

**PENGARUH INVESTASI DAN MODAL MANUSIA TERHADAP
KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Memperoleh Gelar
Sarjana Pendidikan Pada Program Studi Pendidikan Ekonomi



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**PENGARUH INVESTASI DAN MODAL MANUSIA TERHADAP
KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN**

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PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi dengan judul "**PENGARUH INVESTASI DAN MODAL MANUSIA TERHADAP KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN**" ini beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Saya tidak melakukan penjiplakan dan pengutipan dengan cara-cara tidak sesuai dengan etika ilmu yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap menanggung risiko/sanksi apabila dikemudian hari adanya pelanggaran etika keilmuan atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

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KATA PENGANTAR

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Skripsi ini membahas mengenai pengaruh investasi dan modal manusia terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Dengan adanya penelitian ini penulis berharap dapat dijadikan sebagai solusi untuk mengatasi masalah ketimpangan pendapatan juga memberikan sumbangan terhadap ilmu pengetahuan.

Penulis menyadari masih terdapat banyak kekurangan, sehingga penulis mengharapkan kritik dan saran dari para pembaca. Akhir kata penulis ucapkan terimakasih dan berharap terdapat kebermanfaatan dari penelitian ini.

Bandung, Januari 2022

Penulis

Ninda Gestiyani (1701769). “Pengaruh Investasi Dan Modal Manusia Terhadap Ketimpangan Pendapatan”.

Pembimbing 1: Dr. H. Amir Machmud, M.Si. Pembimbing II: Dr. Siti Parhah, M.SE.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh masalah ketimpangan pendapatan di Indonesia yang semakin tinggi seiring dengan masuknya investasi. Berdasarkan *the Great U-Turn* Kuznet pada tahap awal pembangunan ketidaksetaraan upah meningkat seiring dengan pertumbuhan pendapatan per kapita, tetapi akan menurun setelah tingkat perekonomian sudah matang. Dimana dalam jangka panjang modal manusia akan menggantikan modal fisik sebagai mesin pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berdampak pada pemerataan pendapatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh investasi dan modal manusia terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif dan memperoleh data sekunder dengan teknik dokumentasi dari Badan Pusat Statistik yang menggabungkan data time series 2010-2020 dan data cross-section di 34 provinsi di Indonesia. Pengujian data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan uji data panel dengan *common effect model*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (i) Investasi yang diproksikan oleh penanaman modal asing (PMA) secara parsial berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan, sedangkan investasi yang diproksikan penanaman modal dalam negeri (PMDN) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan; (ii) Modal manusia yang diproksikan oleh mean year of schooling dan angka harapan hidup secara parsial berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan; (iii) Investasi dan modal manusia secara simultan berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata kunci : Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Investasi, Modal Manusia

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Ninda Gestiyani (1701769). "The Effect of Investment and Human Capital on Income Inequality".

Supervisor I: Dr. H. Amir Machmud, M.Sc. Supervisor II: Dr. Siti Parhah, M.SE.

ABSTRACT

The background of the study is problem of income inequality in Indonesia which is getting higher along with the entry of investment. According to Kuznet's Great U-Turn, in the early stages of development, wage inequality increases with per capita income growth, but decreases as the economy matures. Where in the long term human capital will replace physical capital as an engine of economic growth that has an impact on income distribution. This study will examine the effect of investment and human capital on income inequality. The method used in this study is a quantitative method and obtains secondary data with documentation techniques from the Central Statistics Agency which combines 2010-2020 time series data and cross-sectional data in 34 provinces in Indonesia. Testing the data in this study used panel data test with the common effect model. The results of the study show that: (i) Investment proxied by Foreign Investment (PMA) partially has a negative and insignificant effect on income inequality, while investment proxied by Domestic Investment (PMDN) has a positive and significant effect on income inequality; (ii) Human capital as proxied by the mean year of schooling and life expectancy partially has a negative and insignificant effect on income inequality; (iii) Investment and human capital simultaneously affect income inequality.

Keywords: Income Inequality, Investment, Human Capital

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