

ABSTRAK

Kontribusi pertumbuhan ekonomi secara nasional tertinggi berasal dari sektor industri pengolahan; perdagangan besar dan eceran, reparasi mobil dan sepeda motor; pertanian, kehutanan, perikanan; pertambangan dan penggalian; konstruksi; serta transportasi dan pergudangan. Pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat pada sektor-sektor tersebut dikhawatirkan akan menurunkan mutu kualitas lingkungan hidup. Tujuan penelitian ini, *Pertama*, untuk mengukur dampak pertumbuhan ekonomi, kualitas pembangunan manusia, kepadatan penduduk, dan peningkatan jumlah kendaraan bermotor terhadap kualitas lingkungan hidup. *Kedua*, untuk menghitung pengaruh PDRB Sektor Pertambangan dan Penggalian, PDRB sektor industri Pengolahan, PDRB sektor Transportasi dan pergudangan, pembangunan manusia, kepadatan penduduk dan peningkatan jumlah kendaraan bermotor terhadap keberlanjutan lingkungan. Penelitian menggunakan metode regresi data panel terhadap 34 provinsi di Indonesia selama periode tahun 2018 hingga 2022. Hasil *fix effect model* menegaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi, PDRB Sektor Pertambangan dan Penggalian, PDRB sektor industri Pengolahan, PDRB sektor Transportasi dan pergudangan dan kepadatan penduduk berpengaruh negatif tidak signifikan terhadap kualitas lingkungan hidup dan indeks kualitas udara di Indonesia. Sedangkan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia dan Peningkatan jumlah kendaraan berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kualitas lingkungan hidup. Hasil lain juga membuktikan bahwa terhadap kualitas udara, hanya Indeks Pembangunan Manusia yang berpengaruh positif signifikan. Sedangkan peningkatan jumlah kendaraan berdampak positif tidak signifikan terhadap penurunan kualitas udara hidup di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Pertumbuhan ekonomi, kualitas lingkungan hidup, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia

ABSTRACT

The highest contribution to national economic growth comes from the manufacturing industry sector; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; mining and quarrying; construction; and transportation and warehousing. Rapid economic growth in these sectors is feared to reduce the quality of the environment. This study aims to: first, measure the impact of economic growth, quality of human development, population density, and the increase in the number of motor vehicles on environmental quality; and second, calculate the effect of GRDP of the Mining and Quarrying Sector, GRDP of the Manufacturing Industry Sector, GRDP of the Transportation and Warehousing Sector, human development, population density, and the increase in the number of motor vehicles on environmental sustainability. The study uses the panel data regression method for 34 provinces in Indonesia during the period from 2018 to 2022. The results of the fixed effect model confirmed that economic growth, GRDP of the Mining and Quarrying Sector, GRDP of the Manufacturing Industry Sector, GRDP of the Transportation and Warehousing Sector, and population density have a negative and insignificant effect on environmental quality and the air quality index in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index and the increase in the number of vehicles have a significant positive effect on the quality of the environment. Other results also prove that, regarding air quality, only the Human Development Index has a significant positive effect, while the increase in the number of vehicles has a positive but insignificant impact on the decline in air quality in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Economic growth, environmental quality, Human Development Index*

