

PASAR KOMODITI - IS

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1993 : laju pertumbuhan tinggi $\rightarrow i \downarrow$, inflasi terkendal.
tingkat investasi \rightarrow modal domestik bruto
permintaan agregat \uparrow \rightarrow untuk kegiatan konstruksi
dan produk tahan lama \rightarrow sektor pertanian \downarrow .

Akhir 1993 \rightarrow inflasi \uparrow SM \uparrow
bunga dalam negeri \uparrow - luar negeri \downarrow
- capital inflow \uparrow
- apresiasi rupiah

1995 : perekonomian dunia baik
masalah: bank, sektor riil, proteksi, sektor konsumtif
terbentuknya WTO

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perlu kebijakan konkrit → sektor produktif tertinggal dengan Asia Timur

1996/1997: ekonomi jatuh

2005 : kemiskinan makin parah

2008 : krisis keuangan dunia

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Tahapan Proses Siklus Produk

| Tahap | 1950 - 1965 | 1965 - 1980 | 1980 - 1995 |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Taiwan, Singapura, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia , Cina | Thailand, Indonesia , Philipina, Malaysia, Cina | Indonesia , Philipina |
| 2 | Jepang, Hongkong | Taiwan, Korea, Singapura, Jepang, Hongkong | Thailand, Malaysia, Cina |
| 3 | | | Taiwan, Singapura, Hongkong, Korea, Jepang |

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STRUKTUR PEREKONOMIAN:

1. Perekonomian Tertutup Sederhana:

$$C = f(Y) \text{ ----> } Y = C + S$$

$$C = a + b.Y$$

$$S = -a + (1 - b).Y$$

Investasi (I) → endogen
→ eksogen

sifat : bruto
netto

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Equilibrium $\rightarrow Y = C$

$$Y = C + I \rightarrow I = S$$

$$\text{Multiplier} = k_e = \frac{1}{1-b}$$

Multiplier dinamis = bersifat keterlambatan

Tidak ada keterlambatan:

$$Y_1 = C_1 + I_1 \rightarrow C_1 = a + b \cdot Y_1$$

$$\Delta I = X$$

$$Y_2 = C_1 + I_1 + \Delta I$$

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Ada keterlambatan :

$$C_1 = a + b \cdot Y_1$$

$$I = I_1$$

$$\Delta I = X$$

$$\text{Periode 1: } Y_1 = C_1 + I_1 + \Delta I$$

$$2: Y_2 = C_2 + I_2$$

$$3: Y_3 = C_3 + I_3$$

Multiplier dinamis :

$$\Delta Y / \Delta I = k_e = (1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^n)$$

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2. Perekonomian tertutup dengan kebijakan pajak

$$Y = C + I + G + Tr \text{ ----> } Y = Y_d$$

$$C = a + b (Y - Tx + Tr)$$

$$Y = C + Tx + S$$

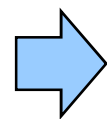
$$Tx = Tr = \text{eksogen}$$

$$\text{Equilibrium} = S + Tx = I + G + Tr \text{ ----> } I + S$$

$$\text{Multiplier : } Y = C_0 + I_0 + G_0 - b.Tx_0 + b.Tr_0$$

$$Tx = k_{Tx} = \frac{-b. \Delta Tx}{1 - b}$$

$$Tr = k_{Tr} = \frac{b. \Delta Tr}{1 - b}$$



$$Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + G_0 - b.Tx_0 + b.Tr_0}{1 - b}$$

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$$Tx = Tx_0 \cdot Y \text{ ----} \rightarrow Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + G_0 - b \cdot Tx_0 + b \cdot Tr_0}{1 - b + bt}$$

3. Perekonomian Terbuka Tanpa Kebijakan Pajak

$$Y = C + I + (X - M)$$

$$\text{Ekuilibrium : } S + M = I + X$$

$$S = I \text{ dan } M = X$$

$$\text{Multiplier} = Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + X_0 - M_0}{1 - b + m}$$

$$\text{Multiplier} = Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + X_0 + \chi Y^* - M_0}{1 - b + m}$$

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4. Perekonomian Terbuka Dengan Kebijakan Fiskal

$$\text{Rumah Tangga : } Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0}{1 - b}$$

$$\text{Sektor Usaha : } I = I_0 + i.Y$$

$$Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0}{1 - b - i}$$

$$\text{Tabungan Perusahaan : } U = U_0 - \mu.Y$$

$$Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 - b.U_0}{1 - b - i + b.\mu}$$

Sektor Pemerintah :

$$\text{- Pajak : } Tx = Tx_0 + t.Y$$

$$\text{- Transfer : } Tr = Tr_0 + r.Y$$

$$\text{- Pemerintah : } G = G_0 - g.Y$$

$$Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + G_0 - b.U_0 + b.Tr_0 - b.Tx_0}{1 - b - i + b.\mu + b.t + b.r - g}$$

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Sektor Internasional :

Impor : $M = M_0 - m.Y$

$$Y = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + G_0 - b.U_0 + b.Tr_0 - b.Tx_0 + X_0 - M_0}{1 - b - i + b.\mu + b.t + b.r + g + m}$$

Multiplier Dinamis :

Periode 1 = $C_0 + b(Y - Tx_0.Y) + I_0 + G_0$

Periode 2 = $C_1 + b(Y_1 - Tx_0.Y_1) + I_0 + G_0$

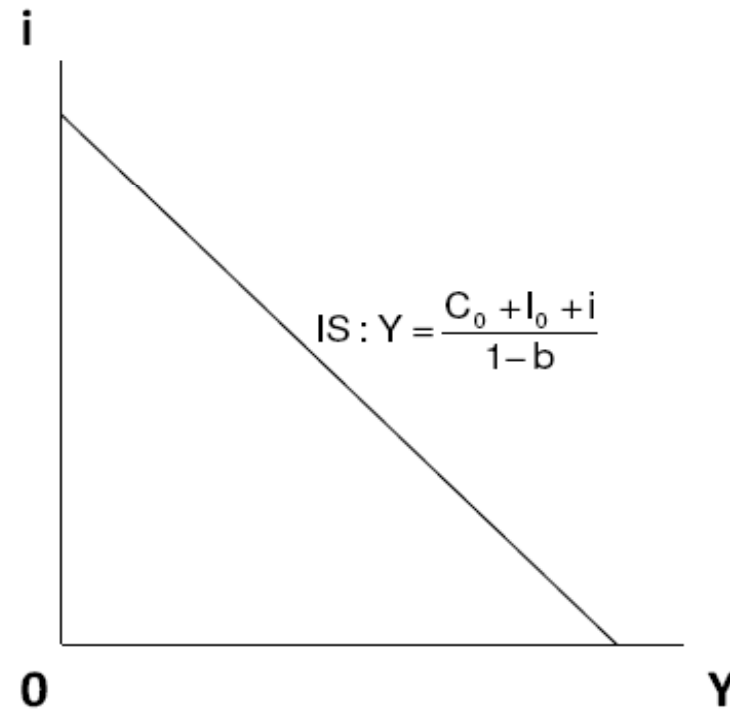
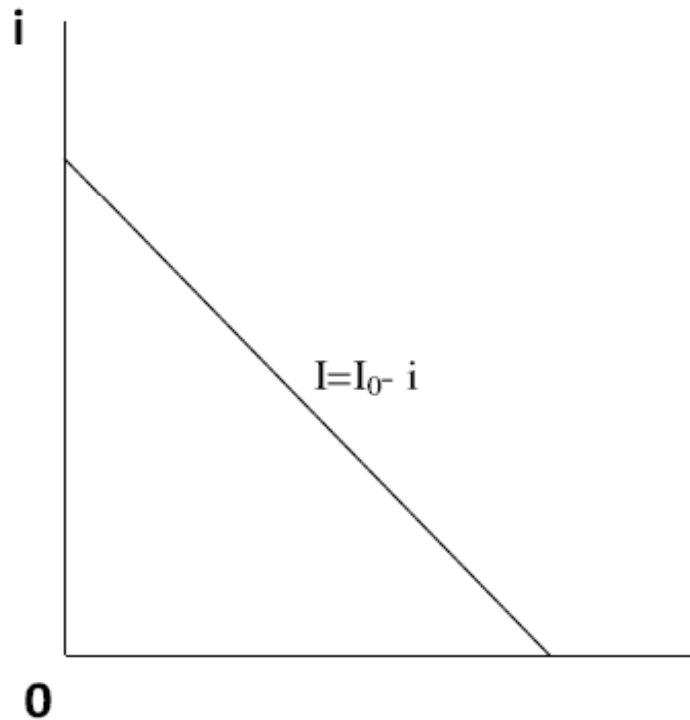
Periode 1 = $C_2 + b(Y_2 - Tx_0.Y_2) + I_0 + G_0$

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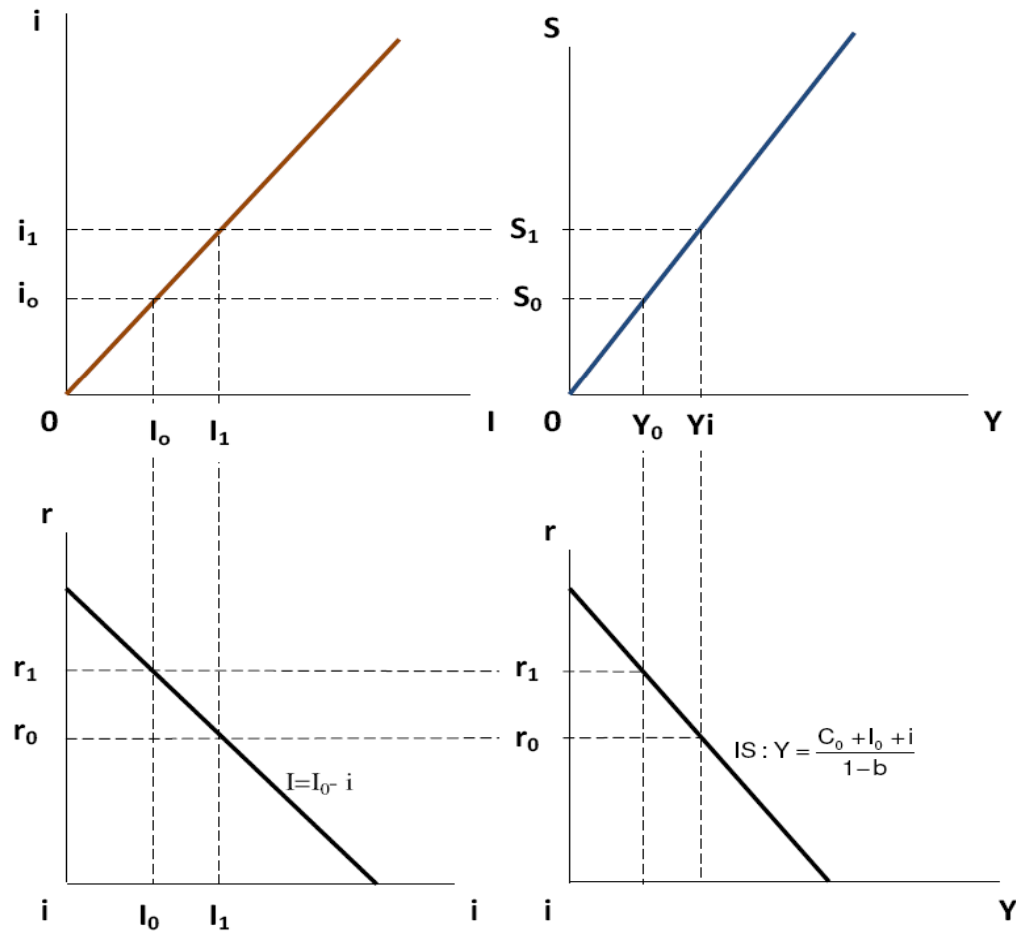


$$Y_{eq} = \frac{C_0 + I_0 + i}{1-b}$$



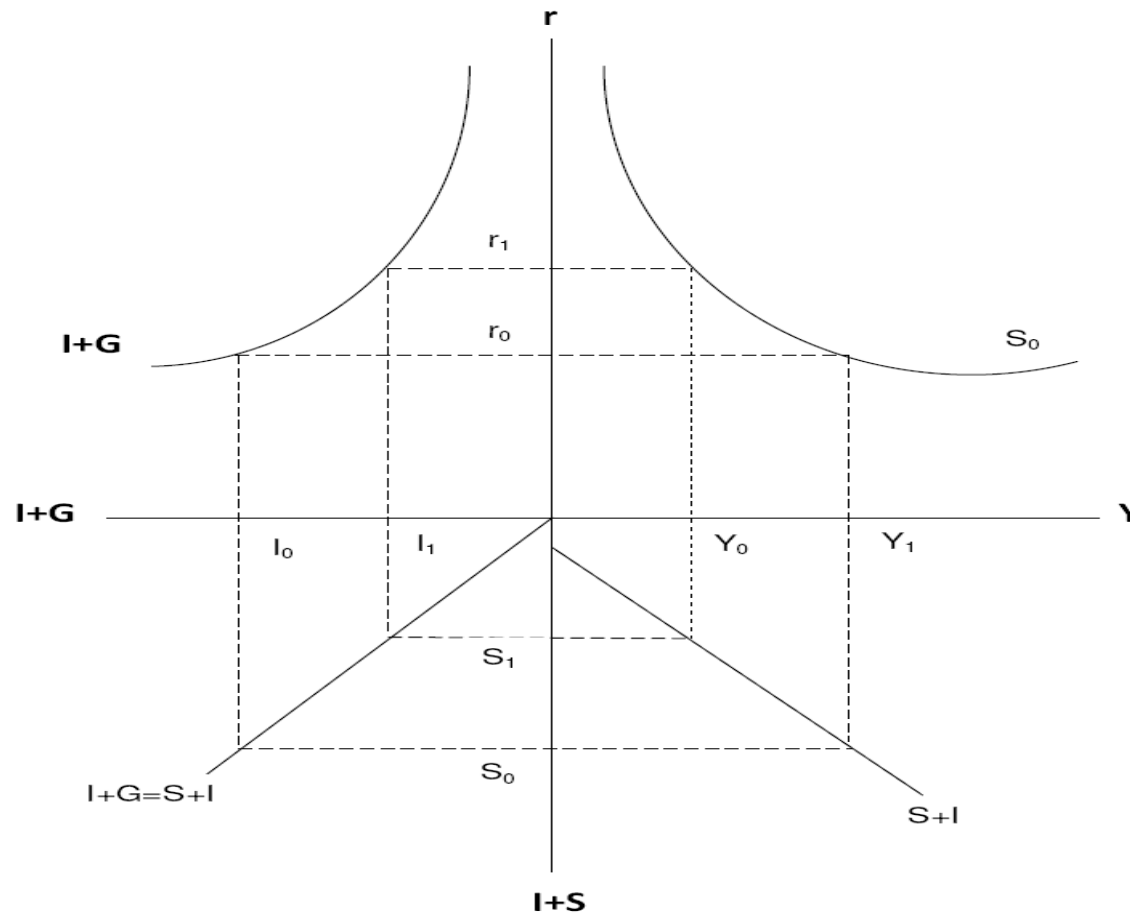
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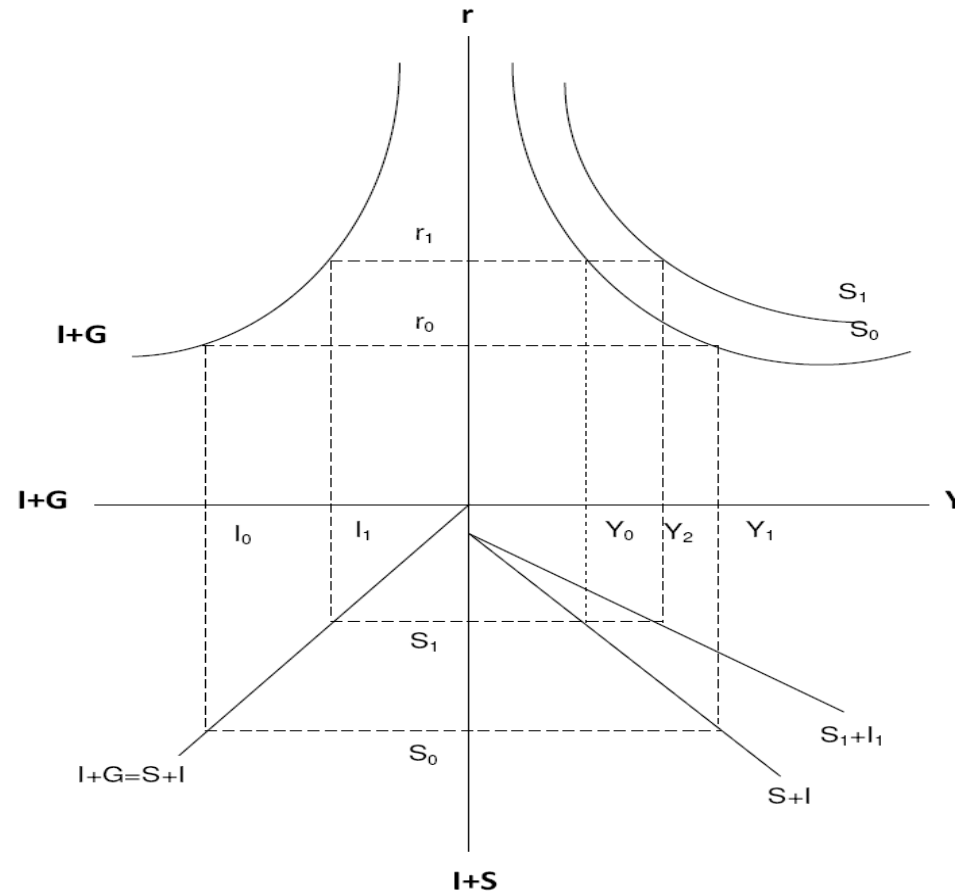
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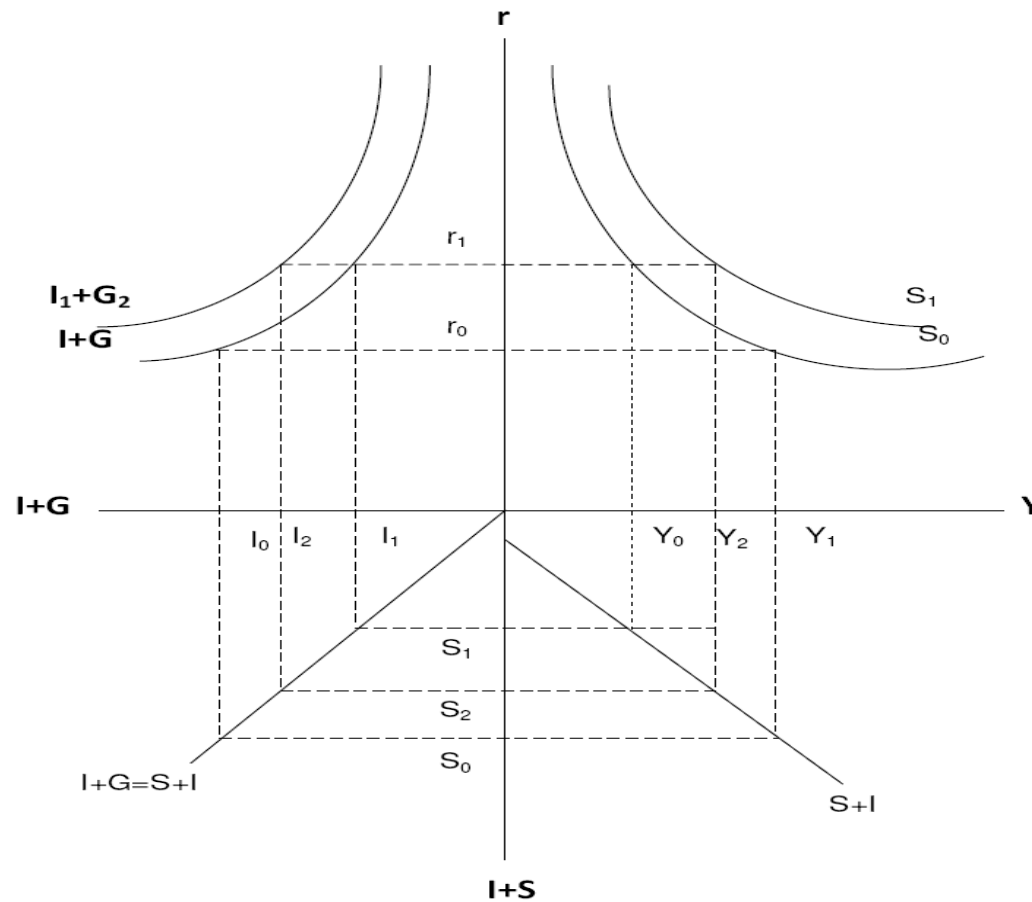
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