

**PROTEKSI ISI LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN**

Dilarang menyalin, menyimpan, memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi laporan ini dalam bentuk apapun kecuali oleh peneliti dan pengelola administrasi penelitian.

**LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN**

**Informasi Data Usulan Penelitian**

**1. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN**

**A. JUDUL PENELITIAN**

Investigasi Pengaruh Produksi Listrik terhadap Kualitas Lingkungan dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia
---

**B. SKEMA, BIDANG, TEMA, DAN TOPIK PENELITIAN**

Skema Penelitian	Bidang Fokus Penelitian	Tema Penelitian	Topik Penelitian
Penelitian Dasar	Energi - Energi Baru dan Terbarukan	Teknologi konservasi energi	Teknologi hybrid dalam pemanfaatan sumber energi terbarukan.

**C. KOLABORASI DAN RUMPUN ILMU PENELITIAN**

Jenis Kolaborasi Penelitian	Rumpun Ilmu 1	Rumpun Ilmu 2	Rumpun Ilmu 3
Kolaboratif Luar Negeri	ILMU EKONOMI	ILMU EKONOMI	Ekonomi Pembangunan

**D. WAKTU PELAKSANAAN**

Tahun Usulan	Tahun Pelaksanaan	Lama Penelitian
2022	2023	1

**E. ANCOR RESEARCH**

Anchor Research	Topik Anchor
Imamudin Yuliadi, Prof. Dr., S.E., M.Si.	Economic Development & Monetary Policy

**2. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN**

Nama	Peran	Tugas
Dyah Titis Kusuma Wardani, S.E., MDEC., Ph.D.	Ketua Pengusul	
Romi Bhakti Hartarto, S.E., M.Ec., Ph.D.	Anggota Pengusul	Menyusun manuskrip publikasi

Nama	Peran	Tugas
Gigih Ganang Asyraf R.	Mahasiswa Bimbingan	Citing & referencing

### 3. MITRA KERJASAMA PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Pelaksanaan penelitian dapat melibatkan mitra kerjasama, yaitu mitra kerjasama dalam melaksanakan penelitian, mitra sebagai calon pengguna hasil penelitian, atau mitra investor

Mitra	Nama Mitra	Kepakaran

### 4. KOLABORASI PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Mitra	NIDN/NIK	Instansi
Mohammed Shameem P	N/A	University of Hyderabad

### 5. LUARAN DAN TARGET CAPAIAN

#### Luaran Wajib

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Publikasi Jurnal Internasional terindeks SCOPUS,

#### Luaran Tambahan

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Naskah Akademik

### 6. KLUSTER

Kluster	Sub Kluster	Group Riset	Mata kuliah
			--

### 7. ANGGARAN

Rencana anggaran biaya penelitian mengacu pada PMK yang berlaku dengan besaran minimum dan maksimum sebagaimana diatur pada buku Panduan Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat.

Total Keseluruhan RAB Rp. 18,000,000

Tahun 1 Total Rp. 18,000,000

Jenis Pembelanjaan	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol.	Harga Satuan	Total
PELAPORAN, LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Biaya Seminar Nasional	acara	Paket	2000000	Rp. 1	Rp. 2,000,000

Jenis Pembelanjaan	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol.	Harga Satuan	Total
PELAPORAN, LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Biaya Seminar Internasional	acara	Paket	5000000	Rp. 1	Rp. 5,000,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Biaya Konsumsi Harian	hari	OH	100000	Rp. 5	Rp. 500,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Transportasi/BBM	hari	OK(Kali)	100000	Rp. 5	Rp. 500,000
ANALISIS DATA	Honorarium Pengolah Data	bulan	Per Penelitian	2	Rp. 2,000,000	Rp. 4,000,000
ANALISIS DATA	Honorarium Analisis Data	orang	OK(Kali)	2	Rp. 2,500,000	Rp. 5,000,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Honorarium Asisten Lapangan	orang	OJ	2	Rp. 250,000	Rp. 500,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Uang Harian	hari	OH	5	Rp. 100,000	Rp. 500,000

## 8. LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

### HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN SKEMA:

Judul : Investigasi Pengaruh Produksi Listrik terhadap Kualitas Lingkungan dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia  
 Peneliti/Pelaksana : Dyah Titis Kusuma Wardani, S.E., MDEC., Ph.D.  
 NIDN : 0529088304  
 Jabatan Fungsional : Asisten Ahli  
 Program Studi/Fakultas : Ekonomi  
 Nomor HP : 08112638191  
 Alamat surel (e-mail) : dyah.wardani@umy.ac.id

#### Anggota

Nama : Romi Bhakti Hartarto, S.E., M.Ec., Ph.D.  
 NIDN : 0510099201  
 Jabatan Fungsional : Asisten Ahli  
 Program Studi/Fakultas : Ekonomi

Nama : Gigih Ganang Asyraf R.  
 NIM : 20180430160  
 Prodi : S1 Ekonomi

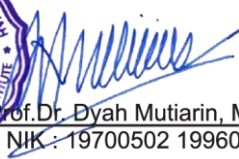
Nama : Mohammed Shameem P  
 NIK : N/A  
 Institusi : University of Hyderabad

Biaya : Rp. 18,000,000

Yogyakarta, 07 Mei 2023

Mengetahui,  
Kepala LRI,



  
Prof. Dr. Dyah Mutiarin, MS.i.  
NIK : 19700502 199603

## 9. RINGKASAN

Economic growth is essential for a country to maintain social welfare for all levels of society. Thus, massive electricity production is required to achieve the desired economic growth. The tradeoff between different sources of power generation, economic growth, and environmental quality cannot be denied in the literature. Thus, to reduce carbon emissions and sustain decent economic growth, there is a need to reduce electricity production based on fossil fuels, namely coal, oil, and natural gas. In addition, to increase total electricity production, it is necessary to increase the use of renewable sources of electricity generation, such as hydro. This study identifies the various sources of electricity generation used and assesses how these relate to economic growth and environmental quality in six selected ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar) from 1994 to 2014.

## 10. KEYWORDS

Electricity production, economic growth, environment, ASEAN

## 11. HASIL PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

The findings of this research can be concluded in the two following remarks. First, model one reveals that economic growth in six selected ASEAN countries is enhanced by electricity generation from all sources, while the contribution of electricity production from hydroelectricity remains the largest and strongest. Second, model two suggests a little environmental impact of electricity production from hydroelectric, whereas fossil fuel-based electricity production emits carbon dioxide with coal sources being the largest contributor. Based on the results, this study promotes several policy recommendations. First, these six ASEAN countries should invest more in hydropower projects, such as through the effective use of unused water resources. Second, there is a need to reduce the coal mix in power generation since it is a dirty fuel, for example, through subsidies and tax incentives for other fuels like hydroelectric. Besides, clean coal technology in these countries needs to be promoted to improve economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. Finally, to have higher economic growth and better environmental quality, implementing the above measures could help these countries achieve sustainable development goals.

## 12. STATUS LUARAN

On-going penyelesaian naskah publikasi jurnal.

## 13. PERAN MITRA

Mitra menulis bagian introduction dan data & methods untuk publikasi jurnal.

## 14. KENDALA PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

Perbedaan jadwal luang dengan mitra. Mitra baru bisa mengerjakan bagiannya per bulan ini hingga akhir bulan Juni.

## 15. RENCANA TAHAPAN SELANJUTNYA

Submit ke International Journal of Energy Sector Management (Scopus Q2 terbitan Emerald) pada awal Juli 2023 setelah mitra selesai menyelesaikan bagiannya.

## 16. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Ahmad M, Khattak SI, Khan A, Rahman ZU (2020) Innovation, foreign direct investment (FDI), and the energy–pollution–growth nexus in OECD region: a simultaneous equation modeling approach. *Environ Ecol Stat* 27(2):203–232.
- Ahmed N, Qamar S, Jabeen G, Yan Q, Ahmad M (2022) Systematic analysis of factors affecting biogas technology acceptance: Insights from the diffusion of innovation. *Sustainable Energy Technol Assess* 52:102122.
- Akinlo AE (2008) Energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from 11 Sub-Sahara African countries. *Energy Economics* 30(5):2391–2400.
- Aklin M, Cheng C, Urpelainen J, Ganesan K, Jain A (2016) Factors affecting household satisfaction with electricity supply in rural India. *Nat Energy* 1(11):1–6.
- Apergis N, Payne JE (2010) Natural gas consumption and economic growth: a panel investigation of 67 countries. *Appl Energy* 87(8):2759–2763.
- Aqeel A, Butt MS (2001) The relationship between energy consumption and economic growth in Pakistan. *Asia-Pacific Development Journal* 8:101–109.
- Ashiq M, Mushtaq U (2020) The convergence of crowd funding and Zakat System in India: an integrated approach for human welfare. *Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking* 3(1):27–36.
- Chen Y, Fang Z (2018) Industrial electricity consumption, human capital investment and economic growth in Chinese cities. *Econ Model* 69:205–219.
- Chishti MZ, Ahmad M, Rehman A, Khan MK (2021) Mitigations pathways towards sustainable development: assessing the influence of fiscal and monetary policies on carbon emissions in BRICS economies. *J Clean Prod* 292:126035.
- Dai S, Chekryzhov IYu, Seredin VV, Nechaev VP, Graham IT, Hower JC, Ward CR, Ren D, Wang X (2016) Metalliferous coal deposits in East Asia (Primorye of Russia and South China): a review of geodynamic controls and styles of mineralization. *Gondwana Res* 29(1):60–82.
- Dogan E (2015) The relationship between economic growth and electricity consumption from renewable and non-renewable sources: a study of Turkey. *Renew Sustain Energy Rev* 52(C):534–546
- Ghosh S (2002) Electricity consumption and economic growth in India. *Energy Policy* 30(2):125–129
- Hasan A, Zaman A, Sikder ZI, Wadud M (2018) The dynamics of electricity consumption, energy use and GDP in Bangladesh. *Romanian Economic Journal* 21(68):40–53
- Hower JC, Dai S, Eskenazy G (2016) Distribution of uranium and other radionuclides in coal and coal combustion products, with discussion of occurrences of combustion products in Kentucky power plants. *Coal Combustion and Gasification Products* 8(3):44–53.
- IEA (2021) *Global Energy Review 2021: Assessing the Effects of Economic Recoveries on Global Energy Demand and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in 2021*.
- Jabeen G, Ahmad M, Zhang Q (2021) Perceived critical factors affecting consumers' intention to purchase renewable generation technologies: rural-urban heterogeneity. *Energy* 218:119494.
- Jaiyesimi MT, Osinubi TS, Amaghionyeodiwe L (2017) Energy consumption and GGP in the OECD countries: a causality analysis. *Review of Economic and Business Studies* 10(1):55–74.
- Jumbe CBL (2004) Cointegration and causality between electricity consumption and GDP: empirical evidence from Malawi. *Energy Economic*
- Karanfil F, Li Y (2015) Electricity consumption and economic growth: exploring panel-specific differences. *Energy Policy* 82:264–277.

- Li H, Khattak SI, Ahmad M (2021) Measuring the impact of higher education on environmental pollution: new evidence from thirty provinces in China. *Environ Ecol Stat* 28(1):187–217.
- Lin B, Wang Y (2019) Inconsistency of economic growth and electricity consumption in China: a panel VAR approach. *J Clean Prod* 229:144–156.
- Morimoto R, Hope C (2004) The impact of electricity supply on economic growth in Sri Lanka. *Energy Economics* 26(1):77–85
- Narayan PK, Smyth R (2005) Electricity consumption, employment and real income in Australia: evidence from multivariate Granger causality tests. *Energy Policy* 33(9):1109–1116.
- Okafor HO (2012) Testing the relationship between energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from Nigeria and South Africa. *J Econ Sustain Dev* 3(11):111–124
- Payne JE (2011) US disaggregate fossil fuel consumption and real GDP: an empirical note. *Energy Sources Part B* 6(1):63–68.
- Rahman Z, Iqbal Khattak S, Ahmad M, Khan A (2020) A disaggregated-level analysis of the relationship among energy production, energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from China. *Energy* 194:116836.
- Rehman A, Zhang D, Chandio AA, Irfan M (2020) Does electricity production from different sources in Pakistan have dominant contribution to economic growth? Empirical evidence from long-run and short-run analysis. *Electr J* 33(3):106717.
- Sahoo M, Saini S, Villanthenkodath MA (2021) Determinants of material footprint in BRICS countries: an empirical analysis. *Environ Sci Pollut Res Int*
- Shahbaz M, Tang CF, Shahbaz Shabbir M (2011) Electricity consumption and economic growth nexus in Portugal using cointegration and causality approaches. *Energy Policy* 39(6):3529–3536.
- Shahbaz M, Kumar Tiwari A, Nasir M (2013a) The effects of financial development, economic growth, coal consumption and trade openness on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in South Africa. *Energy Policy* 61:1452–1459.
- Shahbaz M, Lean HH, Farooq A (2013b) Natural gas consumption and economic growth in Pakistan. *Renew Sustain Energy Rev* 18:87–94.
- Shan S, Ahmad M, Tan Z, Adebayo TS, Man Li RY, Kirikkaleli D (2021) The role of energy prices and non-linear fiscal decentralization in limiting carbon emissions: tracking environmental sustainability. *Energy* 234:121243.
- Shearer C, Bistline J, Inman M, Davis SJ (2014) The effect of natural gas supply on US renewable energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. *Environ Res Lett* 9(9):094008.
- Ummalla M, Samal A (2018) The impact of hydropower energy consumption on economic growth and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in China. *Environ Sci Pollut Res* 25(35):35725–35737.
- Villanthenkodath MA, Mahalik MK (2021) Does economic growth respond to electricity consumption asymmetrically in Bangladesh? The Implication for Environmental Sustainability. *Energy* 233:121142.
- Wolde-Rufael Y (2004) Disaggregated industrial energy consumption and GDP: the case of Shanghai, 1952–1999. *Energy Economics* 26(1):69–75
- Xiaosan Z, Qingquan J, Shoukat Iqbal K, Manzoor A, Zia Ur R (2021) Achieving sustainability and energy efficiency goals: assessing the impact of hydroelectric and renewable electricity generation on carbon dioxide emission in China. *Energy Policy* 155:112332.
- Yang H-Y (2000) A note on the causal relationship between energy and GDP in Taiwan. *Energy Econ* 22(3):309–317.
- Yoo S-H, Kim Y (2006) Electricity generation and economic growth in Indonesia. *Energy* 31(14):2890–2899

Yuan J-H, Kang J-G, Zhao C-H, Hu Z-G (2008) Energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from China at both aggregated and disaggregated levels. *Energy Econ* 30(6):3077–3094.

Zeshan M (2013) Finding the cointegration and causal linkages between the electricity production and economic growth in Pakistan. *Econ Model* 31:344–350.

Ziramba E (2009) Disaggregate energy consumption and industrial production in South Africa. *Energy Policy* 37(6):2214–2220

Ziramba E (2013) Hydroelectricity consumption and economic growth nexus: time series experience of three African countries. *Eur J Sci Res* 9(1):85-96

## 17. LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN

### Panel Data Estimation

Regressors	Model 1 Dependent variable: GDP			Model 2 Dependent variable: CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Common Effect	Fixed Effect	Random Effect	Common Effect	Fixed Effect	Random Effect
Coal	0.055 (0.074)	0.379** (0.168)	0.215* (0.118)	0.056 (0.096)	0.703*** (0.139)	0.638** (0.127)
Hydro	0.127** (0.060)	0.386** (0.173)	0.238** (0.104)	-0.301*** (0.078)	0.261* (0.142)	0.188 (0.126)
Gas	0.054 (0.057)	0.355** (0.170)	0.190* (0.105)	0.032 (0.073)	0.494*** (0.140)	0.427*** (0.124)
Oil	0.043 (0.077)	0.365** (0.174)	0.197* (0.119)	-0.234** (0.100)	0.347** (0.144)	0.281** (0.130)
Constant	-0.827 (5.934)	-29.24* (16.06)	-13.91 (10.24)	45.29*** (7.69)	-6.29 (13.27)	0.167 (11.97)
Hausman chi2 Prob>chi2		3.00 0.559			8.72 0.069	

Source: Authors' calculations