

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, after going through the stages of data collection, data analysis, and interpretation of the results regarding the influence of the number of working population, road length, percentage of population who have BPJS health insurance, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) on the Regional Competitiveness Index of Central Java Province, the results of this study can be concluded as follows:

1. The variables of working population, road length, percentage of population with BPJS health insurance, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) jointly affect the Regional Competitiveness Index in Central Java Province.
2. Partially, the number of working population, road length, and GRDP have no effect on the Regional Competitiveness Index in Central Java Province. The percentage of population who have BPJS health insurance has a negative effect on the Regional Competitiveness Index in Central Java Province.

B. Implications

Based on the conclusions, the following research implications can be formulated:

1. District / city governments in Central Java Province should begin to increase activities that focus more on the community to understand the appropriate type of health insurance because of the influence of the variable Percentage of population who have BPJS health insurance which is proven to have a significant effect on the Regional Competitiveness Index in Central Java Province.
2. The government needs to improve the quality of BPJS services, including improving waiting times, availability of facilities, and professionalism of health workers. This is so that high BPJS coverage does not become a negative burden for regional competitiveness, but rather encourages community productivity. Then evaluate the BPJS financing system to reduce fiscal pressure on regional budgets. For example, through increasing the contribution of independent participants or strengthening the supervision of BPJS fund allocation to be more targeted. And then collaboration between BPJS and workforce training programmes that support health and productivity, such as occupational health training or community-based healthy living promotion.

C. Research Limitations

In the course of this research process, the researcher encountered several things and factors that became limitations in the research. Some of these limitations include:

1. There are still few journals or previous research articles that discuss the effect of the number of people aged 15 years and over who work, the length of the road, the percentage of the population who have BPJS health insurance, and GRDP at constant 2010 prices on the Regional Competitiveness Index and the limitations on books available at faculty and university libraries which make it difficult for researchers to find some theories so that the discussion becomes less in-depth.
2. The independent variable in explaining the dependent variable in this study is only 27.14 per cent while the remaining 72.86 per cent is influenced by other variables. For this reason, it is recommended for future researchers to use different variables such as education, investment, and technology variables that have a direct influence on the Regional Competitiveness Index as well as case studies in different regions.