



Good Government Governance as a Moderator in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia

Heri Yanto¹, Amin Pujiati¹, Bestari Dwi Handayani^{1*}, Abdul Rahim Ridzuan², J. S. Keshminder²,
M. Aulia Rachman¹

¹ Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang 50229, Indonesia

² Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam 42300, Malaysia

Corresponding Author Email: bestarihandayani@mail.unnes.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), economic growth, Human Development Index, Environmental Quality Index, Good Government Governance

The goal of this study was to examine and assess the factors that affect Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) study in Indonesia. Based on the context in this research, just the case in Indonesia, Economic Growth, the Human Development Index, and the Environmental Quality Index were the factors utilized in the study to assess the ability to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The effect of the Good Government Governance (GGG) variable as a moderating variable was also included in this study. The data used in this study were annual statistics from all provinces in Indonesia, namely 34 provinces from 2018 to 2021. The Warp-PLS 7.0 Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) software was used to analyze the hypotheses test in this investigation. The study's findings revealed that Economic Growth and Human Development Index have a substantial effect on the SDGs, however, the Environmental Quality Index variable had insignificant results. Furthermore, the Good Government Governance (GGG) variable considerably moderates the effect of economic growth, the Human Development Index, and the Environmental Quality Index on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a world program established by the United Nations on September 25 2015 with 17 goals and 169 measurable achievements. SDGs have three main pillars, namely economic pillars, social pillars and environmental pillars. This research focuses on the three main pillars of the SDGs. Economic growth is a continuous change in the conditions of a country towards rapid development in a certain period. This is characterized by an increase in production capacity which results in an increase in national income thereby changing the structural transformation from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors as well [1]. The direction of this transformation is a change in people's income accompanied by a high level of equality.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of goals that aim to address current requirements while also meeting the needs of future generations [2, 3]. The SDGs are built on three integrated pillars: the economy (economic sustainability), the social (social sustainability), and the environment (environmental sustainability), all of which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing [4]. SDGs carry the notion of ensuring the quality of human existence while not exceeding the capacity of ecosystems to support it. Thus, the meaning of SDGs is a development that meets present needs without jeopardizing future generations' ability to fulfill their own needs [5, 6].

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to improve community welfare, to meet human needs and aspirations. SDGs are essentially aimed at seeking equitable development between generations now and in the future [7]. SDGs are not only economic development but also intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual development. Sustainability is the main key to finding solutions to problems facing the world, such as inadequate access to food, environmental degradation, decline in natural resources and loss of forests as well as worsening nutrition and health and welfare of people (poverty). SDGs are a common challenge for the global community, which has become a goal and is widely recognized by society.

This study will examine the economic growth for the economic pillar, Human Development Index for the social pillar, and Environmental Quality Index for the environmental pillar. To be considered sustainable, the three pillars must interact with one another. Social and economic goals must be met while taking into account the environmental impact. This study also includes the Good Government Governance (GGG) variable as a moderating variable. Good Government Governance (GGG) contributes to the persistence of sustainable development. Good governance sustains and connects the three primary pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental, and social) so that they can be observed consistently to fulfill their sustainability goals.

Economic growth is a prerequisite for the development of potential GNP, which reflects increases in per capita output

and living standards [8]. Economic growth in actual economic activity refers to the physical development of goods and services that apply in a country, such as an increase in total industrial goods production, infrastructure development, an increase in the number of schools, an increase in service sector production, and an increase in capital goods production [9]. However, forecasting economic development based on numerous forms of output data is extremely challenging [10].

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRP) is a typical indicator of economic growth [11]. The Central Bureau of Statistics defines GRP as the total added value generated by all business units in a region or the total value of final products and services produced in a region [12]. Development must be carried out in a balanced manner, according to the notion of development that focuses on humans, namely balance of developing and deploying capabilities. This means that human development is concerned with more than only human abilities, such as the ability to acquire greater health, live longer, or have a higher level of education. However, it must also take into account how humans use their ability to improve their lives, for as by putting their abilities to work [13].

The success of the national economy is not only focused on the high rate of economic growth but is also seen in the success in human development. Components measured in the Human Development Index (HDI) include per capita income, life expectancy, education and illiteracy rate. With investment in each component, the quality of human resources will increase [14]. According to Li and Li [15], when national income improves, people's income also increases. Apart from economic growth and human development, maximum environmental quality will also support optimal human survival [16]. This indicator can be used to support alignment with SDGs goals.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) provides the understanding that human development is a process to increase human choices. The concept or definition of human development basically covers very broad dimensions of development. In the concept of human development, development should be analyzed and understood from a human perspective, not just from economic growth.

The development concept focuses on humans, development must be carried out in a balanced manner. The balance between building capabilities and utilizing abilities. This means that human development does not only pay attention to human abilities, for example, the ability to achieve a better level of health, live a longer life or have a better level of education. However, we must also pay attention to how humans utilize their abilities for things that can improve their lives to a better level, for example by utilizing their abilities to work.

The Human Development Index is an index that assesses a region's or country's socio-economic development by combining achievements in education, health, and adjusted real per capita income [17]. According to Amaluddin et al. [18], the Human Development Index consists of three composite indicators that are used to measure a country's average achievement in human development, namely: length of life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; education, as measured by the average length of schooling and literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and over; and standard of living, as measured by per capita expenditure, which has been a measure of progress in human development. This index has a value between 0 and 1.00 [19].

The next research variable is the Environmental Quality

Index. According to Fairbrother [20] the Environmental Quality Index is a summary of information containing environmental conditions during a specific period, often one (one) year, after which the index number is translated into a good condition or vice versa. The further the index number deviates from 100, the more emphasis must be placed on environmental protection and management. Meanwhile, according to Kartiasih and Pribadi [21] the Environmental Quality Index is a score that can be interpreted into numerous areas and indicates how effectively a country is at implementing environmental laws or the success of environmental policies.

According to Tompa et al. [22] the Environmental Quality Index indicators comprise 3 (three) indicators: water quality index, air quality index, and land cover quality index. Environmental Quality Index values can be classified into the following ranges (see Table 1).

Table 1. Range of Environmental Quality Index values

Excellent		X	>	90
Very Good	82	<	X	≤ 90
Good	74	<	X	≤ 82
Moderate	66	≤	X	≤ 74
Poor	58	≤	X	< 66
Very Poor	50	≤	X	< 58
Alert		X	<	50

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia

This study also includes the moderating variable of Good Government Governance (GGG) in Indonesia and Malaysia. Good Government Governance (GGG) contributes to the long-term viability of sustainable development. Good Government Governance (GGG) preserves and connects the three primary pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental, and social) so that they may be regularly assessed to fulfill their sustainability goals. Good Government Governance results from economic progress in accordance with the sustainable development agenda with 16 goals, Justice and Strong Institutions [23].

Jatmiko and Lestiawan [24] stated that "Good Government Governance (GGG) is a commonly used term in government circles." For the government to carry out its tasks effectively, efficiently, and following the expectations of society, Good Government Governance, also known as good governance, is governance that is applied to all public activities [24-26]. This is in line with the goals of the government, which include providing for the general welfare. It is hoped that good governance can be achieved by putting the principles of good management into practice [27].

A behavior rule for good governance is known as Good Government Governance. Hardiwinoto [26] regarding the principles for Good Government Governance, implementation of Good Government Governance is based on five principles: democracy, transparency, accountability, legal culture, and fairness and equality. These principles act as a fundamental guide for putting Good Government Governance into practice so that government functions effectively [28, 29].

Good Government Governance is effective and responsible development management is implemented [27, 29, 30]. Beshi and Kaur [31] and Muhammad et al. [32] stated that "Good Government Governance" is a benefit that incorporates stakeholders in diverse economic, social, and political activities as well as the usage of resources including natural, financial, and human resources for the benefit of the

population.

Various research related to the Sustainable Development Goals has been carried out by AlArjani et al. [33] conducted several studies related to Sustainable Development Goals, with the findings proposing the concept of sustainability based on the concept of need and work, as the main exchange process between society and nature, and supporting social sustainability from a conceptual and analytical standpoint. Kroll et al. [2] conducted additional research, with the findings outlining the main elements of sustainable development and governance, and discovered that sustainability is a process of adaptive change that is socially institutionalized, with innovation being an important component, and this research produces a conceptual framework for policy-making towards sustainability.

Then Zhu et al. [9] research on the outcomes of the MDGs program research had a beneficial impact on eradicating poverty in Bangladesh, and to accomplish the SDGs, the government at all levels must implement appropriate and long-term poverty reduction programs. Tampakoudis et al. [34] with research results that achieving the SDGs requires a conceptual and methodological framework, not only socio-economic and environmental statistics, and the relevance of all SDGs indicators is a key indicator in achieving the target. Performed the subsequent study, which found that reaching the SDGs required a conceptual and methodological framework in addition to socioeconomic and environmental statistics, as well as the importance of all SDGs indicators, which are crucial in accomplishing targets. Another result is that the success of the SDGs agenda is influenced in the early phases of the policy cycle by a political process that considers scientific knowledge and is based on facts.

The following research is from Kartiasih and Pribadi [21] with the findings that economic growth, Human Development Index, third party funds, and Environmental Quality Index together affect SDGs, however, Environmental Quality Index partially does not affect SDGs. Another result indicates that Central Java is the province with the best chance of achieving the SDGs because it has above-average economic growth and a high Environmental Quality Index.

2. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

2.1 The influence of economic growth on the SDGs

Each region contributes to the country's economic progress. One indicator is Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRP). GRP shows statistical data related to the added value of goods and services from various production units in each region, especially in Indonesia within a certain period. The greater the GRP, the greater the opportunity for people to get decent work and the more rapid economic growth in Indonesia.

The role of GRP brings major changes to society [16]. Furthermore, Quy [14] stated that if GRP per capita increases, the population in the area will become more prosperous. Michelon et al. [35] stated that GRP has a significant influence on the development of SDGs. Based on this statement, the following hypothesis is obtained:

H1: Economic Growth affects the SDGs

2.2 The influence of the Human Development Index on the SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals cannot be separated from

the role of society in improving their standard of living. One measurement that can be used is the Human Development Index. The three main components of HDI are health, education and income [23]. In the latest developments, Indonesia was ranked 107th out of 189 countries with a score of 71.94. This can be used as a reference so that Indonesia can maximize all sectors related to this index in the future.

According to a statement from Hidayat et al. [13], the higher the Human Development Index, the greater the opportunity to achieve goals. Mansuri and Manhas [36] also have the same opinion, if human resources are competent then it can be guaranteed that they will achieve organizational goals. In research conducted by Kroll et al. [2], it was stated that HDI influences the development of SDGs. Meanwhile, in research from Quy [14] and Tjolle et al. [37], HDI has a negative effect. Based on this statement, the following hypothesis is obtained:

H2: The Human Development Index affects the SDGs

2.3 The influence of the Environmental Quality Index on the SDGs

Indonesia has an Environmental Quality Index which is used as a general evaluator of the country's environmental quality in order to increase the achievement of SDGs goals. The Water Quality Index, Land Cover Quality Index and Air Quality Index influence the output of Environmental Quality Index in a certain period.

However, currently, Indonesia still depends on natural resources for various activities to improve the economy. National environmental quality is quite good, but intensive monitoring is needed in several provinces in Indonesia to improve these indicators. Based on research conducted by Arriani and Chotib [19], Schaltegger et al. [38], and Kartiasih and Pribadi [21] stated that Environmental Quality Index has a significant influence on the development of SDGs. Based on this statement, the following hypothesis is obtained:

H3: The Environmental Quality Index affects the SDGs

2.4 The moderating effect of Good Government Governance

Government governance (Good Government Governance/GGG) helps maintain the persistence of sustainable development. Good Government Governance (GGG) maintains and connects the three main pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) so that they can be observed continuously so that they can achieve their sustainability goals. Good governance results from economic progress in accordance with the sustainable development agenda, namely Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions [23].

Indonesia has also committed to SDGs. An important milestone in the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia is the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals with a 2030 development target [39]. In addition, the implementation of SDG's is one of the main points of 4 (four) mainstreaming in the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) with 118 of the 164 SDG targets most relevant to the Indonesian context [39]. The planning documents for the National Action Plan (RAN) and Regional Action Plans (RAD) in the RPJMN & RPJMD refer to national indicators which are equivalent to global

indicators 135 indicators and 29 in RAD of 34 provinces in Indonesia which cover programs and activities down to the district level [23].

H4: Good Government Governance moderates the effect of Economic Growth on the SDGs

H5: Good Government Governance moderates the effect of the Human Development Index on SDGs

H6: Good Government Governance moderates the effect of the Environmental Quality Index on the SDGs

Based on the context in this research, just the case in Indonesia, Economic Growth, the Human Development Index, and the Environmental Quality Index were the factors utilized in the study to assess the ability to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The effect of the Good Government Governance (GGG) variable as a moderating variable was also included in this study. Based on the literature review above, Figure 1 shows the direction of the hypothesis in this research.

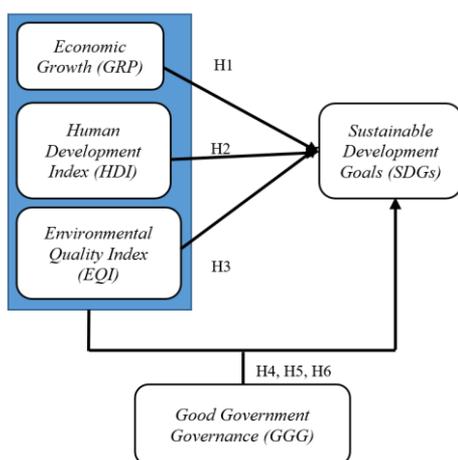


Figure 1. Research model

3. METHODOLOGY

The quantitative research method was applied in this study. Quantitative research methods can be defined as procedures used to analyze specific populations or samples, with data analysis being statistical with the goal of testing stated hypotheses and obtaining empirical evidence related to the relationship between variables that have been formulated in the hypothesis [40]. This study is associative. Associative research seeks to determine the relationship between two or more variables by looking for roles, impacts, and causal relationships, specifically between the independent variables (economic growth, Human Development Index, Environmental Quality Index) and the dependent variable [41].

The samples in this study were all of the population taken, namely 34 provinces in Indonesia. The following are 34 provinces in Indonesia: Nangro Aceh Darussalam, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Riau, Riau Archipelago, Jambi, Bangka Belitung Islands, Bengkulu, DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Regions Special Yogyakarta, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central

Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua. Additionally, based on the non-probability sampling technique with saturated sample technique utilized in this study, a total of 34 samples with 4 years of observation were used, yielding 136 units of analysis.

The saturated sampling technique is a technique for determining the sample if all members of the population will be used as samples in the research. The choice of a nonprobability sampling technique with a saturated sampling technique was based on the consideration that the population size in this study was relatively small so that a saturated sampling technique by taking the entire population as a research sample was possible. Apart from that, the subjects Zeng et al. [40] in this research also have the same special characteristics, namely the provincial government, so that using a saturated sampling technique can reduce population bias and generalization of research results will be more accurate.

The secondary data used is in the form of panel data which includes data on per capita income, Human Development Index (HDI), Environmental Quality Index, and Good Government Governance for 34 provinces in Indonesia in the 2018-2021 period. Per capita income data, HDI is obtained through publications from the Bappenas RI, while Environmental Quality Index is obtained through publications from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Meanwhile, the Good Government Governance variable is measured using the dimensions of accountability, transparency, participation, justice, efficiency and effectiveness. Good Government Governance data is obtained from the results of the Indonesia Governance Index (IGI) ranking.

In this study, quantitative data analysis methods were employed. Research data are quantified in quantitative analysis to generate the information required for the analysis. SEM Warp-PLS version 7.0, a strong structural equation method (SEM) to discover non-linear correlations between latent variables and correct path coefficient values in accordance, was used as the data analysis tool in this work [40]. Warp-PLS is the first software that can identify non-linear relationships between latent variables and correct path coefficient values. Because most relationships between variables are nonlinear, Warp-PLs can find real relationships between latent variables in SEM analysis. Therefore, often the path coefficients associated with strong real effects can be higher than those estimated by other SEM software [41]. The tests conducted in this work comprised descriptive statistical tests, evaluation tests of measurement models, and hypothesis testing.

4. EMPIRICAL RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Empirical result

Descriptive statistics (Table 2)

Table 2. Descriptive statistical test results

N	Min	Max	Mean	St.	Dev
SDGs (Y)	136	9.28	17.75	10.116	0.1551508
GRP (X1)	136	2.01	9.21	6.26	0.1128036
HDI (X2)	136	63.76	79.61	70.402	1.1485528
EQI (X3)	136	2.72	10.12	5.31	1.0173605
GGG (M)	136	5.342	66.191	30.525	14.5162424
Valid N (listwise) 136					

Outer model test

Convergent Validity (Table 3)

Table 3. Convergent validity test summary

Variable	Factor Loading	Remark
SDGs	1.000	Valid
GRP	1.000	Valid
HDI	1.000	Valid
EQI	1.000	Valid
GGG	1.000	Valid

Discriminant Validity (Table 4)

Table 4. Discriminant validity test summary (AVE)

Variable	GRP	HDI	EQI	GGG	SDGs
GRP	1.000	0.158	0.204	0.215	0.249
HDI	0.158	1.000	0.263	0.187	0.252
EQI	0.204	0.263	1.000	0.182	0.246
GGG	0.215	0.187	0.182	1.000	0.221
SDGs	0.249	0.252	0.246	0.221	1.000

Composite Reliability

The construct reliability test is the next, and it can be evaluated using Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability. If the composite reliability value and Cronbach's alpha are both > 0.70, a construct is deemed reliable. The outcomes of the composite reliability test are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Reliability test summary

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Remark
GRP	1.000	Reliable
HDI	1.000	Reliable
EQI	1.000	Reliable
GGG	1.000	Reliable
SDGs	1.000	Reliable

Inner model test (Table 6 and Table 7)

Table 6. R-Square and Q-Square test summary

Endogen Laten Variable	R-Square	Q-Square
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	0.278	0.302

Table 7. Goodness of fit test summary

Model	Value	Threshold	Remark
Average Path Coefficient (APC)	0.175 P=0.023	P<0.05	Fit
Average block VIF (AVIF)	2.522	<0.05	Accepted

Hypothetical test hypothesis (Table 8)

Table 8. Hypothetical test hypothesis summary

Path	B	P-Value	P-Value. (Threshold)	Remark
GRP	-0.23	0.037	<0.05	Significant
HDI	0.61	0.026	<0.05	Significant
EQI	0.16	0.096	<0.05	Not Significant
GRP*GCG	-0.47	0.022	<0.05	Significant
HDI*GCG	-0.78	0.041	<0.05	Significant
EQI*GCG	0.29	0.045	<0.05	Significant

4.2 Discussion

The effect of economic growth on Sustainable Development Goals

The significant value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product is known to be 0.037 based on test results and data analysis, hence H1 is accepted even though the parameter values reveal a negative value. These findings suggest that the development of the Sustainable Development Goals is negatively impacted by the gross regional domestic product.

The value of creating Sustainable Development Goals is said to decline when the percentage of a regional gross domestic product rises, according to the test results negative parameters. This occurs as a result of how the Gross Regional Domestic Product, which serves as an economic indicator, characterizes various income sources in each region across time. Resources are necessary for the creation of different income streams, but because some resources cannot be regenerated, demand increases and cannot be optimally met. The value of more expensive goods and services can potentially lead to an increase in gross regional domestic product, but this slows down the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals because it is more expensive to acquire these goods. This is consistent with the statement made by Zhu et al. [9] that the Sustainable Development Goals are negatively impacted by the growth of the Gross Regional Domestic Product because of greater public consumption power.

The findings of this study corroborate earlier research from Silva et al. [42] which demonstrated that Gross Regional Domestic Product of Indonesia's primary sector had a detrimental impact on income inequality. This research is comparable to that of Adrangi and Kerr [43] who found that the Gross Regional Domestic Product has a detrimental impact on income distribution, which aids in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

The effect of the human development index on Sustainable Development Goals

Additionally, the findings of assessing the research data indicate that the Human Development Index's significance value is 0.026, meaning that H2 is accepted with positive parameter results. These findings suggest that Sustainable Development Goals are positively impacted by the Human Development Index.

The Human Development Index score, which identifies a country's degree of development, is one of several ways that the success of improving the quality of human existence is assessed [44]. A country can be categorized as developed, developing, or underdeveloped by measuring its income, health, education, and other factors [17]. Long-term objectives of Sustainable Development Goals include evaluating a nation's progress toward prosperity. According to Neumayer [45], Mansuri and Manhas [36] as well as Hidayat et al. [13], the high Human Development Index indicates that human quality has also grown, increasing the likelihood of reaching Sustainable Development Goals.

The findings of this study are consistent with earlier work by Tjolle et al. [37] which showed that HDI had an impact on lowering poverty. Al-Nuaimi and Al-Ghamdi [46] also showed that HDI supports economic development. The creation of Sustainable Development Goals is supported by both research.

The effect of the Environmental Quality Index on Sustainable Development Goals

H3 is disregarded since testing for the variable Environmental Quality Index yielded a significance value of 0.096. A nation is considered to be developed if its citizens are rich and its environment is sustainable. In this nation, there are, nonetheless, areas with excellent economic indicators but low Environmental Quality [22]. People often relocate to find work and earn greater pay, for instance in the capital city where most people believe the minimum salary to be high. The region's high population density produces a number of environmental hazards, including air pollution, floods, and traffic congestion. Even if the economy is still improving, the Environmental Quality Index score is lower due to the lack of local public understanding of how they may help maintain the environment. In addition, the region's numerous industries have caused a degradation in the quality of the water, the air, and the land cover. Liquid waste, factory odors, and garbage that cannot break down into the environment are all examples of how improperly handled factory waste can contaminate the environment [47].

Good Government Governance as a moderator in achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia

The test results on the moderating variable for good governance reveal substantial effects on each of the independent variables (GRPP, HDI, and EQI) for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The durability of sustainable development is supported by Good Government Governance (GGG). The three basic pillars of sustainable development economic, environmental, and social are upheld and connected by Good Government Governance (GGG), enabling ongoing monitoring of each to ensure that sustainability objectives are met.

Good Government Governance is effective and responsible development management is implemented through Good Government Governance [27, 30]. Rothstein [29], Beshi and Kaur [31] and Muhammad et al. [32] stated that Good Government Governance is a benefit that incorporates stakeholders in diverse economic, social, and political activities as well as the usage of resources including natural, financial, and human resources for the benefit of the population.

The government is the organizer of all government affairs, the services provided to the community are a reflection of the achievements in building and managing the economy. One assessment to determine the government's progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals is to measure performance. Poor government management has many negative impacts on the government and society or other parties, one example is that the government will experience a lack of public trust and will exacerbate crucial issues that occur in society. If government governance is implemented well, it is possible that the government's performance in achieving sustainable development will be good, and increase public trust in the government.

The government needs good governance or good corporate governance in accordance with existing principles. Beshi and Kaur [31] said that "a government's performance will be better if the principles of Good Government Governance are applied to the government". So, indirectly, Good Government Governance basically has the aim of providing progress in achieving sustainable development in a government. Likewise, high economic growth, Human Development Index

and Environmental Quality Index and supported by good governance will further accelerate the achievement of SDGs.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study aims to obtain empirical evidence about the influence of economic growth variables, the Human Development Index, and the environmental index on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is clear from the test results and data analysis in this study that the Human Development Index and economic growth have a significant effect. The Environmental Quality Index's influence, meanwhile, had an insignificant effect. The moderating effect of good government giving on the effects of economic growth, the Human Development Index, and the Environmental Quality Index on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been significantly found.

In order to achieve the sustainable development target in Indonesia, it is necessary to pay attention to the condition of the economy and human development. Economic Growth and Decent Work are the goals of SDGs 7. In maintaining economic growth in the country, macroeconomic policies are also a prerequisite for reducing poverty, namely inflation stability, creating inclusive economic growth, creating productive employment, maintaining the investment climate and trade regulations, increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector, as well as developing infrastructure in underdeveloped areas [23]. Human Development makes it possible to design goals for achieving the SDGs, facilities and facilities in enhancing human development can accelerate the achievement of the SDGs targets [48]. On the other hand, inequality is a reducing factor in Human Development in Indonesia, 17.4 percent of Indonesia's HDI value is lost due to inequality, and this value is greater than the average gap value in Asia Pacific countries with an average loss of 16.6 percent [49]. So the central and regional governments, together with the community, need to increase the level of education, health and welfare of the community, as well as reduce the gap between them.

This research finds the importance of Good Government Governance, based on this, special attention needs to be given to this matter. The government can take various steps to increase socialization regarding the principles of Good Government Governance if necessary, regulations specifically regulating Good Government Governance can be used as guidelines.

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