

ABSTRAK

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JUDUL:

Investigasi Pengaruh Modal Sosial Terhadap Tingkat Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Negara-Negara Anggota Kerjasama Islam (OKI) 2014 – 2017

ISI:

Tekanan ekonomi yang dialami oleh negara-negara anggota OKI tidak lepas dari dampak krisis sosial. Terorisme, ketidakstabilan politik, kualitas sumber daya manusia yang rendah, budaya korupsi, dan diskriminasi merupakan bentuk krisis sosial yang terjadi di negara OKI saat ini. Dibutuhkan modal pembangunan yang tepat bagi perekonomian negara OKI yang menghadapi tantangan krisis sosial. Di antara diskusi peneliti dan ahli, mulai mempertimbangkan pentingnya modal sosial dalam perekonomian negara OKI.

Penelitian ini menginvestigasi pengaruh modal sosial konstruktif (*constructive social capital*) seperti toleransi beragama, partisipasi politik, dan pernikahan, serta modal sosial destruktif (*destructive social capital*) seperti budaya korupsi dan perilaku diskriminasi terhadap tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi negara-negara anggota Organisasi Kerjasama Islam (OKI) 2014-2017. Hasil estimasi penelitian menggunakan teknik analisis *fixed effect* (FE) dari data panel negara-negara OKI menunjukkan bahwa toleransi beragama yang diukur menggunakan *freedom of religion index* (FRI) menunjukkan pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi; partisipasi politik yang diukur menggunakan *political rights index* (PRI) memberikan pengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi; pernikahan yang diukur menggunakan *percentage of married woman* (PMW) memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap tingkat

pertumbuhan ekonomi namun tidak signifikan; budaya korupsi yang diukur menggunakan *corruption perception index* (CPI) memberikan pengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi; dan perilaku diskriminasi yang diukur menggunakan *discrimination and violence against minorities index* (DVI) menunjukkan pengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, maka diperlukan inisiasi program yang mampu mempererat relasi agama antar warga masyarakat di negara OKI. Sementara itu, kemampuan negara dalam meminimalisasi resiko konflik yang ditimbulkan dari meningkatnya partisipasi politik akan menentukan kondisi perekonomian. Kemampuan negara dalam mengatasi resiko konflik ketika partisipasi politik meningkat akan mempengaruhi iklim investasi dan Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) yang selanjutnya mempengaruhi kondisi pertumbuhan ekonomi. Oleh karena itu negara perlu menjalankan fungsinya untuk menjaga kondusifitas keamanan saat partisipasi politik meningkat.

Kata Kunci: Modal Sosial, Konstruktif, Destruktif, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, OKI

ABSTRACT

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INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (OIC) MEMBER COUNTRIES 2014-2017

Economic pressures experienced by OIC member countries cannot be separated from the impact of the social crisis. Terrorism, political instability, low quality of human resources, culture of corruption, and discrimination are forms of social crises that occur in the OIC countries at this time. Development capital is needed that is right for the economies of the OIC countries that face the challenges of the social crisis. Among the discussions of researchers and experts, began to consider the importance of social capital in the economy of the OIC country.

This research investigates the effect of constructive social capital such as religious tolerance, political participation, and marriage; and destructive social capital such as the corruption culture and discrimination behavior towards the economic growth rate of member countries of the Islamic Cooperation Organization (OIC) 2014-2017. The results of the research estimation using the technique of fixed effect (FE) from the panel data of the OIC countries show that religious tolerance measured using the freedom of religion index (FRI) shows a positive and significant effect on the economic growth rate; political participation as measured by political rights index (PRI) has a significant negative effect on the economic growth rate; marriage measured using the percentage of married woman (PMW) has a positive effect on the economic growth rate but is not significant; corruption culture measured using corruption perception index (CPI) has a negative and not significant effect on the economic growth rate; and discrimination behavior measured using discrimination and violence against minorities index (DVI) shows a negative and not significant effect on the economic growth rate. Based on these results, program initiation is needed that is able to strengthen religious relations among citizens in the OIC countries. Meanwhile, the ability of the state to minimize the risk of conflict arising from increased political participation will determine economic conditions. The ability of the country to overcome the risk of

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conflict when political participation increases will affect the investment climate and the Composite Stock Price Index (CSPI) which further influences the condition of economic growth. Therefore the state needs to carry out its functions to maintain security conduciveness when political participation increases.

Keywords: Social Capital, Constructive, Destructive, Economic Growth, OIC