

ABSTRACT

Economic activities carried out to support an economic growth has produce some emissions that caused environmental degradation. This study aims to analyze the influence of economic growth, per capita income, population growth, energi consumption and globalization on environmental degradation in Indonesia throughout the period 1981 to 2023. This study also proves the existence of Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis in Indonesia as a developing country.

The analysis method used a dinamic model called Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL). ARDL model can show the linkage and effect of the variables in short and long term period. Multiple linier regression method is also involved to prove the existence of the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis. This research using annual data from 1981 until 2023 from World Bank Data.

The result show that in the long term and short term, the variables of economic growth, population growth, and energi consumption have a positive and significant impact, while organization has a negative effect. This finding confirms that GDP per capita, population growth and fossil energi consumption increase environmental degradation. The EKC hypothesis did not occur in Indonesia during the observation period because the turning point number result were not significant.

Keywords: environmental degradation, economic growth, carbon dioxide emissions, per capita GDP, Population, Energi Consumption, Globalization, EKC

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