

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Conclusions

Currently, tourism is one of the main sectors of the economy that plays a role in sustainable development. In addition to generating economic benefits, tourism also serves in the benefits to promote the culture of each country. In addition to contributing to the economy of the community, this industry has a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, this research is intended to determine the relationship of tourism with environmental degradation.

The zivot-Andrews unit root test produced mixed trends for all three states. The unit's root test results meet the FMOLS conditions used for further analysis and determine whether the EKC hypothesis can be used by each country. FMOLS for Indonesia explained that economic development contributes significantly to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions this indicates the EKC hypothesis applies in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The study found that all three countries have a positive relationship with the arrival of tourists, this implies that tourism can degrade the quality of the environment or tourism can harm the environment. Coefficient of positive energy use thus directly describing the relationship between the environment and energy use. The use of energy and GDP significantly and positively with GDP implies that energy use especially in the industrial sector harms the environment. The application of the EKC hypothesis can be seen from the GDP<sup>2</sup> coefficient that is negative, based on the results

of research GDP<sup>2</sup> coefficient in both countries negative value it indicates if in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.. The relationship between tourism and CO<sub>2</sub> also showed significant results.

In the results of empirical findings, if tourism carries carbon dioxide emissions, the implication is that the arrival of tourists can boost economic growth. So, the arrival of domestic tourism determines economic growth. The economic activity caused by tourism can increase energy consumption, increase in energy use can increase carbon dioxide emissions.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

Based on the results of this study, the important thing that can be stated is that the relationship of tourism with environmental degradation in middle-income countries and above is inevitable. This relationship needs to be considered and handled properly. The beautiful natural environment and diverse culture attract tourists to come to Southeast Asia, the number of tourists does little to cause some adverse impact on the environment. Therefore strict regulations are required to maintain the quality of the environment. For example, the tourism industry produces waste, which can instigate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and pollute the environment. Intervention from the governments of each country is urgently needed in this regard to control CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

In addition, the government must act actively to design industrial sector policies, economic development with environmentally friendly methods will be very helpful

in maintaining environmental quality, for example by applying the use of low-carbon technology, transportation development, and environmentally friendly infrastructure. Another thing that can be done is to optimize the private sector in investing in projects that are environmentally friendly. all policies are expected to assist countries in increasing efficiency in energy use, so that environmental degradation can be reduced over time.

