

ABSTRACT

Alfi Nurfaidah, The Effects of Labor force, Foreign Direct Investment, Domestic Investment, Human Development Index, and ICT Index on Manufacturing Industry GRDP in West Java Province. Supervisor: Alifah Rokhmah Idialis, S.E., M.Sc.

This study aims to analyze the effects of the labour force, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Domestic Investment (DI), the Human Development Index (HDI), and information and communication technology (ICT) on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the manufacturing industry in West Java Province. This study uses Solow's economic growth theory and endogenous growth theory as supporting theories. The study employs panel data regression using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach, covering 27 regencies/cities in West Java Province during the 2015–2024 period. The results show that the number of workers has a positive and significant effect on manufacturing industry output, while FDI and domestic investment have no significant effect. The Human Development Index and information and communication technology Indeks have positive and significant effects on manufacturing industry output. Simultaneously, all independent variables have a significant effect on the manufacturing industry's GRDP in West Java Province.

Keywords: *manufacturing industry GRDP, labour force, FDI, domestic investment, Human Development Index , ICT Index.*

ABSTRAK

Alfi Nurfaidah, Pengaruh Jumlah Tenaga Kerja, Penanaman Modal Asing, Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, dan Indeks TIK Terhadap PDRB Sektor Industri Manufaktur Di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Dosen Pembimbing Alifah Rokhmah Idialis, S.E., M.Sc.,

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh jumlah tenaga kerja, Penanaman Modal Asing (PMA), Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri (PMDN), Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), serta indeks teknologi informasi dan komunikasi terhadap PDRB industri manufaktur di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pertumbuhan ekonomi Solow dan teori pertumbuhan endogen sebagai teori pendukungnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode regresi data panel dengan pendekatan *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) pada 27 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jawa Barat selama periode 2015–2024. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah tenaga kerja berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap output industri manufaktur, sedangkan PMA dan PMDN tidak berpengaruh signifikan. IPM serta Indeks teknologi informasi dan komunikasi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap output industri manufaktur. Secara simultan, seluruh variabel independen berpengaruh signifikan terhadap PDRB industri manufaktur di Provinsi Jawa Barat.

Kata kunci: PDRB industri manufaktur, jumlah tenaga kerja, PMA, PMDN, IPM, Indeks TIK.