

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

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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.*

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Kebutuhan

K
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KEGUNAAN

- PRIMER
- SEKUNDER
- TERSIER

SIFAT

- JASMANI
- ROHANI

WAKTU

- JANGKA PENDEK
- JANGKA PANJANG

SUBYEK

- INDIVIDU
- KOLEKTIF



Pemuas Kebutuhan

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CARA MEMPEROLEH

- Benda Bebas
- Benda Ekonomi

KEGUNAAN

- Konsumsi
- Bahan Baku

PROSES PEMBUATAN

- Bahan Mentah
- Setengah Jadi
- Barang Jadi

HUBUNGAN DGN
BENDA LAIN

- Komplementer
- Substitusi

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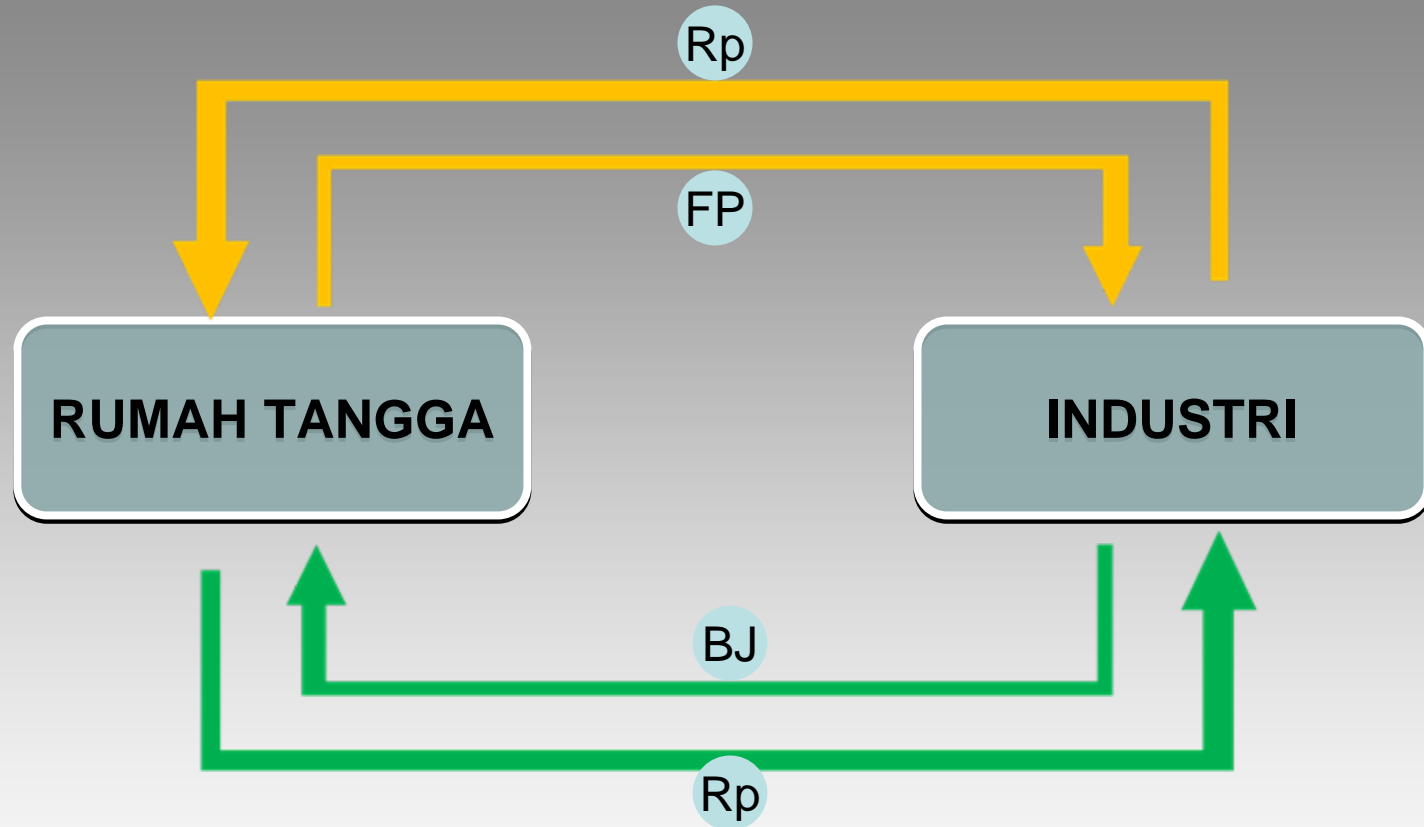


METODOLOGI

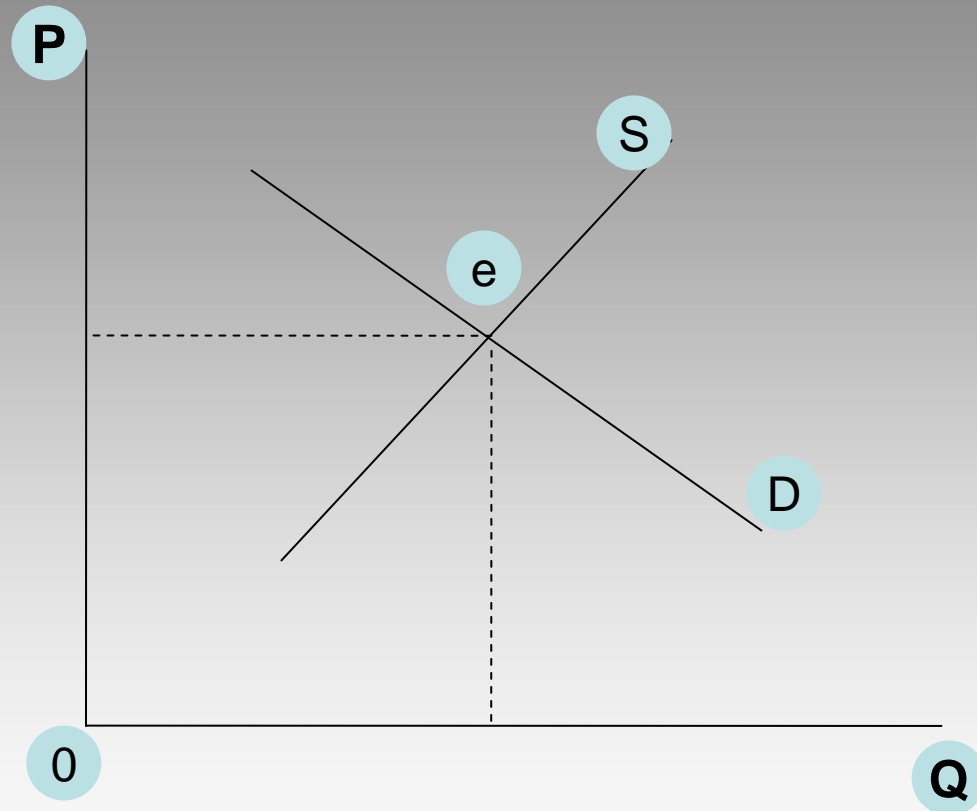
- MODEL.
 - pola hubungan antara variabel dalam suatu sistem ekonomi
- ANALISIS
 - Circular Flow
 - Grafik
 - Fungsi



CICULAR FLOW



CURVE



FUNGSI

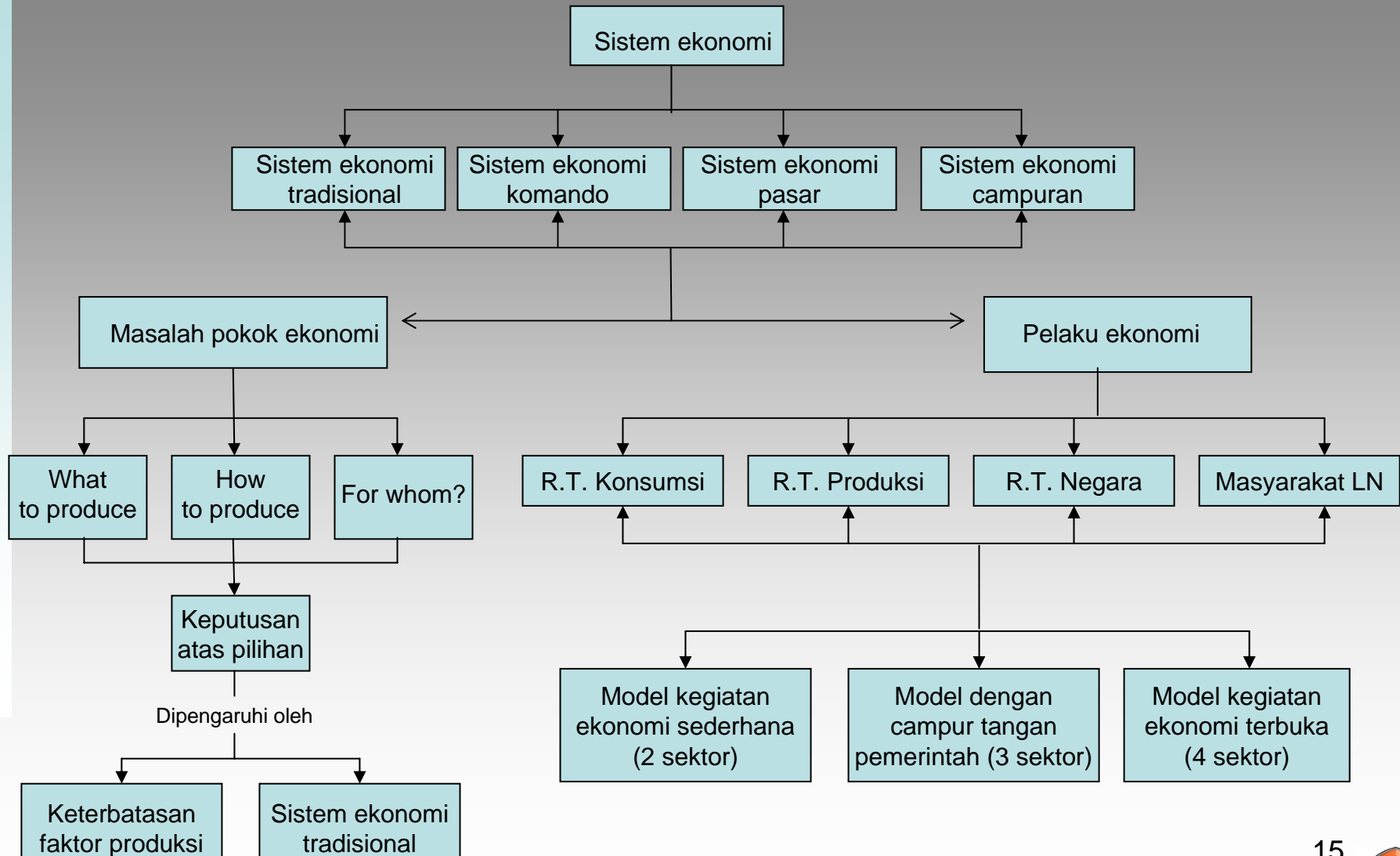
$$QNRINA = a_0 + a_1 \text{EFFINA} + a_2 \text{PNRINA} + a_3 \text{LNRINA} + a_4 \text{QNRINAL}$$

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





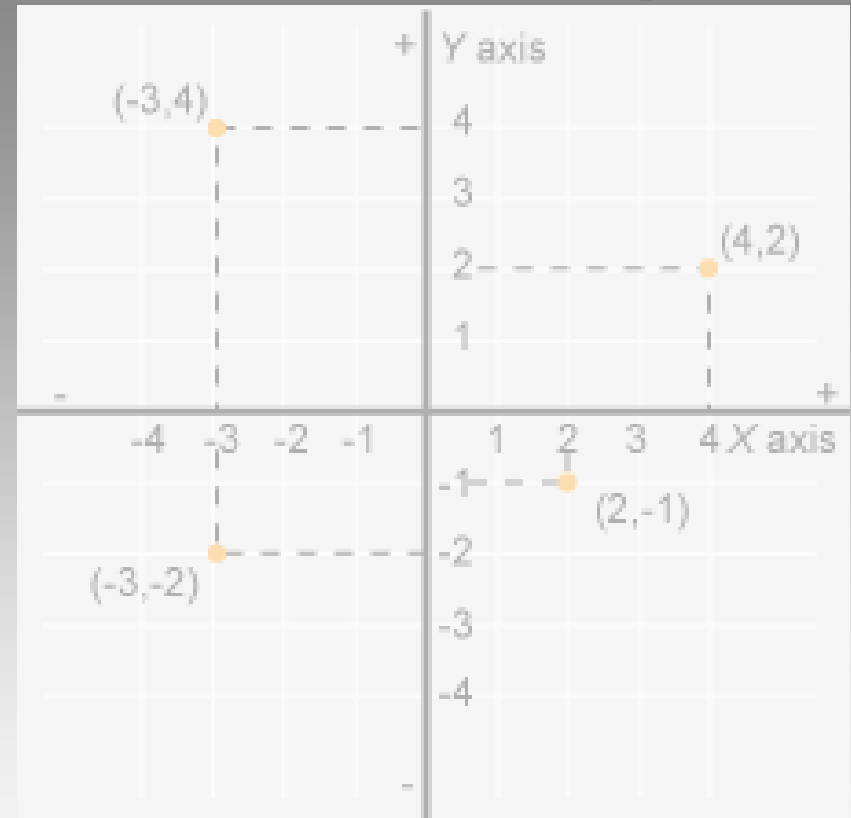
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Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

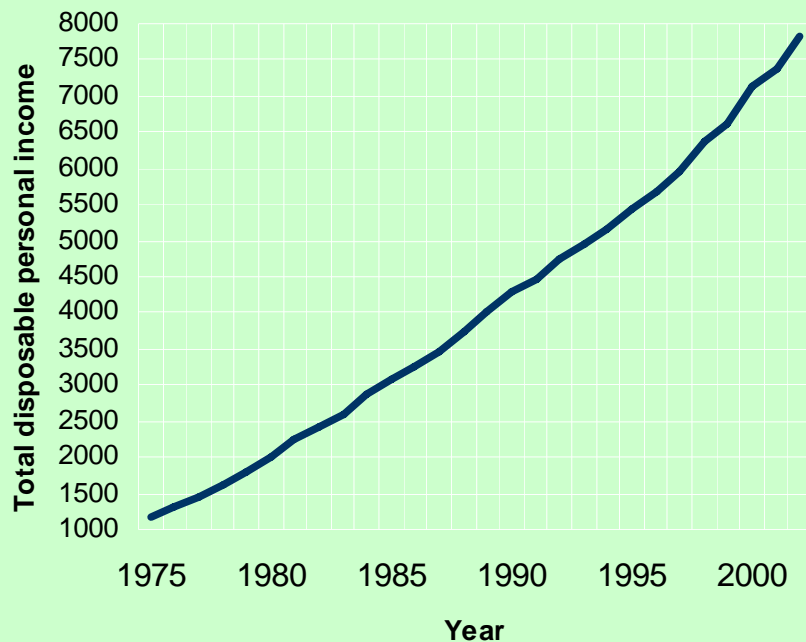
- A *graph* is a two-dimensional representation of a set of numbers or data.



Appendix:

How to Read and Understand Graphs

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



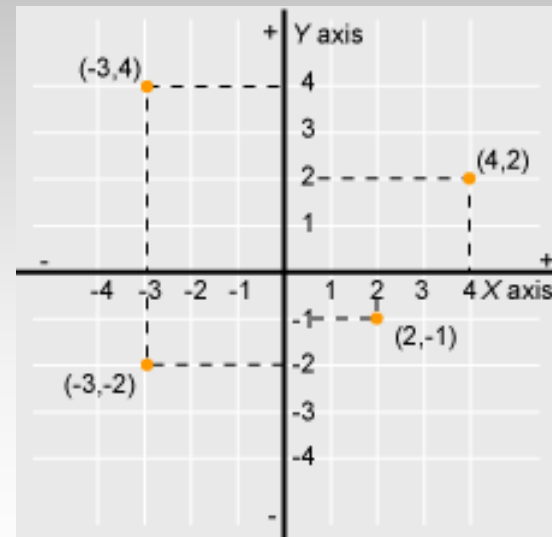
- A *time series graph* shows how a single variable changes over time.



Appendix:

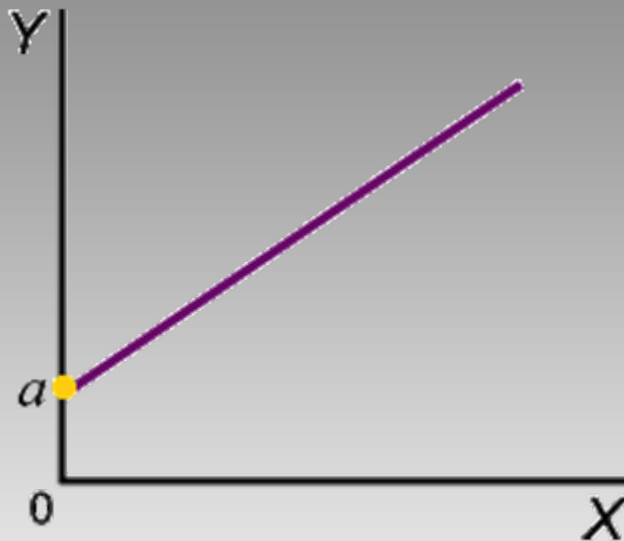
How to Read and Understand Graphs

- 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

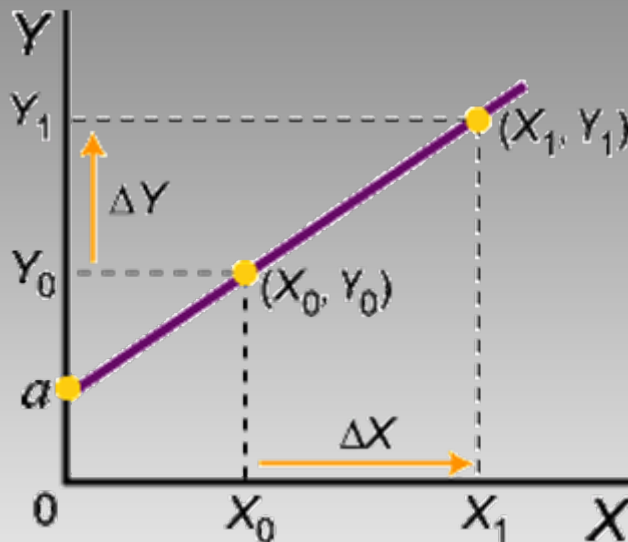


- The point at which the line intersects the Y-axis (point a) is called the ***Y-intercept***.
- The *Y-intercept*, is the value of Y when $X = 0$.



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How to Read and Understand Graphs



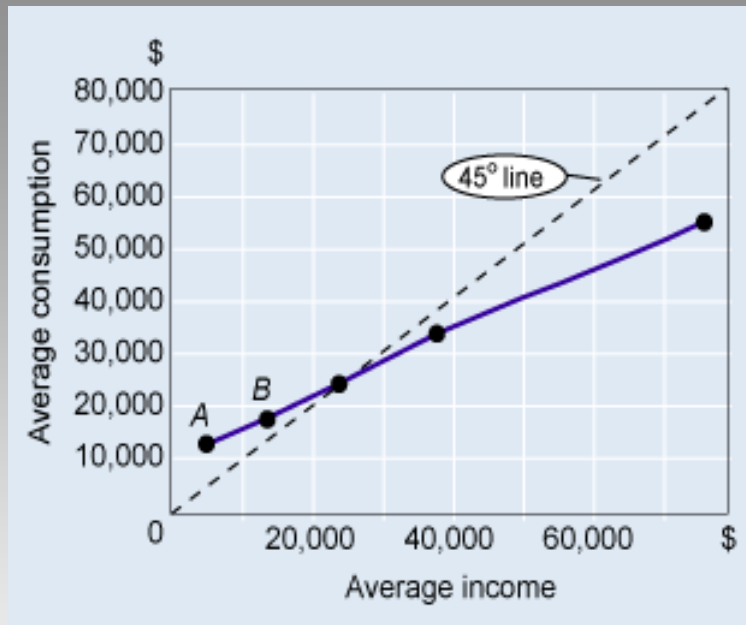
- The **slope** of the line indicates whether the relationship between the variables is positive or negative.
- The slope of the line is computed as follows:

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



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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

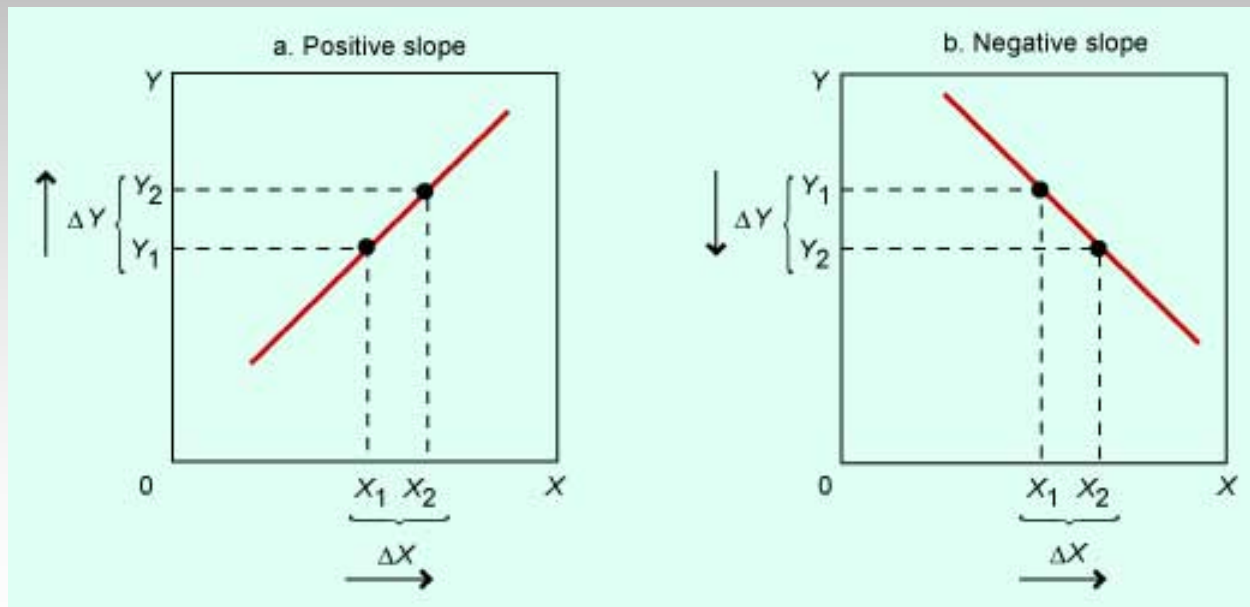


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An **upward-sloping** line describes a **positive relationship** between X and Y.

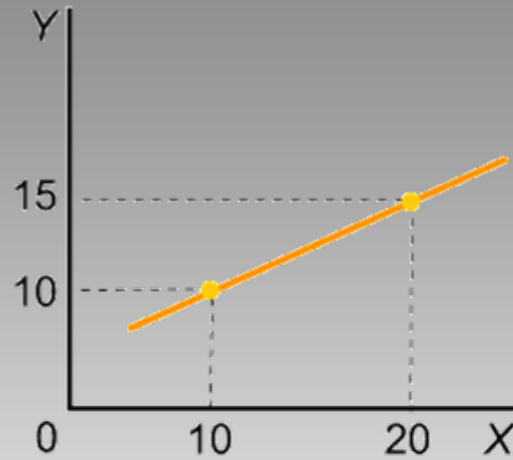
A **downward-sloping** line describes a **negative relationship** between X and Y.



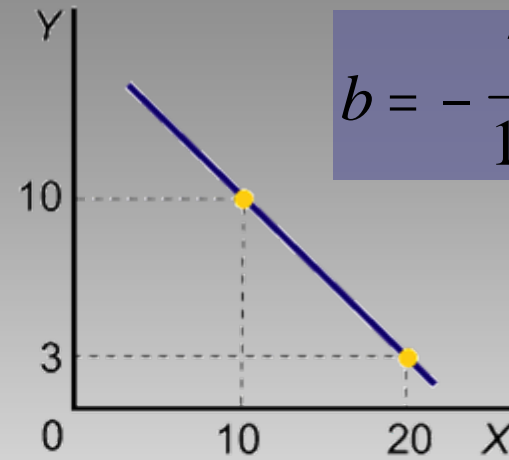
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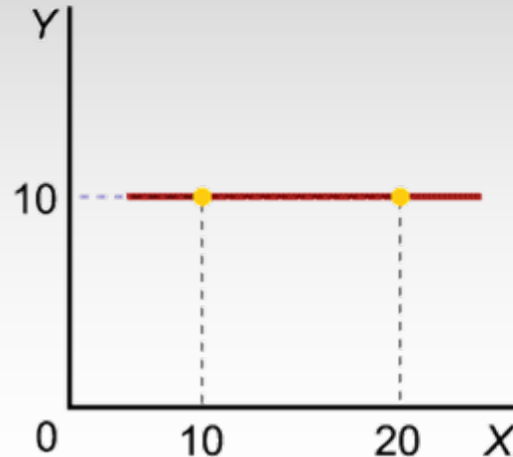
$$b = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$



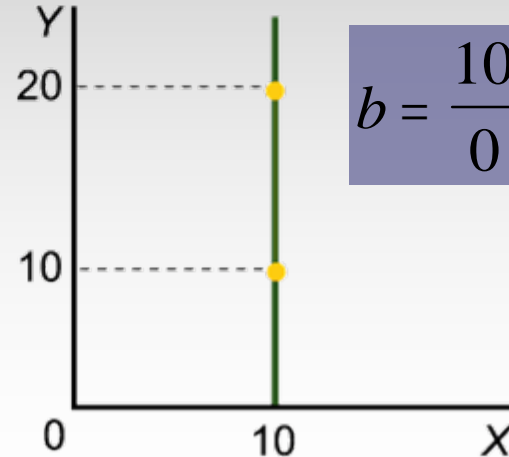
$$b = -\frac{7}{10} = -0.7$$



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



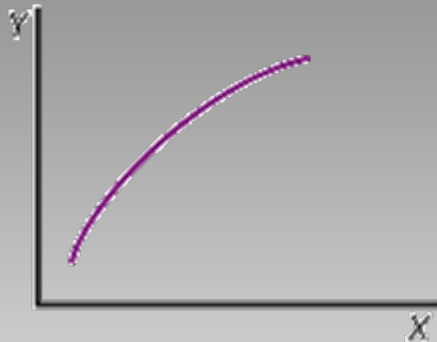
$$b = \frac{10}{0} = \infty$$



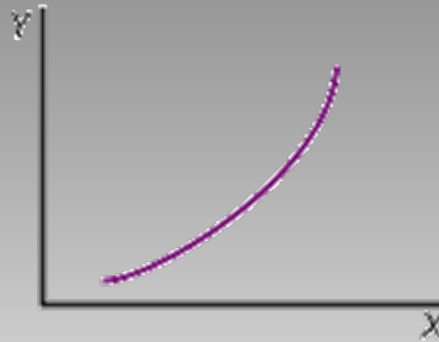
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How to Read and Understand Graphs

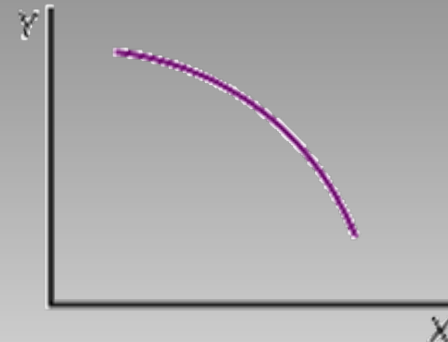
a. Slope: positive and decreasing



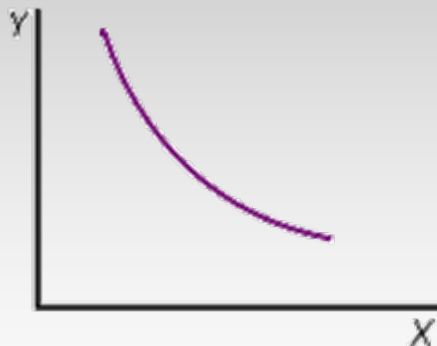
b. Slope: positive and increasing



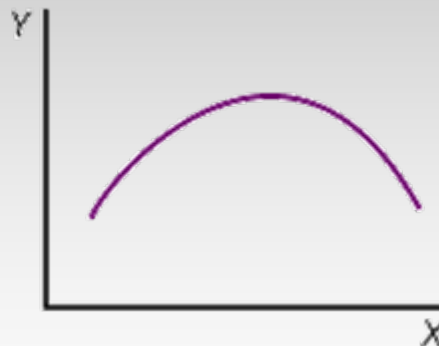
c. Slope negative and increasing



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

