

The Influence of Globalization Dimensions on Economic Growth in ASEAN

HERU WAHYUDI*

Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business
University of Lampung
Jln. H. Komarudin, Rajabasa Raya, Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung
INDONESIA

QURROTA AYU NINDIEN

Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business
University of Lampung
Jl. Jati Baru 2 No. 3, Durian Payung, Tanjung Karang Pusat, Bandar Lampung
INDONESIA

MARSELINA

Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business
University of Lampung
Gang Swadaya 4, Gunung Terang, Kedaton, Bandar Lampung
INDONESIA

WIDIA ANGGI PALUPI

Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business
University of Lampung
Wisma Cantik Manis, Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung
INDONESIA

**Corresponding author*

Abstract: Globalization is one of the keys related to the success of the country's economy. This study aims to find out how globalization affects economic growth. The globalization index used in this study includes economic globalization, political globalization, and social globalization. The object of this study was 10 ASEAN countries from 2013 to 2019. The method used in this study was Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) using the EViews 10 application. The research procedure goes through several stages, including classical assumption testing consisting of normality tests, multicollinearity detection, heteroskedasticity tests, and autocorrelation tests. Furthermore, testing for the best model selection is carried out, and hypothesis testing is carried out. The results of this study show that globalization can improve the economies of 10 ASEAN countries. This can be seen in economic, political, and social globalization, both partially and simultaneously having a significant positive effect on economic growth. Finally, this study provides policy recommendations for ASEAN countries related to globalization and economic development.

Key-Words: - ASEAN, Globalization, Economic Growth.

Received: July 4, 2022. Revised: February 24, 2023. Accepted: March 11, 2023. Published: March 24, 2023.

1 Introduction

According to Lyman, [1], globalization interpreted rapid growth from each other dependability and connections in the world of commerce and finance. But Lyman argued that globalization is not only limited to the phenom of trade and flow thriving

financially, however, because there is a driven thing from the ability to facilitate technology change financial, like globalization communication. Globalization has its dimensions, ideology, and technology: the dimensions of ideology are

capitalism and the free market. Meanwhile, dimensions technology is information that has unified the world, [2]. Globalization is related to trade and international investment, [3]. So that according to Balestrini, [4], benefit globalization could increase the freedom economy and provide access to information, empower society, and make the authorized regulators on activity company, responsibility, and accountability.

Globalization resulted in an increasing process that united many countries and pushed global and globalizing economy formulation policy. Globalization has become a challenge for almost all countries with demand existing, openness growing economy broad. According to a study from Nowbutsing, [5], exposure promotes growth through research and development and general market access.

The process of globalization will increase the power competition between production units from various parts of the country, which could increase efficiency through the free market mechanism. Competitiveness is one factor possibly critical to pushing the growth economy in a country, [5]. Because power competition is something about a state's ability to face challenges and global competition in enhancing the well-being of people. However, many countries have behind as a consequence of globalization. This is because of a lack of power competitiveness, activities production which is not efficient, retarded technology, and lack of capital and reduced capacity Public to compete in the global market successfully. In the face of powerful globalization, the competitive expected government must integrate the economy globally with accompanied enhancement infrastructure, quality institutional bureaucracy, stability economy macro as well as education, [6].

Connection globalization with the growth economy is a contentious topic in the literature on growth and development economics. Many studies find the influence positive of globalization on growth through allocating adequate source power domestically. Diffusion productivity factors and additional capital. Instead, others argue that globalization's effect is harmful to increase in countries with weak institutions and unstable politics. The countries specialize in activities that are ineffective in the globalization process. Developing the economy has entered quality into increasing supply innovation and reinforcement environment innovation capable of creating power pull systems innovative, conducive economy building room modern, [7].

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was formed as an integrated regional economy reflecting globalization. ASEAN has a power pull high economy because there is enough population in ASEAN big that is 700 million souls, so this is a potential market. This is seen from the intra-ASEAN continuous beginning donations total ASEAN trade. In 2019, intra-ASEAN contributed 22.5 percent of the complete trade goods merchandise, with intra-ASEAN respectively 23.4 percent and 21.5 percent of total exports imported goods ASEAN, [8]. In globalization, ASEAN is at the e area of intersection of the globalization process. The organization is urgently needed so that all countries join to benefit from working in the same economy, especially in an increased growth economy. One state's function is as a regulator of the economic system, with follow regulations for the economy to move in a manner balanced Among interest businesses and individuals, [9].

According to the Indonesian, [10], one indicator urgent for knowing the condition of a country's economy is unquestionable product data Gross Domestic (GDP), based on base price apron or base price constant. The top GDP price base could be used for look shift and structure economy, while price constant used for knowing the growth economy from year to year. Thus, this study uses the variable GDP to look growth economy in ASEAN countries. Based on research conducted by Chivandi and Samuel, [11], growth economy. Following is the development index globalization and GDP in 10 ASEAN countries.

Based on Table 1, the development of globalization and GDP in ASEAN can be seen. From 2013 to 2019, globalization and GDP in ASEAN continue improvement. Dreher, [12], share globalization Becomes three types that are globalization economic, social, and political. Globalization economy is an activation process of trade and finance in various countries around the world that become market forces and increasingly integrated without obstacles or country boundaries each other. Todaro, [13], put forward that the definition of economic globalization is increasing the openness economy of a country against trading international funds, international flow of funds, and foreign investment. Dreher, [12], understood globalization economy as Genre goods, capital and services, and accompanying information and perceptions of market exchange. Many experts argue that globalization is an economic process that could be measured with trade and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), [14].

Table 1. Development Index Globalization and the Rate of Economic Growth in ASEAN

Country	Year	Economic Globalization	Social Globalization	Globalization Political	GDP
Malaysia	2013	75	82	83	270,506,011,046.63
Malaysia	2019	76	83	85	364,601,657,599.11
Thailand	2013	65	67	79	385,308,560,264.96
Thailand	2019	69	70	81	460,380,173,807.40
Vietnamese	2013	61	54	62	210,137,217,460.65
Vietnamese	2019	61	61	74	314,947,658,367.68
Philippines	2013	52	56	83	270,953,202,687.14
Philippines	2019	56	61	81	396,224,787,544.86
Cambodia	2013	68	46	55	15,749,584,749.21
Cambodia	2019	67	48	60	23,760,061,873.30
Indonesia	2013	52	52	86	781,691,322,850.81
Indonesia	2019	49	53	87	1,049,330,236,897.15
Singapore	2013	94	87	71	247,505,600,814.66
Singapore	2019	94	88	68	318,974,323,537.97
Lao PDR	2013	46	43	40	12,497,360,586.91
Lao PDR	2019	50	44	41	18,491,845,636.27
Brunei Darussalam	2013	70	70	47	13,315,326,917.85
Brunei Darussalam	2019	70	75	48	13,278,836,553.32
Myanmar	2013	37	35	42	56,418,567,054.60
Myanmar	2019	40	40	53	83,686,990,310.18

Source: World Bank, ETH. Zurich

Dynamics politics around the world have changed globalization's impact on patterns of new mobility humans and development network innovative social. As well as globalization has opened opportunities, political action news has become more stand out. The political process in the era of globalization in communities and networks that are not limited by geographic location. So that results from mobility rising man and forms of communication. The relevant constituencies involved in progress or political problems often live in different places or move between areas, [15].

Globalization is a door for stepping into the outside world, [16]. One of them is social globalization. Index Globalization social be measured through three indicator variables: interpersonal globalization by 33.3 percent, Informational Globalization by 33.3 percent, and Cultural Globalization by 33.3 percent. In the measurement of Interpersonal Globalization, there are international tourist students international as well as migrants. Current information or Informational Globalization consists of height technology, patents, and internet bandwidth. At the same time, open culture or Cultural Globalization is seen in present goods and services of a nature

country's culture and brand trade internationally. Globalization social said the door globalization because as shape interaction world community. Current information in globalization society will create access to more education breadth and high technology transfer. And progress technology is a factor to influence the growth economy.

2 Methodology and Variables

Study this based on descriptive and quantitative research data using the cross-section and time series data. Cross-section data in research using data from 10 ASEAN countries, namely Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and the Philippines, using time series data totaling seven years, i.e., 2013-2019. The study's dependent variable is the growth economy, while the independent variables cover the globalization economy, globalization politics, and anodization society. Secondary data sources in this study were obtained from ETH Zurich and World Bank data. Table 2 represents a summary variable study.

Table 2. Summary Variable Study

No	Variable Name	Symbol Variable	Period	Unit Size	Data Source
1.	Gross Domestic Product	LNGDP	Annual	Percent	World Bank
2.	Economic Globalization Index	ECO	Annual	Index	ETH Zurich
3.	Globalization Social Index	SOC	Annual	Index	ETH Zurich
4.	Globalization Political Index	POC	Annual	Index	ETH Zurich

In analyzing known panel data models, three composed approaches from Common Effect Model, the Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effects Model, [17]. To obtain a description in a manner general about the results of the study, as well as in the framework testing hypothesis as an answer temporary for solving the problems raised, could see through the equality function:

$$LNEG_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ECO_{it} + \beta_2 POC_{it} + \beta_3 SOC_{it} + \mu_{it} \quad (1)$$

Where EG is the natural logarithm of growth economy (USD), *ECO* is globalization economy (index), POC is globalization politics (index), *i* show a cross-section, *t* shows time series, β_0 = constant β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 , coefficients regression to a growth economy, and μ is an error term.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Assumption Test Classic

Normality tests are needed to know regular error terms and dependent and independent variables from research, aiming to test whether residual yield regression has normal distribution or not, [18]. Based on the JB statistical test shown in Figure 1, it obtained a score of more than 0.803637 big of $\alpha = 5\%$, then could conclude that residue spread usually.

Testing next is the detection of multicollinearity. Detection multicollinearity is the test used to examine the existing connection between variables free and variables tied inside something study, [19]. To research this for detecting multicollinearity, use Pearson Correlation testing. With the criteria, if the score coefficient between the variables exceeds 0.8, then the coefficient correlation between variables in models can happen, [18]. It can be seen in Table 3 that the score coefficient correlation of each independent variable needs to be more than 0.8. with this could be concluded that the data is free from problem multicollinearity.

Table 3. Detection of Multicollinearity

	ECO	POC	SOC
ECO	1.000000	0.446890	0.840624
POC	0.446890	1.000000	0.496586
SOC	0.840624	0.496586	1.000000

Testing assumption third classic is heteroscedasticity. The Heteroscedasticity Test aim test in the regression model shows no same variance from residual one observation to other observations. Heteroscedasticity occurs if the probability from heteroscedasticity test results is not enough of 0.05, [20]. It can be seen in Table 4 that the scoring possibility of each variable enlarges by 0.05, thus concluding that the data is free from problem heteroscedasticity.

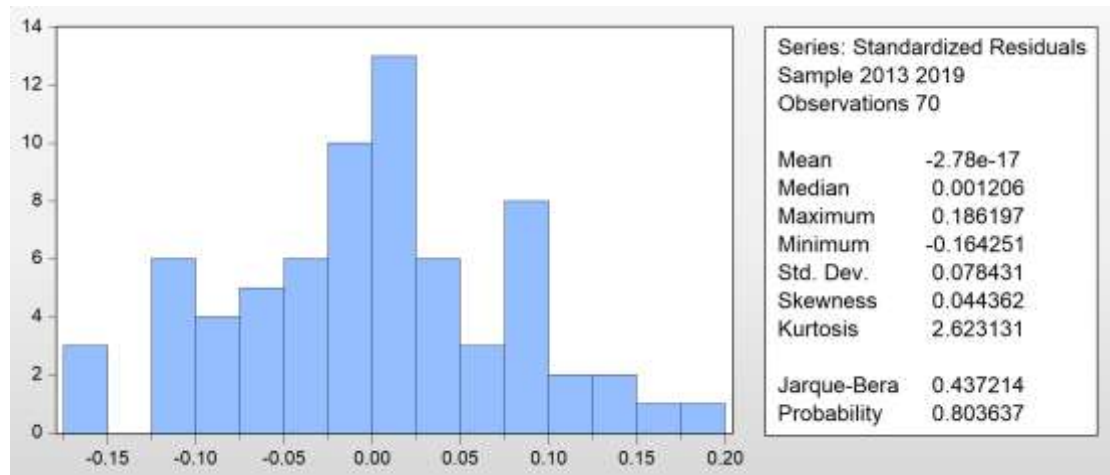


Fig. 1: Normality Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variables	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	-1.335654	0.1870
ECO	1.486480	0.1427
POC	0.576577	0.5665
SOC	-0.299484	0.7657

Testing assumption classic next is an autocorrelation test. Autocorrelation means exists correlation Among member observations one with different observations time. Based on [20], when the Durbin-Watson value is between -2 to +2, the data is free from problem autocorrelation. Table 6 shows that a score correlation of 0.757063 could conclude that the data is free from problem autocorrelation.

3.1.2 Model Selection

Chow's test was used to know whether the fixed effect model is better used than the typical effect model. Then the Hausman test was used to tell whether the fixed effect model was better used than the random effects models. At the same time, the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test is used to determine the best model between common and unexpected effects.

Table 5. Best Model Selection Results

test	Prob	decision
Chow test	0.0000	FEM
Hausman test	0.0001	FEM
LM test	0.0000	REM

Table 5 shows that the best model selected in a study is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Following is the output of FEM results.

Based on the results estimates in Table 6, the obtained equality regression is as follows:

$$EG_{it} = 21.68641 + 0.016143ECO_{1it} + 0.010851POC_{2it} + 0.034508SOC_{3it} \quad (2)$$

* significant at $\alpha = 0.05$

3.1.3 Significance Test

Significance test first partial test was carried out or often called the t-test. The resulting test results in a manner Partial of each variable free to variable bound as follows in table 7.

Table 5. FEM Model Regression Results

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
KOFECGI	0.016143	0.008712	1.853002	0.0691
KOFPOGI	0.010851	0.006068	1.788234	0.0791
KOFSOGY	0.034508	0.008647	3.990631	0.0002
C	21.68641	0.598951	36.20731	0.0000

Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.997225	Mean dependent var	25.53062
Adjusted R-squared	0.996641	SD dependent var	1.488938
SE of regression	0.086292	Akaike info criterion	-1.896167
Sum squared residue	0.424443	Schwarz criterion	-1.478589
Likelihood logs	79.36585	Hannan-Quinn criteria.	-1.730300
F-statistics	1707.142	Durbin-Watson stat	0.757063
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 6. Statistical t-test results

Variable	t- statistics	t - table ($\alpha=5\%$)	Conclusion
ECO	1.853002	1.66901	Significant
SOC	1.788234	1.66901	Significant
POC	3.990631	1.66901	Significant

Based on the results of the t- statistical test shown in Table 7, variables free from globalization economics, social globalization, and global political influence are positive in a manner significant to GDP levels in ASEAN countries. Next, an F-test test or simultaneous test is carried out. The F test was used to test independent variables influential and significant to variables bound together. F- statistical test results could be seen as follows:

Table 7. F- statistic test results

df	F-statistic	F-table	Conclusion
3 ; 66	1707.142	2.74	Significant

Based on Table 8, the significance test results simultaneously obtained F- statistics as big 1707142 and shows whole variable free in a study. This significantly influenced to growth economy in a manner together in 10 ASEAN countries in 2013-2019. Then based on the analysis of the results, the value coefficient determination (R^2) of 0.997225 indicates that dimensions of globalization represented by globalization economy, globalization society, and globalization politics can explain variation growth in the economy in 10 ASEAN countries is 99%. The remaining 1% is defined by other variables not in the models.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Influence Index Economic Globalization Against Economic Growth

Globalization economy is an activation process of trade and finance in various countries around the world that become market forces and increasingly integrated without obstacles or country boundaries each other, [21]. Globalization economy could increase freedom economics and show depreciation distance in openness mutual trade profitable, increasing cross-source power between countries, [22]. Moving labor-intensive commodities from developed countries to developing countries or otherwise will boost the economy through Requests for goods and services. Coefficient regression globalization economy as big 0.016143, which means if globalization economy improved by one index so followed enhancement growth economy in the six ASEAN countries by 1.6143%, ceteris paribus.

Purnomo, [23], discloses that different content source power nature, source power humans, and technology require each country to establish a connection economy. So demand exists openness economy or a globalization economy. Globalization economy could give opportunity for export factor items production use source power abundant and

imported factor items production rare or expensive if domestically produced. With an open economy, cooperation trading is more open wide, so obstacles in trade openness will be more minor to make mutual trade profitable for the country.

According to the theory of growth modern economy, an open economy believed could push a country's growth, [23]. WW Rostow's theory deciphers development economy as a causal process of change in society, that is, change in politics, social structure, value social and activities economy other-oriented to outside. At stages stay take off, growth economy with exists something change in Public as creation progress rapidly in innovation, market opening, and occurrence increase investment productive. So, with an open economy on stage, stay take off could cause growth continuing economy rise.

Openness ASEAN finance also provides open access financial. According to Winantiyo, [24], in realizing the AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) in the form of openness, trade, investment, and labor work skills needed openness financial. Exposure is financially required in a country to support transactions more efficiently as one source of financing development, facilitating trading internationally, and supportive development sector finance that could increase the growth economy. This is what causes the globalization economy to be more dominant in influencing the growth economy in a country.

3.2.2 Influence Index Globalization Political To Economic Growth in ASEAN

Globalization politics is a profound global struggle to realize the interests of the actor who runs it. Perpetrator globalization in political fields such as countries, organizations, government and non-government, and international companies, [25]. Globalization's political coefficient as significant 0.010851 interpreted if globalization politically improved by one index so, followed by enhancement growth of the economy in 10 ASEAN countries in 2013-2019 amounted to 1.0851 %, *ceteris paribus*. Globalization politics is essential for the country because it covers work same politics and security, economics, social and culture, world peace, and international organization will increase the growth economy. There is stability created politics through good world peace, stability economy nor stability politics is very important for a country. Each country has a superior economy, and with world peace, every country can support the development of the economy.

The embassy is the place position of the official

representative of a country in another country. Connection diplomacy is needed in the international world. Both split state sides will do the process of diplomacy with a purpose specified and agreed upon together. Function Embassy that is improvement and development work same political and security, economic, social and cultural with the recipient country, shelter, service, protection and gift rock legal and physical to the inhabitant his country as well as observation, assessment and reporting about the situation and conditions of the receiving country. The main task of the Embassy is to represent and protect the inhabitants of his land and fight for state interests. Development works the same political can by the embassy with the promotion in the receiving country as ambassador tourism, ambassador export, ambassador investment, etc. So that capabilities and innovation in sector diplomacy are one factor in global competition for increased economic growth.

3.2.3 Influence Index Globalization Social to Economic Growth in ASEAN

Globalization social is an interaction process or connection in activity man good in a manner live nor no life so that form something connection between countries, between culture, inter man good in a manner national nor international. From the results study, globalization's social coefficient is significant, 0.034508 means that if globalization is socially improved by one index, will the rise in the economy in ASEAN is as substantial as 0.034508%, *ceteris paribus*? Globalization social said to be the door to globalization because as shapes the interaction of world community. Current information in globalization society will create access to more education breadth and high technology transfer. And progress technology is a factor or component that influences the growth economy.

Bekti, [22], states that globalization's social influence is positive and significant to per capita GDP growth and improvement per capita GDP growth in 6 ASEAN countries, which the sector of international tourism supports. Then Olatunbosun & Basit, [26], found that globalization's social influence positively affected per capita GDP growth in 18 Asian countries in 2011-2015. Syajjiba, [27], states that globalization's social effect is positive and significant to the economies of APEC member countries. This corresponds with the theory of movement source power international that migration power work will impact to growth country's economy.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it is concluded that Corruption has no effect on economic growth in ASEAN countries, Democracy has a negative and significant impact on economic growth in ASEAN countries, and Global competitiveness has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in ASEAN countries in 2014-2019. The results of this study also produce corruption, democracy, and global competitiveness, which significantly affected economic growth in ASEAN countries in 2014-2019.

Although corruption did not have a significant effect on the period and country of the study, crime should be reduced accompanied by controlling economic growth that is not too high and not too low (2-3% range) because, in this way, economic development and the corruption perception index will be good in a given period: countries, especially ASEAN. In conclusion, the government's slowness in preventing and dealing with acts of corruption in ASEAN countries has shaken political stability, domestic security, and development.

Democracy in ASEAN countries is tailored to the needs of each country. They are considering that ASEAN countries have different government systems and economic systems. Of course, every government policy has advantages and disadvantages. In addition, the community also functions as government social control. However, the government, as the decision maker, has full power to determine policy. So, democracy is not flawed in a country, but the government needs to limit the number of parties because the more parties there are, the more budget is issued by the government, which can affect the economic growth rate. Democracy can also encourage better institutions.

To improve global competitiveness, ASEAN countries need to enhance the sub-indices and pillars of competitiveness by adjusting the categories for their countries' growth and development stages. The government's role in increasing growth and development, as well as community empowerment, is vital to be maximized, especially by paying attention to human and institutional capital, because human and institutional resources are the main factors to support other competitiveness factors, especially on technological, environmental and innovation aspects.

This research can be helpful as a recommendation for increasing economic growth in ASEAN countries. Nevertheless, this research is inseparable from limitations. The limitation of this study is that it has yet to analyze one by one how

variable independents affect economic growth. So that further research is expected to use in-depth analysis in each ASEAN country. In addition, further research can also use a combination of independent variables between economic and non-economic factors, which affect economic growth more.

References:

- [1] P. N. Lyman, "Globalization and the demands of governance," *Georg. J. Int. Aff.*, 2000.
- [2] T. L. Friedman, *The World is Flat: A Brief History of the TwentyFirst Century*. New York: Farrar, Dtraus, dan Giroux, 2006.
- [3] G. L. Kyriakopoulos, "Globalized inclination to acquire knowledge and skills toward economic development," *WSEAS Trans. Bus. Econ.*, vol. 18, pp. 1349–1369, 2021, doi: 10.37394/23207.2021.18.125.
- [4] P. P. Balestrini, "Amidst the digital economy, philanthropy in business as a source of competitive advantage," *J. Int. Mark. Mark. Res.*, vol. 26(1Februa, pp. 13–34., 2001.
- [5] A. L. Kusumatrisma, I. Sugma, and S. H. Pasaribu, "Threshold Effects on the Relationship Between Inflation Rate and Economic Growth in Tunisia," *Int. Econ. J.*, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 310–325, 2022, doi: 10.1080/10168737.2017.1289546.
- [6] H. R. U. Sembiring and I. Rohimah, *Daya Saing Indonesia di Era Globalisasi*. Malang: Media Nusa Creative, 2019.
- [7] V. Babenko, O. Pravotorova, N. Yefremova, S. Popova, I. Kazanchuk, and V. Honcharenko, "The innovation development in China in the context of globalization," *WSEAS Trans. Bus. Econ.*, vol. 17, pp. 523–531, 2020, doi: 10.37394/23207.2020.17.51.
- [8] The ASEAN Secretariat, *ASEAN Key Figures 2020*, vol. 2019. 2019. [Online]. Available: www.asean.org
- [9] M. Marilang and M. M. Amiruddin, "Economic Democracy : Examining the Law Enforcement of Business Competition in Indonesia Islamic Economics and Business," *WSEAS Trans. Bus. Econ.*, vol. 18, pp. 1255–1262, 2021, doi: 10.37394/23207.2021.18.116.
- [10] Badan Pusat Statistik, "Pengertian Pendapatan Nasiaoyal," *Badan Pusat Statistik*, 2023. <https://www.bps.go.id/subject/11/produk->

- domestik-bruto--lapangan-usaha-.html (accessed Jan. 20, 2023).
- [11] A. Chivandi and O. Samuel, "Causal Relationship Between Financial Sector Development in SMEs & Economic Growth in Southern Africa Region," *WSEAS Trans. Bus. Econ.*, vol. 18, pp. 996–1018, 2021, doi: 10.37394/23207.2021.18.95.
- [12] A. Dreher, "Does globalization affect growth? Evidence from a new index of globalization," *Appl. Econ.*, vol. 38, no. 10, pp. 1091–1110, 2006.
- [13] S. S. Todaro MP, *Pembangunan Ekonomi Jilid 1*. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga, 2006.
- [14] L. Beer and T. Boswell, "The Effects of Globalization on Inequality: A Cross-National Analysis," *Halle Inst. Occas. Pap.*, p. 57, 2001.
- [15] T. Lyons and P. Mandaville, "Think locally, act globally: Toward a transnational comparative politics," *Int. Polit. Sociol.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 124–141, 2010, doi: 10.1111/j.1749-5687.2010.00096.x.
- [16] S. Suneki, "Dampak Globalisasi Terhadap Eksistensi Budaya Daerah," *J. Imiah Civ.*, vol. II, no. 1, pp. 307–321, 2012.
- [17] A. Widarjono, *Ekonometrika Pengantar dan Aplikasinya Disertasi Panduan EViews*, 5th ed. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2018.
- [18] D. Gujarati, *Basic Econometrics*, 5th Editio. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009.
- [19] D. . Gujarati, *Dasar- Dasar Ekonometrika*, 2nd ed. Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2012.
- [20] W. W. Winarno, *Analisis Ekonometrika dan Statistika dengan EViews*, 5th ed. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2017.
- [21] A. N. Zaroni, "Globalisasi Ekonomi dan Implikasinya Bagi Negara-Negara Berkembang : Telaah Pendekatan Ekonomi Islam," *J. UINSI*, vol. 1, no. Pd Ii, pp. 1–22, 2015.
- [22] P. S. Bekti, "Pengaruh Globalisasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan di Asean," *J. Ilm.*, 2019.
- [23] R. N. Purnomo, "Analisis Pengaruh Keterbukaan Ekonomi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (Studi Kasus: Asean Tahun 2007 – 2017)," *J. Din. Ekon. Pambang.*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. 20, 2020, doi: 10.14710/jdep.2.2.20-35.
- [24] R. Winantyo, *Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA), 2015: Memperkuat Sinergi ASEAN di tengah Kompetisi Global*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo, 2008.
- [25] A. Agustiwi, "Hukum Sebagai Instrumen Politik Dalam Era Globalisasi," *J. Rechtstaat Nieuw*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 45–57, 2015, [Online]. Available: <http://unsa.ac.id/ejournal/index.php/rechtstaat-nieuw/article/view/155/102>
- [26] H. A. Olatunbosun and B. Abdul, "The Impact of Globalization on Economic Growth: Astudy on Selected Asian Country," *Int. Journals Account. Bussines Manag.*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2018.
- [27] F. F. Syaijiba, "Dampak Globalisasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kawasan APEC," *J. Ilm.*, 2016.

Contribution of Individual Authors to the Creation of a Scientific Article (Ghostwriting Policy)

Heru Wahyudi made a research framework and collected literature reviews. Qurrota Ayu wrote the research. Marselina proposes policy recommendations.. Widia Anggi Palupi collects and processes research data.

Sources of Funding for Research Presented in a Scientific Article or Scientific Article Itself

The research in this manuscript is supported by Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas Lampung.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare that is relevant to the content of this article.

Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (Attribution 4.0 International, CC BY 4.0)

This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US