

Analisis international r&d spillover lewat jalur perdagangan dan foreign direct investment studi kasus dari asian newly industrialized countries = Analysis of international r d spillover from international trade and foreign direct investment channel evidence from asian newly industrialized countries

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini berusaha menjelaskan hubungan antara persebaran teknologi internasional (international R&D spillover) dari jalur perdagangan internasional dan FDI terhadap produktivitas (TFP) berdasarkan teori pertumbuhan endogen di Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (ANIC). Dalam penelitian ini didapat bahwa R&D spillover adalah faktor signifikan dalam mempengaruhi TFP, terutama dari jalur perdagangan.

Penelitian ini juga mendapat hasil bahwa ketersediaan tenaga kerja berpendidikan merupakan faktor penting dalam meningkatkan produktivitas. Dalam perbandingan antara dua kelompok negara ANIC, didapat bahwa dalam ANIC kelas 2, persebaran teknologi dari ekspor tidak meningkatkan produktivitas. Penelitian ini menemukan juga bahwa FDI tidak menjadi jalur yang penting dalam difusi teknologi. Namun pengukuran FDI perlu ditelusuri lebih lanjut.

<hr>This research tries to explain the relation between international R&D spillover from international trade and FDI channel with productivity (TFP) based on endogenous growth theory in Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (ANIC). In this research, it is found that R&D spillover is a significant factor in increasing TFP, especially from trade channel. It is also found that the availability of educated workers is another important factor in increasing productivity. From the comparison of the two country groups in ANIC, it is found that in ANIC Tier 2, international R&D spillover from export is not increasing productivity, yet its spillover effect is still significant. Another finding of this research is FDI is not an important channel for technology spillover. However, there is a need to further discuss the FDI spillover measurement.