

Dasar-dasar Ilmu Ekonomi

Pertemuan Ke 1

02 Oktober 2009



Tim Pengajar

- Dr. Ir. Dompok MT Napitupulu, M.Sc
- Ir. Elwamendri, MS



Pokok Bahasan

1. Pendahuluan:
 - a. Pengertian dan ruang lingkup ilmu ekonomi
 - b. Masalah pokok dalam ekonomi
 - c. Metodologi dan Ruang Lingkup Ilmu Ekonomi
2. Mekanisme Pasar
 - a. Permintaan,
 - b. Penawaran dan
 - c. Harga
3. Teori Konsumsi dan Teori Produksi
4. Konsep Elastisitas
5. Bentuk Pasar
6. Perhitungan Pendapatan Nasional
7. Konsumsi dan Investasi
8. Inflasi dan Pengangguran



Evaluasi

- - Pre Test
- - Tugas
- - Post Test



Literatur

- Rahardja P dan Mandala M, 2004
- Bahan Hand Out
- Gibson. Et.,al. 2001
- Lipsey, Steiner dan Purvis, 1988
- Nopirin, 2000
- Ormerod, 1994
- Samuelson dan Nordhaus 1988
- Winardi. 1983



Pengertian dan ruang lingkup ilmu ekonomi

02 Oktober 2009



Pengertian dan Definisi

Ilmu Ekonomi mempelajari segala aktivitas manusia dlm memanfaatkan sumberdaya yg terbatas utk memenuhi kebutuhan manusia yg tdk terbatas agar tercapai kemakmuran.

Berhubungan dengan:

- ⊖ masalah kelangkaan sumberdaya
- ⊖ masalah pilihan alaternatif

Ekonomi Deskriptif menggambarkan keadaan aktual ekonomi secara deskriptif

Ekonomi Terapan (Teori Kebijakan Ekonomi) mempelajari ttg kebijakan yg perlu dilaksana-kan utk memecahkan masalah2 ekonomi.



Pengertian dan Definisi

- **Albert L Meyers (Grondslagen van de moderne economie) :** *Ilmu pengetahuan yang mempersoalkan kebutuhan dan pemuasan kebutuhan manusia*
- **JL Mey Jr (Leerboek der bedrijfs economie) :** *Ekonomi adalah Ilmu pengetahuan yang mempelajari usaha manusia kearah kemakmuran*
- **Lionel Robbins (Principle of Economic) :** *Ilmu pengetahuan yang mempelajari perilaku manusia dalam memilih alternative penggunaan sumberdaya yang terbatas*
- **Ekonom (Berbagai Terbitan):** *Ilmu pengetahuan yang mempelajari upaya manusia untuk memenuhi kebutuhan yang sifatnya tak terbatas dari sumber daya yang sifatnya terbatas.*
- **Reksoprayitno (Ekonomi Makro):** *Ilmu yang mempelajari usaha manusia dalam memenuhi kebutuhan yang sifatnya tidak terbatas dengan memilih alternative pemakaian sumberdaya yang relative terbatas.*



Kebutuhan

K
E
B
U
T
U
H
A
N

KEGUNAAN

- PRIMER
- SEKUNDER
- TERSIER

SIFAT

- JASMANI
- ROHANI

WAKTU

- JANGKA PENDEK
- JANGKA PANJANG

SUBYEK

- INDIVIDU
- KOLEKTIF



Pemuas Kebutuhan

**K
E
B
U
T
U
H
A
N**
**P
E
M
U
A
S**

CARA MEMPEROLEH

- Benda Bebas
- Benda Ekonomi

KEGUNAAN

- Konsumsi
- Bahan Baku

PROSES PEMBUATAN

- Bahan Mentah
- Setengah Jadi
- Barang Jadi

HUBUNGAN DGN
BENDA LAIN

- Komplementer
- Substitusi

02 Oktober 2009

10

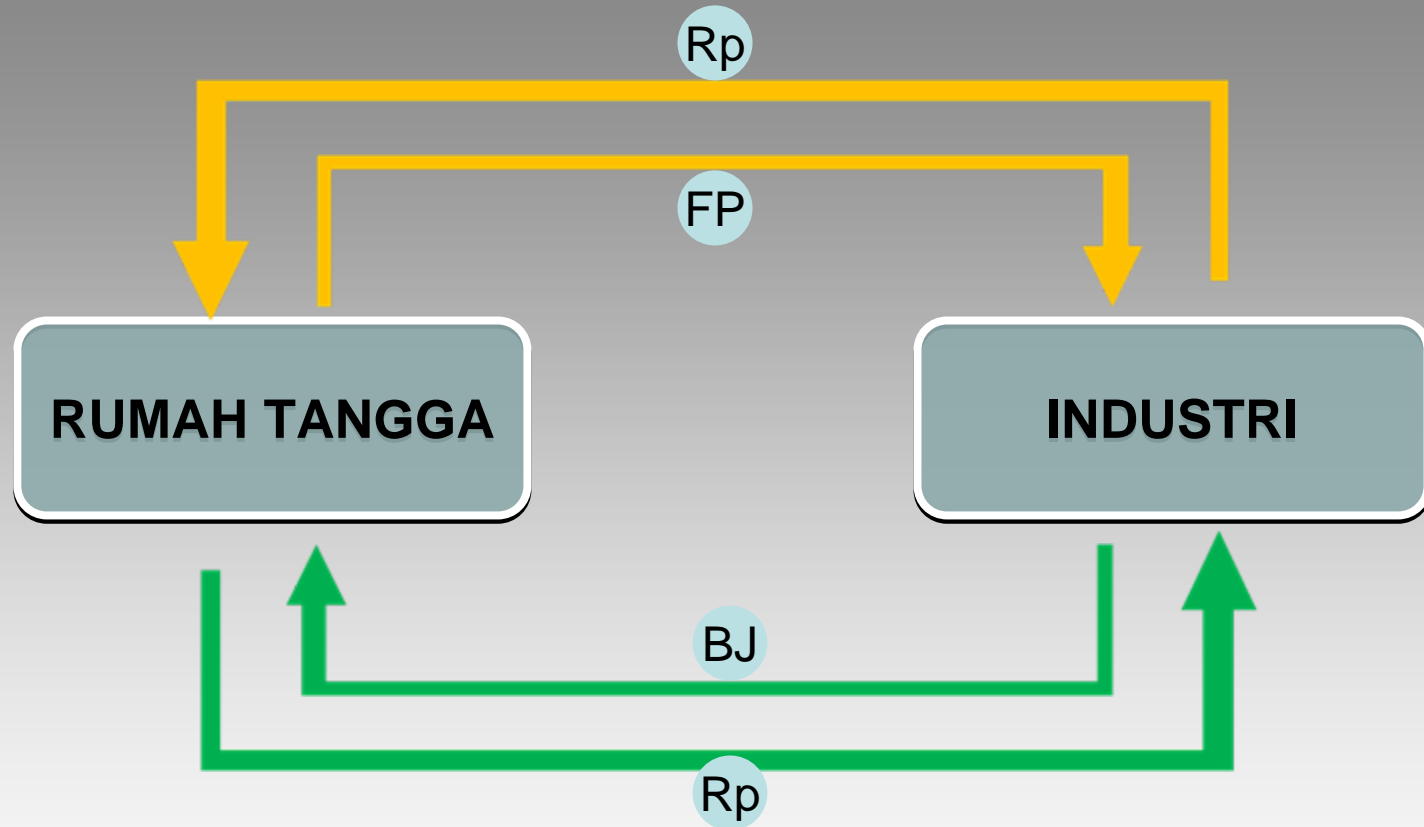


METODOLOGI

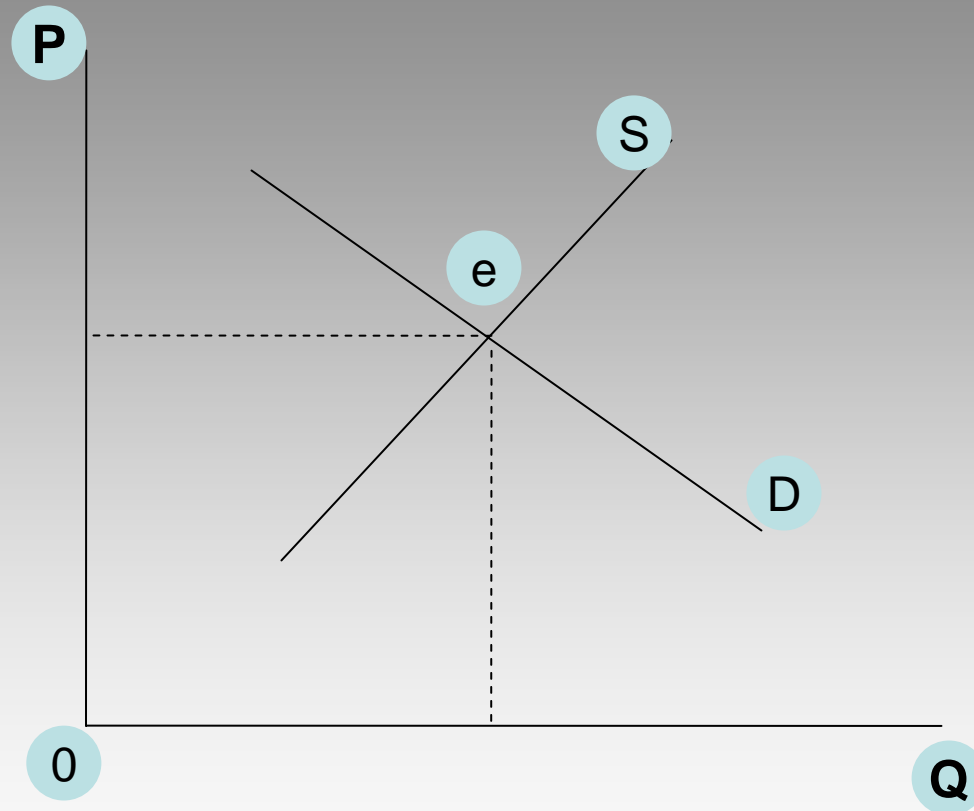
- MODEL.
 - pola hubungan antara variabel dalam suatu sistem ekonomi
- ANALISIS
 - Circular Flow
 - Grafik
 - Fungsi



CICULAR FLOW



CURVE



FUNGSI

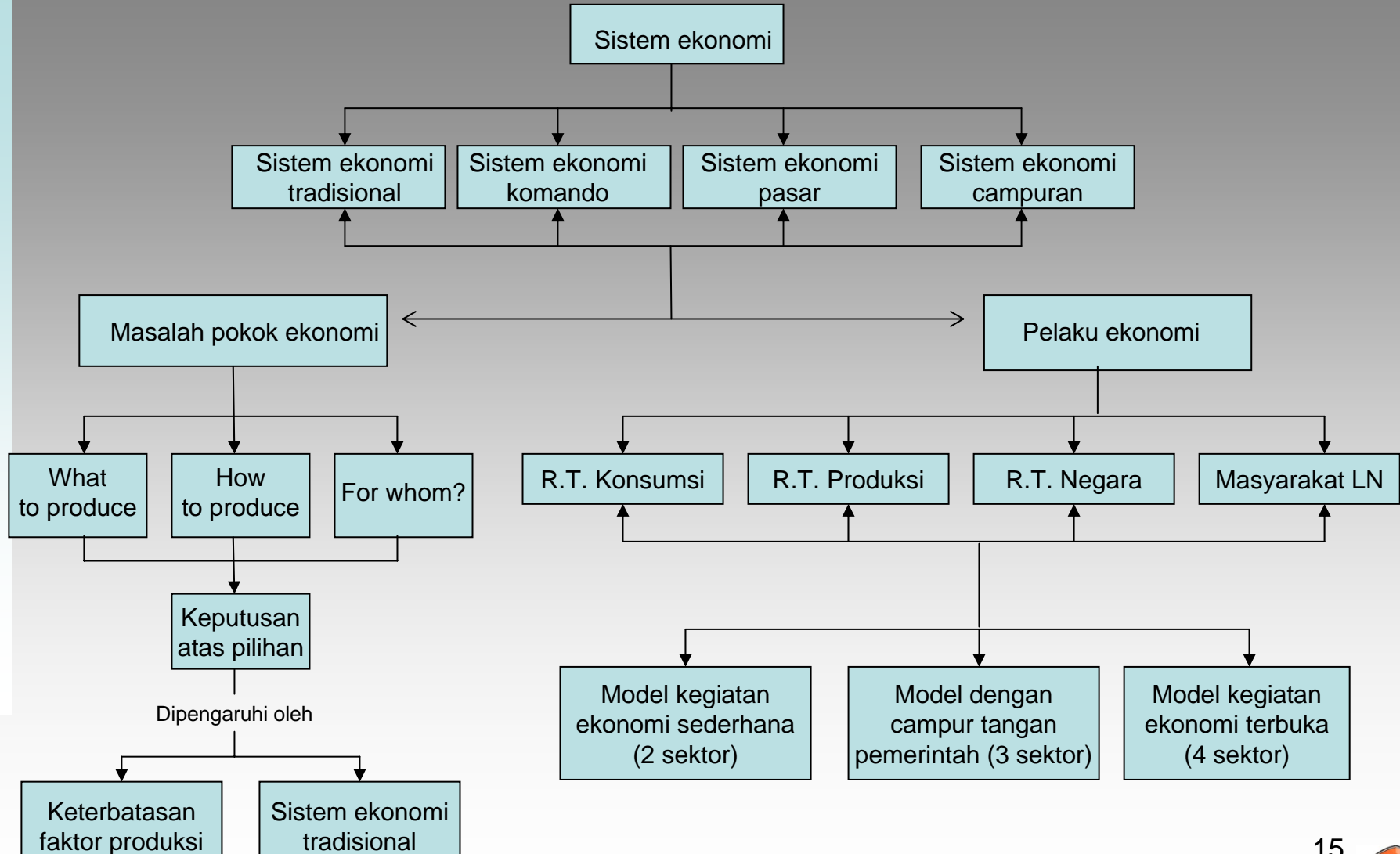
$$QNRINA = a_0 + a_1 \text{EFFINA} + a_2 \text{PNRINA} + a_3 \text{LNRINA} + a_4 \text{QNRINAL}$$

dimana:

- QNRINA = Karet alam Indonesia spesifikasi teknis (SIR-20) yang dihasilkan (1000 ton)
- EFIINA = Nilai tukar mata uang rupiah (Rp/ US \$ 1)
- LNRINA = Luas areal perkebunan karet Indonesia



Ruang Lingkup





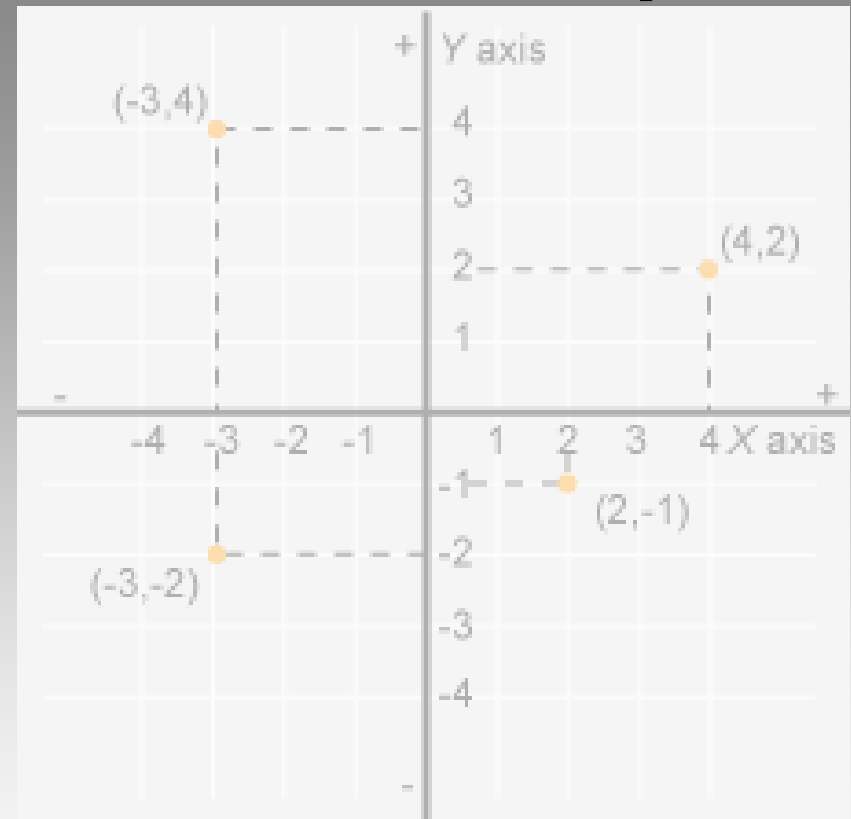
02 Oktober 2009



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

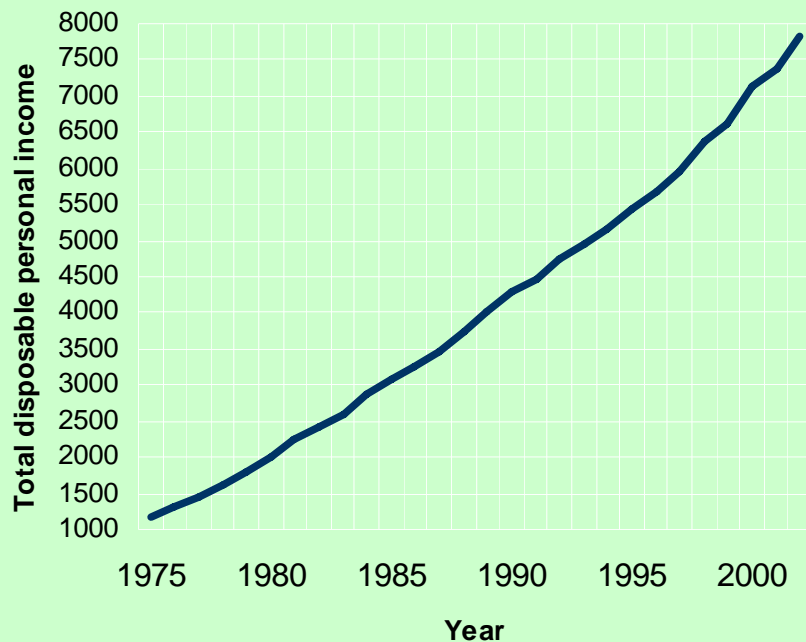
- A *graph* is a two-dimensional representation of a set of numbers or data.



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

Total Disposable Personal Income in the United States: 1975-2002 (in billions of dollars)



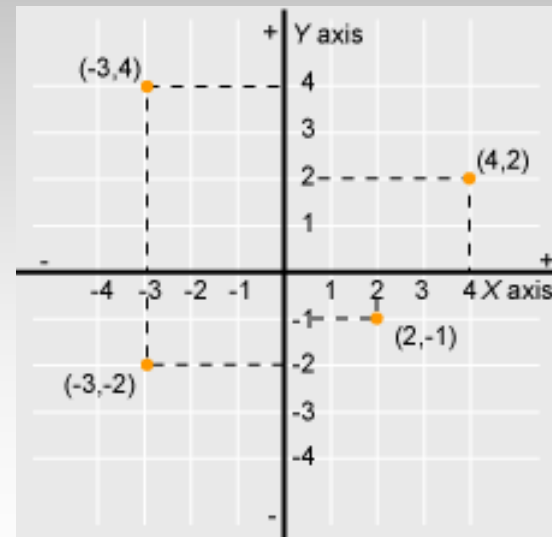
- A *time series graph* shows how a single variable changes over time.



Appendix:

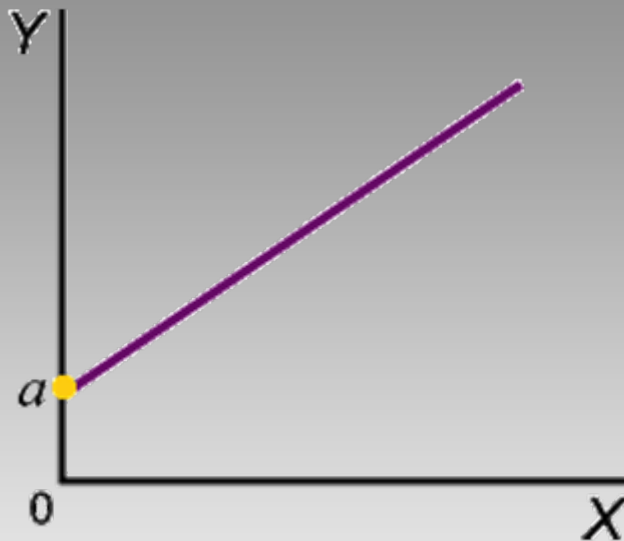
How to Read and Understand Graphs

- The *Cartesian coordinate system* is the most common method of showing the relationship between two variables.
- The horizontal line is the *X-axis* and the vertical line the *Y-axis*. The point at which the horizontal and vertical axes intersect is called the *origin*.



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

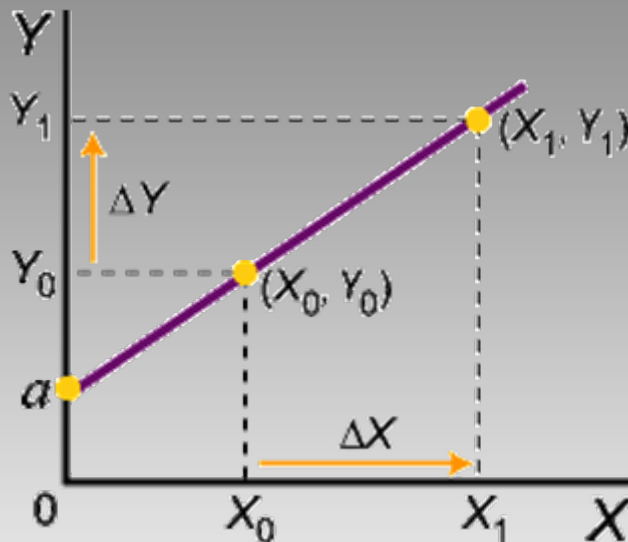


- The point at which the line intersects the Y-axis (point a) is called the ***Y-intercept***.
- The *Y-intercept*, is the value of Y when $X = 0$.



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs



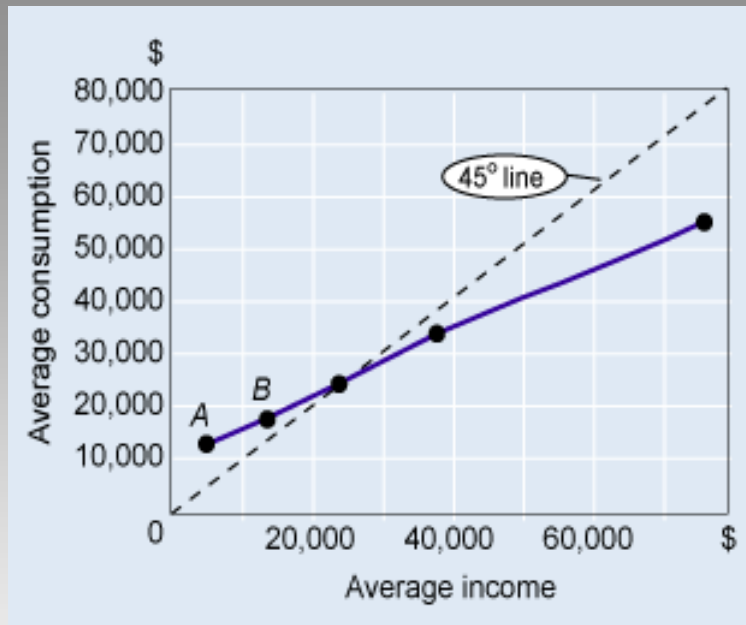
- The **slope** of the line indicates whether the relationship between the variables is positive or negative.
- The slope of the line is computed as follows:

$$b = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} = \frac{Y_1 - Y_0}{X_1 - X_0}$$



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs



- This line slopes upward, indicating that there seems to be a positive relationship between income and spending.
- Points A and B, above the 45° line, show that

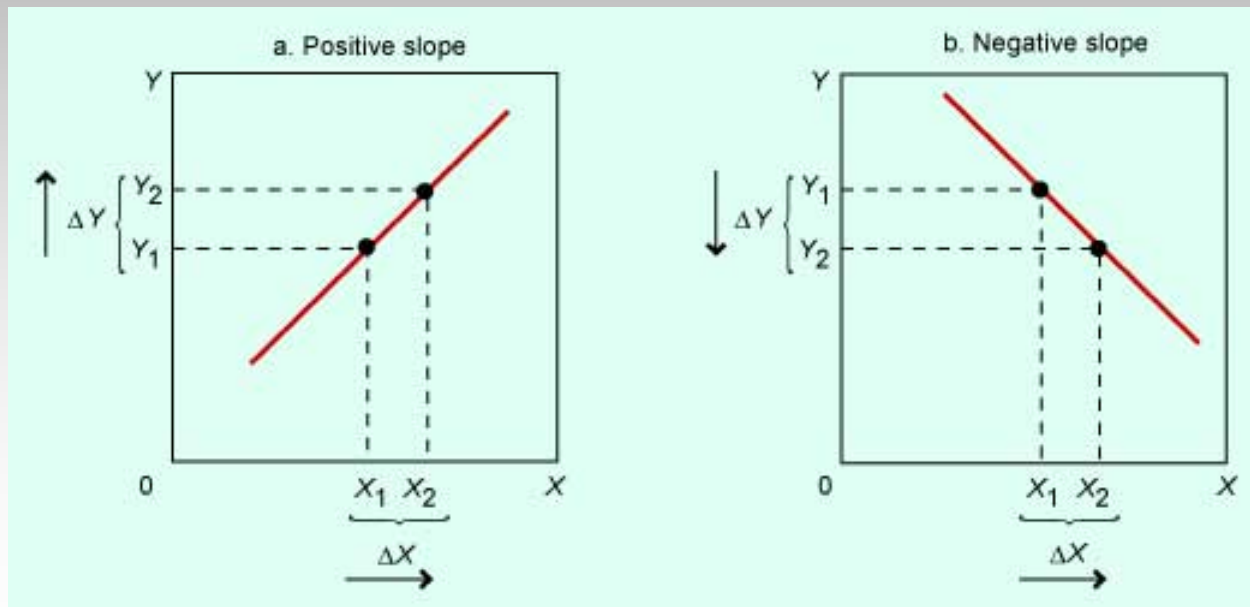


Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

An **upward-sloping** line describes a **positive relationship** between X and Y.

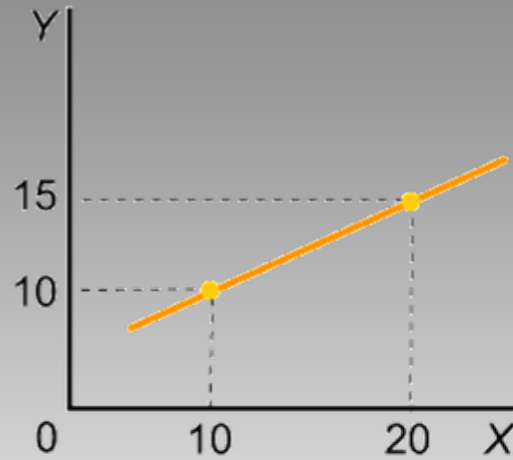
A **downward-sloping** line describes a **negative relationship** between X and Y.



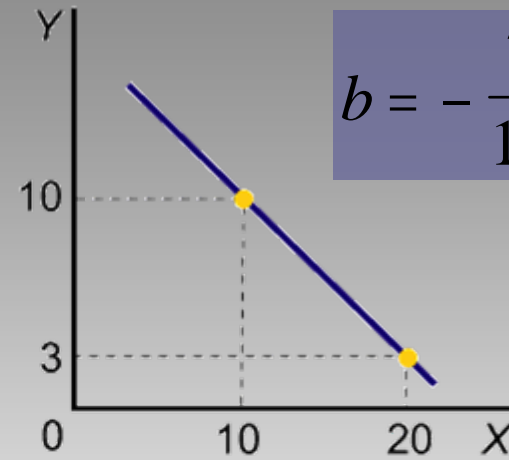
Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

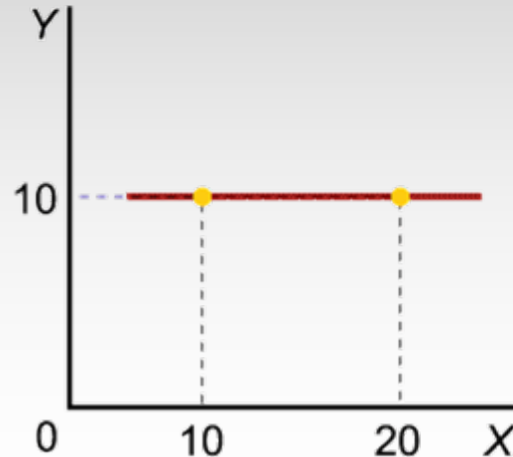
$$b = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$



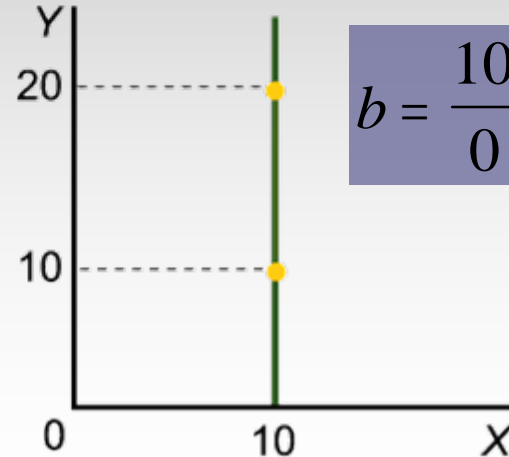
$$b = -\frac{7}{10} = -0.7$$



$$b = \frac{0}{10} = 0$$



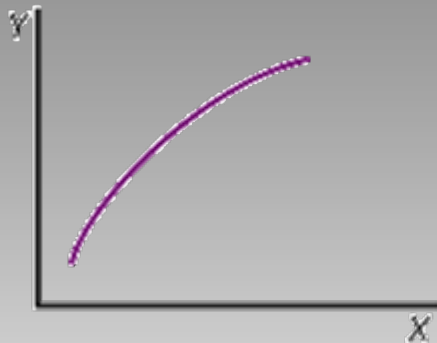
$$b = \frac{10}{0} = \infty$$



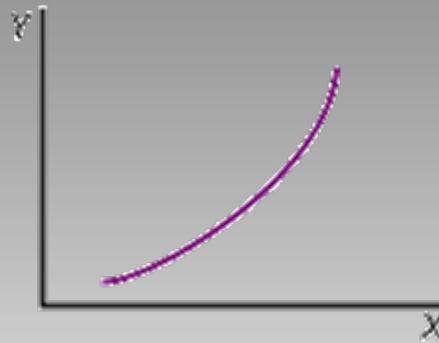
Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

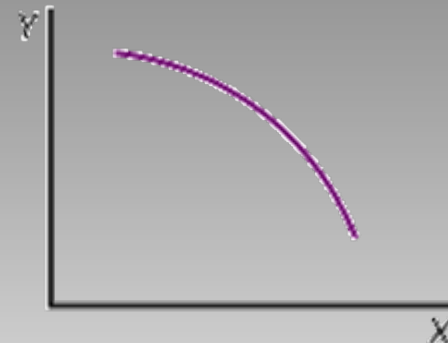
a. Slope: positive and decreasing



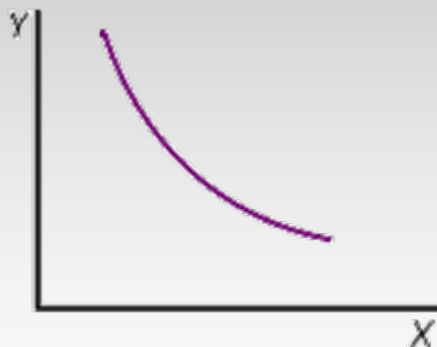
b. Slope: positive and increasing



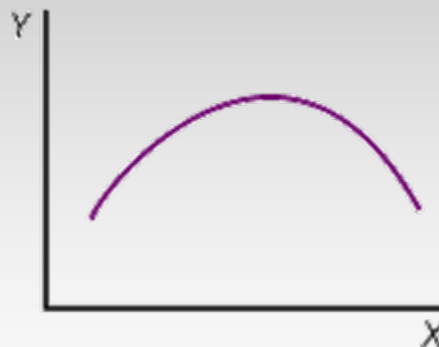
c. Slope negative and increasing



d. Slope negative and decreasing



e. Slope positive then negative



f. Slope negative then positive



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

Cartesian coordinate system

graph

negative relationship

origin

positive relationship

slope

time series graph

X-axis

Y-axis

Y-intercept

