

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been carried out described in the previous chapter, the authors can draw the following conclusions for research question:

1. Length of roads has no significant influence on mean years of schooling. Further development of infrastructures does not have any correlation increase mean years of schooling of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Access to electricity has significant positive influence on mean years of schooling. Further development of infrastructures increases mean years of schooling of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Number of schools has a significant negative influence on mean years of schooling. Education quality, adequate facilities, school location, physical accessibility, student motivations, perception about education and policy implementation may contribute a stronger factor to mean years of schooling of Indonesia year 2017-2022.
2. Length of roads has no significant influence on life expectancy. Further infrastructure development does not have any correlation on increasing life expectancy of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Access to electricity has significant positive influence on life expectancy. Further infrastructure development increasing life expectancy of Indonesia year 2017-2022.

Water availability has significant positive influence on life expectancy. Further development of infrastructures increases life expectancy of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Number of schools has a significant negative influence on life expectancy. Education quality, distribution of school, overcrowding, and socioeconomic factor may contribute a stronger factor to life expectancy of Indonesia year 2017-2022.

B. Implications

Based on this research, the authors can take the implication of this research result:

1. Access to electricity has significant positive influence on mean years of schooling. Further development of infrastructures increases mean years of schooling of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Access to electricity influence mean years of schooling on avoiding lack of adequate facilities by providing electricity. it also provides facilities that are comparable to the increase in the number of schools, then the quality of education may increase.
2. Access to electricity has significant positive influence on life expectancy. Further development of infrastructures increases life expectancy of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Access to electricity provides energy on health facility services. It helps citizens to maintain better life conditions.
3. Water availability has significant positive influence on life expectancy. Further development of infrastructures increases life expectancy of Indonesia year 2017-2022. Water availability is essential to increasing

life expectancy because water is a basic need for human health and well-being. Water Availability reduces the risk of spreading disease. it also essential for sanitation and hygiene practices, which prevent the spread of infectious diseases and maintain public health in general.

C. Research Limitations

One of the limitations of this study, is the use of only two out of four Human Development Index (HDI) indicator component. In the future, researchers will be considered using components like Expected Years of Schooling or Gross National Product to measure Human Development Index.

