community (Zakaria, 2009). GDP is one indicator to measure economic growth in a country, the greater the income of a country indicates how high the economy is in that country. The following is data on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN countries obtained from the World Bank.

Table 1..1

Gross Domestic Product ($) In ASEAN Countries In 2018-2023

Negara	Tahun					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brunei Darussalam	13,566,908,401.19	13,469,235,348.22	12,005,799,664.27	14,006,496,614.32	16,681,536,442.55	15,128,292,980.86
Cambodia	33,145,892,168.90	36,685,356,407.72	34,818,073,901.49	36,790,163,687.44	39,994,532,959.61	42,335,646,895.80
Indonesia	1,042,271,532,953.49	1,119,099,871,385.79	1,059,054,842,711.55	1,186,509,691,070.97	1,319,076,267,291.51	1,371,171,152,331.16
Laos	18,141,641,089.80	18,740,561,512.56	18,981,805,250.24	18,827,148,530.93	15,468,785,203.75	15,843,155,731.26
Malaysia	358,788,845,712.53	365,177,721,021.52	337,456,163,961.21	373,784,823,672.95	407,605,841,348.24	399,705,169,318.48
Myanmar	67,860,515,989.52	75,065,106,227.69	79,006,113,643.19	66,345,291,160.17	62,253,049,891.64	66,757,619,000.00
Philippines	346,841,896,583.52	376,823,402,244.93	361,751,145,451.60	394,087,359,848.11	404,353,369,604.63	437,146,372,729.94
Singapore	376,892,697,588.01	376,901,649,222.45	349,488,382,610.66	434,111,559,282.85	498,474,540,987.78	501,427,500,080.06
Thailand	506,754,208,404.49	543,976,691,793.89	500,461,898,480.25	506,256,494,297.34	495,645,210,972.75	514,968,699,239.01
Vietnam	310,106,478,394.66	334,365,270,496.67	346,615,738,537.80	366,474,752,771.01	410,324,028,883.33	429,716,969,043.57

Source: World Bank, 2025

Based on the data, GDP growth in ASEAN countries shows a fluctuation pattern throughout the data observation period. Where every year the total GDP growth in 8 ASEAN countries does not grow or fall consistently but there is a spike every year. In 2023, the total GDP growth in ASEAN countries was 4.1% which when compared to 2022 there was a decrease of 1.5%. However, the most risky GDP growth was in 2020 which reached -3.7% where almost all countries except Brunei Darussalam experienced an economic recession. This is due to the cessation of economic turnover throughout the world due to the Covid-19 virus health crisis. Fluctuations in the economy are often referred to as the business cycle, which can be interpreted that economic fluctuations are in accordance with changes in business conditions. Where when GDP grows rapidly, business will run well. During this economic period, most companies found that customers were abundant and profits increased. However, conversely, when real GDP fell during a recession, businesses experienced difficulties (Mankiw, 2018).

Economic growth is indicated by the development of economic activities in terms of increasing the number of goods and services produced to meet the needs of the community. Increasing economic growth means that the utilization of production factors such as resources, technology, capital, skills, and others in the economic system is running well (Djadjuli, 2018).

Competitiveness requires ASEAN institutionally (through the AEC mechanism) and ASEAN member countries to appear as strong economic actors in protecting economic interests and at the same time have an open economic system that shows ASEAN's readiness to compete with economic powers from all regions in the world. (Saeri et al., 2023) . All countries that refer to an open economic system will participate in trade and finance. Trade openness is seen as important in meeting domestic needs and efforts to increase economic growth so that countries work together (Fitriani et al., 2021).

The existence of an open economic system can encourage a country to cooperate in international trade in meeting the consumption needs of the population in that country. Both in selling and buying goods/services. International trade activities provide benefits to a country in its relations in the world market. These international trade activities are exports and imports (Rangkuty & Efendi, 2022).

In the concept of economic growth applied in Islam, it refers to Allah SWT, the creator of the earth, ordering his servants to manage, utilize and prosper the earth in line with the goals of a country's economic growth. It is stated in the Al-Quran QS Hud verse 61:

وَاِلٰى ثَمُوْدَ اَخَاهُمْ صٰلِحًا قَالَ يٰقَوْمِ اعْبُدُوا اللّٰهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِّنْ اِلٰهٍ غَيْرُهٗ هُوَ اَنْشَاَكُمْ مِّنَ الْاَرْضِ وَاسْتَعْمَرَكُمْ فِيْهَا فَاسْتَغْفِرُوْهُ

ثُمَّ تُوْبُوْٓا اِلَيْهِ اِنَّ رَبِّيْ قَرِيْبٌ مُّجِيْبٌ

Meaning: *To Thamud their brother Salih. Salih said: "O my people, worship Allah, there is no god for you but Him. He has created you from the earth and made you prosperous in it, therefore ask for His forgiveness, then repent to Him. Indeed, my Lord is very near, Most Accepting."* (QS Hud [11]: 61)

According to Thabathaba'i, the word ista 'marakum fi al-ardh means cultivating the earth so that it turns into a place and condition that allows its benefits to be reaped such as building settlements to be inhabited, mosques for places of worship, land for agriculture, gardens for picking fruit and recreation. And thus, Thabathaba'i wrote further, the verse means that Allah SWT has manifested through this earth material, humans whom He has perfected by educating them step by step and bestowing on them a natural disposition in the form of potential that makes them able to cultivate the earth by turning it into a condition where they can use it for the benefit of their lives. So that they can be free from all kinds of needs and deficiencies and thus they are not for the existence and sustainability of their lives except to Allah SWT (Shihab, 2002).

Based on this, researchers are interested in conducting further research on the influence of trade openness, exports, and imports of agricultural raw materials on gross domestic product in 8 ASEAN countries from an Islamic economic perspective.

B. METHOD

The research method used in this study is quantitative. The population in this study covers all over report data information about Trade Openness Value, Exports and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials as well as Gross Domestic Product in 8 ASEAN Countries which have published by the World Bank and ASEAN Statistical Year Book in 2018-2023.

Sample is a part from population consisting of from several members population. In this study the sample used was the last 6 years, namely 2018 to 2023, which were published by the World Bank and the ASEAN Statistical Year Book. The method used in taking the sample sample using Saturated Sampling consisting of on all member population used as sample with amount research sample consists of from 9 years, namely 2018 to 2023 in each the variables (Sugiyono, 2013).

Descriptive statistical analysis is an analysis technique that includes various techniques, including measurement centralization of data (such as mean, median, and mode), measurement data distribution (such as range, variance, standard) deviation, quartile, deciles, and percentiles) measurements data skewness (such as skewness and kurtosis). The purpose of quantitative descriptive analysis is to provide a clear and

detailed picture of the data that has been collected , so it can be easier interpretation and retrieval decisions based on existing data (Aziza et al., 2023).

This study uses secondary data in the form of panel data. Panel data is a combination between serial data time series and cross section data. Regression using panel data is called a panel data regression model (Rahayu et al., 2023). In this study, panel data represents time series data from 2018-2023 for 5 years with cross section data from 8 ASEAN countries. In panel data regression, there are three models, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) (Madany et al., 2022).

Definition Operational Variables
- Gross Domestic Product (Y) is measured based on calculations approach expenditure, approach income and approach production.
  Openness Trade (X1) is measured based on total exports and imports. divided by GDP
- Exports of Agricultural Raw Materials (X2) are measured using the value export material standard covering material raw SITC 2 except material burn and result mine.
- Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials (X3) are measured using the value import of materials standard covering material raw SITC 2 except material burn and result mine.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Finding
Descriptive Statistical Analysis
Descriptive statistical analysis is a method of providing description general about the data that has been collected which focuses on statistical presentation of data. The following is a descriptive statistical analysis processed using EViews 10:

Table 3.1

	TO	EX	IMP	GDP
Mean	138.4212	1.960625	1.459792	4.120000
Median	126.0850	1.695000	1.530000	3.770000
Maximum	332.9800	5.450000	3.060000	1.370000
Minimum	32.97000	0.010000	0.060000	1.200000
Std. Dev.	82.06894	1.537596	0.994437	3.450000
Observation	48	48	48	48

Source: EViews 10 (processed data, 2025)

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical analysis, it shows that the trade openness variable (X1) has a mean value of 138.4212, a median value of 126.0850, a value of maximum 332.9800 and minimum value of 32.97000 and mark standard deviation is 82.06894. Variable export material standard agriculture (X2) has a mean value of 1.960625, a median value of 1.695000, a value of maximum 5.450000 and a minimum value of 0.010000 and mark standard deviation is 1.537596. Variable export material standard agriculture (X3) has a mean value of 1.459792, the median value is 1.530000, value maximum 3.060000 and a minimum value of 0.060000 and mark standard

deviation is 0.994437. Variable GDP bound (Y) has a mean value of 4.120000, the median value is 3.770000, value maximum 1.370.000 and a minimum value of 1.200000 and mark standard deviation is 3.450000.

Panel Data Estimation
Chow Test
The chow test is performed to test best model estimation between *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) with *Common/Pool Effect Model.* (CEM). (Basuki & Prawoto, 2016) . The following are the results from the chow test:

Table 3.2 Chow Test Table

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Cross-section fixed effects test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	184.221444	(7.37)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	171.812114	7	0.0000

Source: EViews 10 (processed data, 2025)

Based on the results chow test obtain Cross-section Chi-square with mark probability 0.0000 < 0.05. It can be concluded that the best model chosen is *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).*

Hausman test
Hausman test done to select the best model between *Random Effect Model (REM)* with *Fixed Effect Model (FEM).* The following are the results of the Hausman test:

Table 3.3 Hausman Test Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Cross-section random effects test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross section	13.602063	3	0.0035

Source: EViews 10 (processed data, 2025)

Based on the results Hausman test obtained cross-section random with mark probability 0.0035 < 0.05. It can be interpreted that the best model selected is the *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* so that the LM test is not required.

Based on the results the regression equation above, namely the Chow TEST and the Hausman Test, then the best model chosen in this study is *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* to analyze the influence of Trade Openness, Exports, and Imports of Agricultural

Raw Materials on Gross Domestic Product. More results estimate *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*, then obtained the equation is as follows

GDP = 5.410000 + 6.920000*TO - 1.050000*EX - 1.210000*IMP

From the results of the model above, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. Constant value as big as **5.410000** can be interpreted as If the variables Trade Openness, Exports, and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials are 0 , then the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) variable will be experience increase as big as **5.410000.**

2. Coefficient value Trade Openness variable as big as **6.920000** and is marked positive. This is shows that every increase in Trade Openness by 1 unit, then Gross Domestic Product (Y) will increase by **6.920000**. The opposite also applies if If the Trade Openness variable (X1) experiences a decrease of 1 unit, then the Gross Domestic Product variable (Y) will experience a decrease of **6.920000.**

3. Coefficient value variable Export of Agricultural Raw Materials (X2) amounted to - **1.050000** and is marked negative. This is shows that every increase Exports of raw materials for agriculture (X2) amount to 1 unit, then Gross Domestic Product (Y) will down as big as **1.050000.**

4. Coefficient value variable Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials (X3) amounted to - **1.210000** and is marked negative. This is shows that every increase Imports of raw materials for agriculture (X3) amount to 1 unit, then Gross Domestic Product (Y) will down as big as **1.210000.**

Classical Assumption Test

In the classical assumption test there are normality, autocorrelation, multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests. In Basuki's opinion (Basuki & Prawoto, 2016) on panel data it is not required to use the autocorrelation test because panel data has a cross-section nature, while autocorrelation only occurs in time series data. Then the normality test is also not required because it is not something that must be met.

Multicollinearity Test

This multicollinearity test aims to see if there is a correlation between the independent and dependent variables.

Table 3.4 Multicollinearity Test

	TO	EX	IMP
TO	1,000,000	-0.506289	-0.332590
	-		
EX	0.506289	1,000,000	0.675975
IMP	-0.332590	0.675975	1,000,000

Source: Eviews 10 (processed data, 2025)

Result of testing multicollinearity shows that the coefficient correlation of X1 and X2 is -0.50 < 0.85, then coefficients X1 and X3 are -0.33 < 0.85 and the coefficients The

correlation between X2 and X3 is 0.67 < 0.85. So that with it can be concluded that the data is free from multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test Is there inequality in the regression model? variance from residual or observation to other observations . (Ghozali, 2021)

Table 3.5 Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.210000	4.670000	1.330671	0.1914
TO	-1.660000	2.900000	-0.570055	0.5721
EX	-2.690000	1.240000	-0.216049	0.8301
IMP	-1.070000	1.640000	-0.065473	0.9481

Source: Eviews 10 (processed data, 2025)

heteroscedasticity test carried out stated that the Prob on variables X1 0.5721, X2 0.8301 and X3 0.9481 were greater than 0.05, indicating that the data did not indicate problem heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Testing
Partial Test (t-Test)

The t-statistic test basically shows how far the influence of one explanatory/independent variable individually is in explaining the dependent variable, namely the variables Trade Openness (X1), Export of Agricultural Raw Materials (X2), and Import of Agricultural Raw Materials (X3) to see their effect on Gross Domestic Product (Y) as follows.

Table 3.7 t-test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.410000	9.840000	5.490761	0.0000
TO	6.920000	6.120000	1.129404	0.2660
EX	-1.050000	2.620000	-4.017442	0.0003
IMP	-1.210000	3.460000	-0.350061	0.7283

Source: Eviews 10 (processed data, 2025)

1. The results of the t-test on the Trade Openness variable (X1) were obtained mark coefficient as big as 6.920000 with mark probability of 0.2660 > 0.05. So it can be concluded The Trade Openness variable does not have a significant effect on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN (Y).
2. The results of the t-test on the variables Export of Agricultural Raw Materials (X2) has obtained mark coefficient as big as -1.050000 with mark probability of 0.0003 > 0.05. It can be concluded The Trade Openness variable has a negative relationship but significantly influence Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN (Y).

3. Test results on variables Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials (X3) were obtained mark coefficient as big as -1.210000 with mark probability of 0.7283 > 0.05. It can be concluded variable Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials do not have a significant impact on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN (Y).

Simultaneous test (F test)

Testing This done to see whether all over variable independent (X) has a simultaneous influence on the variables dependent (Y).

Table 3.8 f-test

F-statistic	256.2001
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Calculate f value of 256.2001 is greater than the f table of 3.209 and the value probability of 0.000000 < 0.05. This means that Trade Openness, Exports, and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials simultaneously influence on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN

Coefficient Test Determination (R)

Coefficient Test Determination (R-squared) has purpose of measuring how much far from the model's ability to explain variation variable independent.

Determination Test

R-squared	0.985764
Adjusted R-squared	0.981916

Source: Eviews 10 (processed data, 2025)

Based on the results of the panel regression test using *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM),* we get the R-squared value is 0.985764. This is explain that the variables Trade Openness, Exports, and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials influence Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN by 98.58%, then Other variables not included in this study affect the remainder, which is 1.42 %.

Discussion
The Impact of Trade Openness on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN

Based on the results testing that has been done conducted, it was found that the Trade Openness variable did not have a significant effect on Gross Domestic Product in eight ASEAN countries. With acquisition t-statistic value 6.920000 and value probability of 0.2660 > 0.05 which means H_0 accepted and H_1 rejected. This is in line with research conducted by (Setiawan et al., 2023) which states that the trade openness variable does not have a significant effect on GDP in ASEAN. The findings in this study are inconsistent with theory superiority comparative theory introduced by David Ricardo in 1817 (Ricardo, 1817) which explains that There is profit between second split the state party that carries out trading with produce goods that have a low opportunity cost (Opportunity Cost). However, thus with existence the results of this study precisely explains that economic openness has no effect on GDP in 8 ASEAN countries. This may be caused by dependence the majority of developing countries in global trade against developed countries.

In theory dependency it is stated that developing countries are dependent on developed countries often becomes a problem. Developed countries that have more dominant power can control the world economy according to desire them. Based on the theory a phenomenon in general in developing countries will export commodity to developed countries for later managed into goods So or ready, in the next developed country will return sell product So the to developing countries. This is causing inefficiency openness trading between developing countries with developed countries Because only profitable One split party . (Erdayani, 2022)

The Impact of Agricultural Raw Material Exports on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN

Based on the test results that have been done related Export of Agricultural Raw Materials Against Gross Domestic Product obtained mark -1.050000 with mark probability of 0.0003 < 0.05 which means H_o rejected and H_1 accepted. It can be concluded that the Export of Agricultural Raw Materials has a negative and significant effect on Gross Domestic Product. This result one way with research that has been conducted by (Khairunisa et al., 2022) which stated that the level of export negatively impact economic growth in ASEAN. The findings in this study are inconsistent with export base theory or *Export Base Theory* was put forward by Douglass C. North in 1955. In his theory, he stated that the economic growth of a region is influenced by the export activities carried out. In the export-oriented base sector export considered influential as a driver key to economic growth . (North, 1955)

The Impact of Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN

Based on the results testing that has been done has it was found that the variables Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials have a negative and insignificant relationship to GDP in ASEAN. With acquisition mark coefficient with mark -1.210000 and value probability of 0.2660 > 0.05 which means H_o accepted and H_1 rejected. This result in harmony with the results of research conducted by (Salfina & Syafrina, 2024) which stated that imports partially have a negative relationship and do not have a significant effect on the rate economic growth . Then also research conducted by (Marwanti et al., 2017) It was also found that imports did not affect GDP. Findings this is not in line with statement theory superiority comparative David Ricardio (Ricardo, 2018) who said that countries that specialize in products featured and do trading will impact both in economic growth so that it can cover costs or shopping import .

The Influence of Trade Openness, Exports and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN

Based on the results Testing conducted on the variables Trade Openness, Exports and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN, obtained mark F-Statistic probability of 0.000000 < 0.05. This is shows that Trade Openness, Exports and Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials are simultaneous has a positive and significant influence on Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN.

this study in line with theory put forward by Karl Bucher. According to his statement economic growth is influenced by relationships between producers and consumers. In theory This explains that trade is a factor in increasing economic growth.

There is four the stages in it are, production House ladder closed , house ladder city , house ladder of state and trade between countries or the world. (Mulyaningsih, 2019)

Perspective on Trade Openness, Exports, Imports of Agricultural Raw Materials on Gross Domestic Product

1. Trade Openness in Islamic Economic Perspective

In Islam the concept trading international rated through principles sharia which includes principle justice, honesty, balance (tazawun) and benefit. It also contains principle Muamalah, one of which is buying and selling as mentioned in the Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah verse 275 which reads:

اَلَّذِيْنَ يَأْكُلُوْنَ الرِّبٰوا لَا يَقُوْمُوْنَ اِلَّا كَمَا يَقُوْمُ الَّذِيْ يَتَخَبَّطُهُ الشَّيْطٰنُ مِنَ الْمَسِّ ذٰلِكَ بِاَنَّهُمْ قَالُوْٓا اِنَّمَا الْبَيْعُ مِثْلُ

الرِّبٰواۘ وَاَحَلَّ اللّٰهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبٰواۗ

Which means: " *People who eat (transact) with usury cannot stand, except like a person standing staggering Because trance Satan. So it happened because they said that buying and selling the same with usury. In fact, Allah has to justify buying and selling and forbidding usury.*

The meaning is that Allah has to justify buy and sell for people humans and forbid usury in it. The people who eat, that is transact with usury, either in the form of give or take, can't stand that is, do activities, but like the standing of people who are confused by Satan, so that He not know direction caused by (his) touch. This is according to many scholars occur on the day Then later, namely they will resurrected from grave in state staggering , don't know the direction to go they aim. (Shihab, 2002)

2. Export of Agricultural Raw Materials in the Perspective of Islamic Economics

From an Islamic economic perspective, exports material standard agriculture need seen as part from effort reach prosperity and well-being social through halal and responsible economic activities answer. Take advantage of availability that has been Lord give on earth is one of a form of gratitude and care on what has been Lord give, god has create earth with plants in it so that humans can utilize them with as good as maybe. Like Allah says in the Qur'an Surah Al- A'raf Verse 96:

وَلَوْ اَنَّ اَهْلَ الْقُرٰٓى اٰمَنُوْا وَاتَّقَوْا لَفَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ بَرَكٰتٍ مِّنَ السَّمَآءِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَلٰكِنْ كَذَّبُوْا فَاَخَذْنٰهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوْا

يَكْسِبُوْنَ

Which means " If *only." the people of the lands believe and are pious, surely we will open for them various blessing from heaven and earth. However, they deny (the messengers and Our verses). So, we tortured they caused by what is always they do it".*
Ibn Taytamiyah said that exports could strengthen exchange rate domestic currency. According to notes history Islam also export and trade activities international has practiced by the Prophet Muhammad since his age relatively young. Since The young Prophet Muhammad was already carrying out trading activities until during his life Already to travel between countries to conduct trade. (Syaikhon, 2014) . This is shows that trading activities scale international Already existed during the time of the Prophet and brought Islamic religious civilization became more advanced.

3. Import of Agricultural Raw Materials in the Perspective of Islamic Economics

Islamic teachings in the Koran and Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad in trade This Then influence behavior business and trade as one of the aspect life Muslims (Udin, 2003). Then cooperation between these countries in order to do goodness in chapter transactions trade, as Allah's order in QS Al-Maidah verse 2 reads:

وَتَعَاوَنُوْا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوٰىۖ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوْا عَلَى الْاِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِۖ وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ شَدِيْدُ الْعِقَابِ

Which means: *Help yourself in (doing) righteousness and piety, and don't helping each other in doing things sin and enmity. Have faith to Allah, verily Allah is very heavy His torment.* (QS Al Maidah Verse 2).

The verse of the Quran above means that in life This should We each other Help help in good things This with carry out trading on material or products needed by other countries. And please help you are working on virtue , namely all shape and type thing that brings to welfare worldly and or ukhrawi and likewise help each other in piety , namely all efforts that can be avoided disaster worldly and or hereafter , even though with people who do not share the same faith with you . (Shihab, 2002)

4. Gross Domestic Product in Islamic Economic Perspective

GDP calculation as a tool measurement level welfare is also highlighted in Islamic economics. This is something that differentiate The Islamic economic system and other conventional economics are based on the parameters used, namely falah. *Falah* is true welfare where component spiritual followed include. In the Islamic context, *al- falah* refers to the Islamic view of humans in general. Islam believes that spirituality someone is the one who forms himself. Because the soul is the essence humans , then all worldly activities , including economic activities, are focused on fulfilling need spiritual and physical (Huda et al., 2008).

In the letter Al- A'raf verse 10 Allah says.

وَلَقَدْ مَكَّنّٰكُمْ فِى الْاَرْضِ وَجَعَلْنَا لَكُمْ فِيْهَا مَعَايِشَۗ قَلِيْلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُوْنَ ع

Which means: *Truly, we truly has put You all on the earth and We provide there (the earth) livelihood for you. (However) a little very You give thanks*.

The verse above explains the gifts that God has given to human beings in the form of the ability to manage and utilize earth as one essence absolute before start story humanity in detail. Creator Earth and the Creator humans who bestowed that ability to human and put it on the persada earth many specificities and adjustments make type humans can live comfortable , get eat and have a family . (Shihab, 2002)

D. CONCLUSION

Trade Openness has no significant effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 8 ASEAN countries, as proven by with mark probability of 0.2660 > 0.05. Current openness trade in the ASEAN region is indeed quite large in scale, however the results of this study state that trade openness is not too influence on state income. With thus expected to in front of trade openings This will bring a positive influence on the development of countries in the ASEAN region. Exports of Agricultural Raw Materials have a negative and significant impact on Gross Domestic Product in 8 ASEAN countries, as evidenced by with a probability of 0.0003 < 0.05. This is Can just due to Because lack of utilization and value plus from commodity export material standard agriculture so that reduce benefits gained by developing countries. Import material

standard Agriculture does not have a significant effect on Gross Domestic Product in 8 ASEAN countries, as proven with the prob result is 0.2660 > 0.05. Dependence on the product import from overseas does not provide sufficient utilization to the importing country.

Simultaneous Trade Openness, Export and Import of Agricultural Raw Materials has an impact on Gross Domestic Product in 8 ASEAN countries with level significance 0.000000 < 0.05. It means trade openness , export and import material standard agriculture and Gross Domestic Product are mutually related One each other, because That should must implemented with principles Islam . (Kholiq et al., 2024) .

When This Not yet Many studies focus on the export and import sectors material standard agriculture to Gross Domestic Product in ASEAN countries and approach to view Islamic economic framework as a tool interpretation. However, the results encounter This show the need policy trading based mark add and not just participation in trade international. In the perspective of Islamic economics, the principle justice, efficiency and welfare must be the basis for designing policy export-import and opening trade. GDP in Islamic economics No only question economic growth, will but covers blessings and distribution welfare people.

SUGGESTION

Based on the research results and descriptions that have been done, with That researcher want to give recommendation related with the research results are as follows:

1. It is expected to government or who has the authority to be able to maximize management source Power nature in terms of this is farming to get mark plus sell from results production commodity agriculture.
2. Government hopefully it can help improvement quality export material standard agriculture through management industry that is expected to increase mark sell and improve the economy in the ASEAN region.
3. For researchers furthermore it is advisable to research other factors outside variables used in this study with hope to obtain broader understanding about What factors that influence economic growth in ASEAN countries. The results of this study can be the basis for government in formulating more appropriate policies.

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