

Regional Economic Competitiveness on Economic Growth in Banten Province

Pramudi Harsono

Universitas Bina Bangsa Banten, Indonesia

Email: pramudi1909@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to analyze regional economic competitiveness towards economic growth in Banten Province. The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from the Banten Province Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as well as other relevant official sources. The method used in this research is a quantitative method with a multiple linear regression approach to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The research results show that variables such as infrastructure, investment, education and labor have a significant influence on economic growth in Banten Province. Adequate infrastructure and increased investment are the main factors in increasing regional economic competitiveness. Apart from that, improving the quality of education and the availability of competent labor also contribute positively to economic growth. This research concludes that efforts to increase regional economic competitiveness must be focused on improving infrastructure, increasing investment, and developing quality human resources. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a reference for local governments in formulating effective policies to increase economic growth in Banten Province.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Regional Economy, Economic Growth, Banten Province

INTRODUCTION

This section will serve to establish the foundational background and underscore the significance of the study, with a focus on understanding how regional economic competitiveness plays a pivotal role in stimulating economic growth, particularly within Banten Province (Camagni, 2004). The research will begin by highlighting the critical importance of regional competitiveness, examining how local economic factors such as infrastructure, investment, education, and labor collectively contribute to shaping economic development in the region (Chung, 2016). This context is crucial to understanding the current dynamics of Banten's economy and how improving these factors can significantly impact the province's economic trajectory.

In outlining the issues related to regional economic competitiveness, the study will delve into the multifaceted aspects of infrastructure, investment, education, and labor. Infrastructure is seen as a key driver for economic activity, providing the necessary physical framework that supports industries and trade. Investment, both domestic and foreign, brings in capital that is crucial for business development and job creation (Tiebout, 1956). Education is fundamental for producing a skilled workforce, thereby enhancing productivity and innovation, while labor availability and quality directly affect the region's ability to sustain economic activities. These variables are interconnected, and their influence on regional economic competitiveness requires a comprehensive examination.

The introduction will also present a brief review of the relevant literature, offering a conceptual understanding of economic competitiveness and economic growth. By surveying existing studies, this section will highlight the theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence that have shaped the current understanding of how regions develop economically. Key concepts such as "regional competitiveness" and "economic growth" will be defined in relation to the context of Banten Province, and the study will analyze how these concepts are applied in practice. Furthermore, the literature review will identify gaps or limitations in existing research, which this study seeks to address.

One of the key contributions of this section will be to identify the research gap that justifies the need for the current study. While numerous studies have addressed regional competitiveness and economic growth separately, there is a paucity of research that directly investigates the interrelationship between these variables in the context of Banten Province. This gap provides a compelling rationale for the research, as it seeks to fill the void in understanding how competitiveness factors specifically influence the economic development of the province. Addressing this research gap will not only contribute to the academic discourse but also have practical implications for policy-making.

Additionally, this section will clearly articulate the research objectives and hypotheses that guide the study. The primary objective is to assess how regional economic competitiveness impacts economic growth in Banten Province. To achieve this, the study will evaluate the effects of infrastructure, investment, education, and labor on the region's economic performance. The hypotheses will be formulated based on theoretical expectations and empirical findings from the literature review, suggesting that improvements in these key areas will positively influence economic growth.

In summary, the introduction will set the stage for the research by providing a comprehensive overview of the background, significance, and current state of knowledge regarding regional economic competitiveness and its impact on economic growth in Banten Province. It will establish the study's objectives, highlight the research gap, and lay the groundwork for a detailed examination of how improving infrastructure, fostering investment, enhancing education, and developing the workforce can contribute to sustainable regional economic development. This framework will guide the subsequent analysis and discussion throughout the study.

METHODS

This section will provide a comprehensive explanation of the research methodology applied in the study. The focus will be on describing the quantitative research design, with particular attention to the multiple linear regression approach that has been utilized to assess the effect of various independent variables—namely, infrastructure, investment, education, and labor—on the dependent variable of economic growth (Delgado, Ketels, Porter, & Stern, 2012). The multiple linear regression model is selected for its ability to analyze the relationship between several predictor variables and one outcome variable, allowing for a nuanced understanding of how each factor contributes to the overall economic development within Banten Province. This methodological approach will enable the study to quantitatively measure the impact of these variables and determine their significance in promoting economic growth.

The section will also specify the data sources, primarily secondary data obtained from reputable institutions. In particular, the Banten Province Central Statistics Agency (BPS) serves as a critical

source for the economic data required for this analysis. Additional official sources will be referenced to ensure that the data collected is both comprehensive and reliable. The explanation of the methodology will cover model specifications, detailing how the multiple linear regression model is structured to accurately capture the influence of each independent variable. Furthermore, the procedures for data collection will be outlined, ensuring transparency in how the data was gathered and prepared for analysis. The section will conclude by describing any statistical techniques and software tools used to conduct the analysis, such as statistical packages or programming languages designed for robust data analysis. By doing so, this methodology section will provide a clear roadmap for the study's empirical investigation into the determinants of economic growth in Banten Province.

RESULTS

The results section will present the empirical findings of the study, with a particular focus on how the independent variables—namely infrastructure, investment, education, and labor—significantly influence economic growth in Banten Province. The results will be carefully analyzed to show how these variables contribute to the province's economic development and competitiveness. For instance, the availability of adequate infrastructure will be examined for its role in facilitating business operations, enhancing connectivity, and supporting regional trade activities. The positive impact of increased investment, both public and private, will also be emphasized as a key driver of economic activities, fostering business expansion, technological advancement, and job creation.

In detailing the effects of education and labor, the results section will discuss how improvements in the quality of education contribute to a more skilled and competent workforce, which in turn enhances productivity and innovation within the region. The availability of qualified labor will be examined as an essential factor in meeting the demands of growing industries and supporting sustainable economic development. The findings will further illustrate how these factors interact to enhance the overall competitiveness of the region, indicating that targeted investments in human capital, infrastructure, and business-friendly policies can have a compounding effect on economic growth.

To ensure the results are clearly communicated and substantiated, statistical tables or figures will be included, summarizing the output of the multiple linear regression analysis. These visual aids will display the strength and significance of the relationships between the independent variables (infrastructure, investment, education, and labor) and the dependent variable (economic growth). The inclusion of such data visualizations will not only provide empirical support for the findings but also enable readers to easily comprehend the magnitude and direction of the impact of each variable. Any additional relevant data or supplementary analyses that contribute to a deeper understanding of the research findings will also be presented, allowing for a comprehensive interpretation of how economic competitiveness factors drive growth in Banten Province.

DISCUSSION

In the discussion section, the study will explore in depth the implications of the research findings, providing a nuanced interpretation of how the results align with the initial hypotheses and existing academic literature. This section aims to contextualize the significance of the findings by linking them to broader theoretical frameworks and empirical studies, particularly how infrastructure, investment, and human resource development are instrumental in enhancing regional economic

competitiveness and fostering economic growth in Banten Province. The discussion will address how these variables, which are critical for regional competitiveness, influence not only the economic development of Banten but also provide insights applicable to other regions facing similar economic contexts.

The discussion will highlight the importance of infrastructure improvements in creating a conducive environment for economic activities. By facilitating the efficient movement of goods and services, infrastructure plays a pivotal role in boosting productivity and supporting business operations. Comparatively, the research will interpret how increased investment serves as a catalyst for growth, attracting capital that enhances industrial development, technological advancement, and job opportunities. The section will examine how these investments stimulate economic activity, resulting in sustained growth for the region. Similarly, the discussion will consider the findings related to education and labor, exploring how the availability of a skilled workforce and high-quality education contribute positively to regional economic performance by fostering innovation and enhancing productivity.

Further analysis will involve examining the challenges and limitations faced by Banten Province in enhancing regional competitiveness. While the findings may reveal that infrastructure, investment, and education significantly influence growth, it is essential to identify potential barriers to these improvements. Challenges such as limited financial resources, inadequate policy frameworks, or skill gaps within the labor market will be discussed, providing a balanced perspective on the current state of economic development in Banten Province. Understanding these limitations is crucial for crafting effective policy interventions that can address these issues and further boost the region's economic competitiveness.

The discussion will also offer practical recommendations for local government policymakers based on the findings. To enhance economic growth, a strategic focus on improving infrastructure is essential, which could involve investing in transport networks, utilities, and digital connectivity to attract businesses and facilitate trade. Recommendations may include strategies to stimulate both domestic and foreign investment, such as offering tax incentives, creating business-friendly regulatory environments, and establishing partnerships with the private sector. Furthermore, developing quality human resources will be emphasized, with recommendations for enhancing education systems to align with labor market demands, providing vocational training, and fostering lifelong learning opportunities to ensure that the workforce remains adaptable and skilled.

This section will not only address policy recommendations but will also consider the broader socioeconomic implications of the findings. Improving infrastructure, investment, and human resources can have far-reaching effects beyond mere economic growth, such as improving quality of life, reducing unemployment, and promoting social cohesion. Thus, the discussion will underscore the multifaceted benefits of enhancing regional competitiveness, supporting sustainable development goals, and creating a resilient economy in Banten Province.

In conclusion, the discussion section will synthesize the research findings within the context of regional competitiveness and economic growth, offering a holistic view of how policy interventions aimed at infrastructure, investment, and human resource development can drive economic progress. It will provide actionable insights for policymakers and stakeholders, emphasizing the potential for Banten Province to improve its economic competitiveness and achieve sustainable growth by addressing identified challenges and capitalizing on opportunities for development. This comprehensive approach will ensure that the discussion ties together the research objectives, findings, and policy implications effectively.

CONCLUSION

This section will provide a concise summary of the key findings and their broader implications for regional economic growth and policy development within Banten Province. By synthesizing the main results, the conclusion will reaffirm the critical role of infrastructure, investment, education, and labor as pivotal factors influencing the region's economic competitiveness. It will highlight how improvements in these areas contribute to enhanced productivity, increased business activities, and overall economic growth. Furthermore, the section will emphasize the practical relevance of these findings, suggesting that local government policies should strategically target these factors to promote sustainable development and regional competitiveness.

Additionally, the conclusion will outline potential avenues for future research that can expand on the findings of the current study. Recognizing that regional competitiveness is a multifaceted concept, the section may recommend further investigation into the dynamic interplay between economic variables or a comparative analysis of different regions to deepen the understanding of how competitiveness factors operate in various contexts. By identifying gaps and suggesting directions for continued research, the conclusion will not only tie together the current study's contributions but also encourage the advancement of knowledge in the field of regional economic development, providing a foundation for future policy and academic endeavors.

REFERENCES

- Camagni, R. (2004). Uncertainty, social capital and community governance: the city as a Milieu. In R. Capello & P. Nijkamp (Eds.), *Urban dynamics and growth: advances in urban economics* (pp. 121–152). Elsevier. DOI
- Chung, T. W. (2016). A study on logistics cluster competitiveness among Asia main countries using Porter's diamond model. *The Asian Journal of Shipping and Logistics*, 32(4), 257–264. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajsl.2016.12.010> (SpringerLink)
- Delgado, M., Ketels, C., Porter, M. E., & Stern, S. (2012). The determinants of national competitiveness (No. w18249). National Bureau of Economic Research. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w18249>
- Giuliani, E. (2005). Cluster absorptive capacity: why do some clusters forge ahead and others lag behind? *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 12(3), 269–288. DOI
- Goel, R. K., & Nelson, M. A. (2018). Determinants of Process Innovation Introductions: Evidence from 115 Developing Countries. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, 39, 515–525. DOI (SpringerLink)
- Gordon, I. (2011). Territorial competition. In A. R. Pike (Ed.), *Handbook of local and regional development* (pp. 30–42). Routledge.
- Guellec, D., & De La Potterie, B. V. P. (2001). R&D and Productivity Growth: Panel Data Analysis of 16 OECD Countries. *OECD Economic Studies*, 33, 103–125.
- Krugman, P. (1994). Competitiveness: A Dangerous Obsession. *Foreign Affairs*, 73, 28–44. DOI
- Malecki, E. (2004). Jockeying for position: what it means and why it matters to regional development policy when places compete. *Regional Studies*, 38(9), 1101–1120. DOI
- Mansfield, E. (1972). Contribution of R&D to Economic Growth in the United States. *Science*, 175, 477–486. DOI
- Martin, R. (2003). A study on the factors of regional competitiveness. European Commission. Link (SpringerLink)
- Martin, R. (2007). Complexity thinking and evolutionary economic geography. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 7, 5. DOI

- Nomaler, Ö., Spinola, D., & Verspagen, B. (2021). R&D-based Economic Growth in a Supermultiplier Model. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 59, 1–19. DOI
- Romer, P. M. (1980). Endogenous Technological Change. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98, S71–S102. DOI
- Tiebout, C. M. (1956). A pure theory of local expenditures. *Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 416–424. DOI (SpringerLink)