BAB 5
KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

Penelitian ini menyuguhkan bukti empiris terkait korelasi antara pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau (GEG) dan pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto (GDPG) di 13 negara, dengan fokus perbandingan antara kelompok negara BRICS dan G7. Secara umum, hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya keterkaitan positif antara GEG dan GDPG, namun tingkat keterkaitannya bervariasi dalam kekuatan dan arahnya di setiap negara dan kelompok negara. Dampak dari pandemi juga memberikan pengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau. Metode penelitian yang digunakan melibatkan uji *Wilcoxon signed-rank* dan koefisien korelasi *Spearman*, menghasilkan temuan bahwa perbedaan signifikan terdapat antara GEG dan GDPG di berbagai negara, dengan Indonesia menonjol sebagai pemimpin pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau. Keseluruhan temuan penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi yang penting dalam literatur ekonomi hijau, memberikan jawaban terhadap pertanyaan korelasi antara GEG dan GDPG, serta membuka peluang untuk pemahaman lebih mendalam mengenai dinamika ini dalam konteks global.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa keterkaitan antara GEG dan GDPG bervariasi di berbagai negara dan kelompok. Hal ini mengindikasikan perlunya pendekatan yang kontekstual dalam merancang kebijakan ekonomi hijau, dengan mempertimbangkan faktor ekonomi dan kebijakan nasional yang mempengaruhi dinamika ini. Temuan bahwa Indonesia, Brazil, dan Afrika Selatan menonjol sebagai pemimpin pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau memberikan inspirasi positif dan menyoroti potensi negara-negara berkembang dalam memimpin transformasi ekonomi hijau, meskipun sempat terdampak oleh pandemi COVID-19. Kendati demikan, beberapa negara maju seperti Rusia Dampak pandemi dan perang terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau menegaskan perlunya upaya global dalam mengatasi krisis kesehatan dan konflik bersenjata, sebagai bagian integral dari agenda pembangunan ekonomi hijau. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi berharga pada literatur ekonomi hijau, mendukung perancangan kebijakan yang mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi sejalan dengan keberlanjutan. Menggunakan model pertumbuhan hijau yang diusulkan oleh Lin dan Ullah (2023), penelitian ini mendorong pengembangan dan inovasi lebih lanjut, dengan mempertimbangkan secara komprehensif aspek sosial, seperti indeks pembangunan manusia dan lingkungan, seperti total konsumsi sumber daya alam, untuk mengejar kinerja pertumbuhan ekonomi konvensional.

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