

Apakah Urbanisasi Cepat Mendorong Deforestasi? Studi Empiris Asia Tenggara = Does Rapid Urbanization Drive Deforestation? An Empirical Study of Southeast Asia

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Abstrak

Studi empiris ini bermaksud menginvestigasi dampak dan hubungan antara urbanisasi dan deforestasi di Asia Tenggara menggunakan data dari sembilan negara periode 1996 – 2018. Metode estimasi Pooled Mean Group (PMG) digunakan untuk menyelidiki hubungan jangka panjang. Hasil studi mengkonfirmasi bahwa hubungan antara urbanisasi dengan deforestasi tidak linier, tetapi mengikuti kurva U-terbalik. Urbanisasi menyebabkan deforestasi pada tahap pembangunan awal, kemudian mencapai ambang batas, dan pada gilirannya mendorong luas tutupan hutan meningkat. Titik balik terjadi ketika level urbanisasi mencapai 73,26%. Dibutuhkan integrasi kuat antara kebijakan pembangunan kota dan tata kelola hutan untuk mengurangi potensi dampak negatif urbanisasi terhadap deforestasi.

.....This empirical study proposes to investigate the effect and relationship between urbanization and deforestation in Southeast Asia using data from nine countries for the period 1996 – 2018. The Pooled Mean Group (PMG) estimation method is employed to investigate the long-term relationship. The study results confirm that the relationship between urbanization and deforestation is non-linear, but follows an inverted U-curve. Urbanization causes deforestation in the early stages of development, then reaches a threshold, and in turn causes forest cover to increase. The turning point occurred when the level of urbanization reached 73.26%. Strong integration between urban development policies and forest governance is required to reduce the potential negative impacts of urbanization on deforestation