THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, EDUCATION LEVEL AND HEALTH ON POVERTY IN MINAHASA SELATAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This research uses a type of quantitative research that uses a lot of numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. Quantitative research is research in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics. In this study using secondary data obtained or collected from various existing sources. Based on the results of the research and the results of the analysis that has been done, the conclusions in this study are: Economic growth has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency. Education has a positive and not significant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.

Keywords: Effect of growth, economy, Poverty Level

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the development of the Indonesian state as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution is to promote public welfare. Means that every community has the right to live properly and it is the government's obligation to guarantee the realization of general welfare. Various activities are carried out by the government to improve welfare, one of which is by carrying out development in areas with low levels of welfare. One indicator to assess the success of development is by looking at the rate of decline in the number of poor people (Simatupang 2003).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the issue of poverty has received serious attention. Viewed with the problem of poverty being the first goal in achieving sustainable development goals by ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Poverty is a serious problem because it can affect various aspects of life such as food, housing, education and health.

Poverty has existed for a long time, but until now it is still a problem faced by every nation, especially for developing countries such as Indonesia. The term poverty arises when a person or group of people cannot afford a level of economic prosperity which is considered a minimum requirement for a certain standard of living (Azizah, 2018). Poverty reduction is directed at reducing the population below the poverty line and preventing new poverty from occurring. A

person is said to live decently if the fulfillment of basic needs is fulfilled as well as food. But not only that, the fulfillment of housing, health, education, clothing and other goods and services also needs to be fulfilled.

The problem of poverty is a complex problem. Indonesia is a developing country with the fourth largest population in the world. The large population makes Indonesia unable to avoid the problem of poverty. Judging from the data held by BPS, the number of poor people in urban areas is far less than the number of poor people in rural areas. One of the root causes of poverty in Indonesia is the high disparity between regions and social groups, due to the uneven distribution of income, so that the gap between the rich and the poor in Indonesia is widening (Tisniwati, 2012). Therefore alleviation efforts must be carried out appropriately and cover various aspects of life (Hambarsari, 2016).

Poverty is a phenomenon that is closely related to the lives of regions in Indonesia, including the South Minahasa Regency. As one of the areas with the largest population in North Sulawesi, it is in position 4 based on BPS data for 2021 of 238,746 people. With a large population, it is impossible to escape the existence of people with underprivileged status or you can call it poor. There are still people living below the poverty line. The development of the number of poor people in South Minahasa Regency in recent years

The last shows various fluctuations which can be seen in table 1.1 below:

Table 1. 1
Data on the Poor Population in South Minahasa Regency for 2013-2021

Year	Number of Poor Population (Thousand Soul)	Poverty Percentage (%)
2013	20.4	10.08
2014	20.07	9.85
2015	20.88	10.22
2016	20.42	9.92
2017	20.26	9.78
2018	19.54	9.34
2019	19.49	9.26
2020	19.38	9.14
2021	19.77	9.37

Source: BPS South Minahasa Regency

Based on table 1.1, it can be seen that 2013 was the best achievement in reducing the poverty rate by 20.4 thousand people. Meanwhile, in 2015 it scored the highest number of 20.88 thousand people. From 2015 to 2020 the number of poor people in South Minahasa Regency has continued to decrease and in 2021 it will increase again by 19.77 thousand people.

Factors that influence poverty include economic growth. Economic growth is the key to reducing poverty in a region (Thahir, 2021). Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity can generate additional income for people's welfare in certain periods

(Fatimah, 2020). The additional income is expected to be able to overcome various social and development problems so that it can accelerate poverty reduction. To see regional growth, it can be seen in GRDP at constant prices.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Gross Regional Domestic Product is the total added value generated by all business units in a region, or the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic units in a region. The size of the contribution made has a great impact on economic growth. The greater the contribution made by each sector will increase economic growth for the better.

Table 1. 2
GRDP Growth Data (At Constant Prices) of South Minahasa Regency for 2013-2021

Year	GRDP Growth (At Constant Prices) (%)
2013	6.61
2014	6.7
2015	6.3
2016	5.09
2017	6.53
2018	6.09
2019	5.97
2020	-0.77
2021	4.91

Source: BPS South Minahasa Regency
minus is equal to -0.77.

Another factor that affects poverty is the level of education. The level of education can be measured by the average length of schooling. Education is an investment in the future for a nation and for the individual himself. Investment in education will be able to improve the quality of human resources as shown by increasing one's knowledge and skills (Thahir, 2021). The results of this investment cannot be seen immediately, but the impact will be seen in the future.

Education plays an important role in reducing poverty in the long run, both indirectly, namely through improving productivity and efficiency in general, and directly, namely through training the poor with the skills needed to increase their productivity which in turn will be able to increase their income. (Arsyad, 2010).

The link between poverty and education is very large because education provides the ability to develop through mastery of knowledge and skills (Harsida, 2021). Through education, human resources will be better able to face and carry out the development of a country or region. Therefore, the government requires the community to carry out 12 years of learning, namely the elementary, junior high and high school levels.

Table 1. 3

Data on Average Length of School (Year) for South Minahasa Regency for 2012-2021

Year	Average Length of Study (Years)
2013	8.25
2014	8.47
2015	8.7
2016	8.71
2017	8.72
2018	8.84
2019	8.85
2020	9.08
2021	9.09

Source: BPS South Minahasa Regency

In the data table 1.3, it can be seen that in the last few years, from 2013 to 2021, the average length of schooling in South Minahasa Regency continues to show an increase. The data shows the higher public awareness to get an education.

The next factor that affects poverty is health. As a result of economic limitations, people who are classified as poor are vulnerable to health problems. Health is one of the main factors needed to build quality human resources so that they can improve the quality of human development in a region (Thahir, 2021). Health is an important aspect in supporting success in development, especially in increasing social welfare which is marked by life expectancy (Ariasih, 2021).

Health is the essence of welfare in a region (Fatimah, 2020). The condition of a healthy population is one of the capital for the success of national development because with a healthy population, it is hoped that the development carried out can run smoothly (Islami, 2019). People will be able to generate income to meet their daily needs if they have good health. Various policies issued by the government, every community has access to health services, including for the poor, such as holding a Health Insurance Program (JKN).

Table 1. 4

Data on Life Expectancy (Years) in South Minahasa Regency for 2012-2021

Year	Life Expectancy (Years)
2013	68.96
2014	69
2015	69.1
2016	69.17
2017	69.24
2018	69.47
2019	69.8
2020	69.92
2021	70.01

Source: BPS South Minahasa Regency

In table 1.4 it can be seen that life expectancy in South Minahasa Regency has continued to increase from 2013-2021. From 69 in 2013 to 70.01 in 2021. This increase indicates an improvement in the health and welfare of the people of South Minahasa Regency in recent years.

Based on the problems above, researchers want to conduct research with the title "The Influence of Population Growth, Education and Health Levels on Poverty in South Minahasa Regency".

According to Ravallion (2001), poverty is hunger, not having a right to live, if you are sick you don't have funds for treatment (Arsyad, 2010). Poverty is defined as a condition in which a person is unable to take care of himself according to the standard of living of the group and is also unable to utilize his mental and physical energy in that group (Soerjono Soekando in Senewe 2021). In the poor community, in general, they do not have a job, cannot attend education, and find it difficult to make ends meet.

Every country must face the problem of poverty. According to Nurkse, poverty is not only caused by the absence of development in the past, but poverty can also be an inhibiting factor in future development (Arsyad, 2010). The problem of poverty itself is multidimensional, because humans have various needs. Poverty can be seen in inadequate housing, difficulty accessing health care, malnutrition, poor sanitation, and low education levels.

The National Planning and Development Agency (Bappenas) defines poverty as a condition of individual inability to meet basic needs standards such as food, clothing, housing, education and health (Bappenas 2018). BPS measures poverty using the concept of ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach). With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured from the expenditure side. Residents are categorized as poor if they have an average expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line. The poverty line (GK) reflects the rupiah value of the minimum expenditure needed by a person to fulfill his basic needs for a month, both food and non-food needs.

According to Arsyad (2010) there are 2 types of poverty measurements that are most commonly used, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty

1. Absolute poverty, namely poverty related to basic needs or minimum basic needs. A person is said to be poor if the income received cannot meet the minimum basic needs. Absolute poverty is measured by comparing a person's level of income with the level of income needed to meet basic needs.

2. Relative poverty, namely poverty associated with social inequality. Someone who is able to fulfill the basic need to drink does not mean that he is not poor. If the income received is much lower than the income of the surrounding community, then it can be included in the poor category.

Policy Strategy in Poverty Alleviation

The concept of the circle of poverty (vicious circle of poverty) for the first time introduced by Ragnar Nurkse in his book entitled Problems of Capital Formation in

Underdeveloped Countries (1953). Nurkse explained his concept as a basis for explaining the need for a balanced development strategy in developing countries. The cycle of poverty is defined as a series of forces that mutually influence one another to create a condition in which a country will remain poor and will experience many difficulties in achieving a higher level of development (Arsyad, 2010).

One factor that is very strong in the process of capital formation. Economic growth is one indicator in assessing the success of a country in a certain period. In general, economic growth can be understood as an increase in the performance of a country's economy in producing goods and services (Munandar, 2017). The economic activity is expected to affect the community's additional income.

Economic Growth Theories

Economic growth according to Kuznet in Tambunan (2014) has a strong correlation with poverty, economic growth in the early stages causes the poverty rate to tend to increase but when approaching the final stage there is a continuous reduction in the poverty rate.

According to Wulandari (2021) Economic growth, which has a higher value, will result in achieving economic prosperity and will have an effect on reducing the number of poor people in a country. Based on Tjiabrata's research (2021), economic growth has a negative effect on the poverty rate

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed by them. , society, nation and state. National Education is education based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is rooted in religious values, Indonesian national culture and responses to the demands of changing times.

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara, education is an effort to advance the character, mind and body of children, so that they can advance the perfection of life, namely living and bringing children to life in harmony with nature and society. Furthermore, according to Edgar Dalle, education is a conscious effort carried out by families, communities and governments through guidance, teaching and training activities that take place in school and outside school throughout life to prepare students to be able to play roles in various living environments permanently to future.

What can be used as indicators of poverty from the education aspect are, for example, the literacy rate for people aged 15 years and over, the average length of schooling for people aged 15 years and over, the school enrollment rate, the number of children enrolled in school or/and the human development index. (HDI).

Rahmat Kasim, Daisy SM Engka, Hanly Dj. Siwu (2021). Analysis of the Influence of Inflation, Unemployment and Government Spending on Poverty in Manado City. The research was conducted by taking the 2007-2018 research range. Tests were carried out using the Multiple Linear Regression analysis method with the double log model. The results showed that the inflation variable had a negative and significant effect on poverty, the unemployment

variable had a positive but not significant effect on poverty, the government spending variable had a positive but not significant effect on poverty.

Sela P. Sianipar, Vecky A. Masinambow, Agnes L. Ch. P Lapian (2022) The Effect of Population and Unemployment on Poverty Levels in the City of Tebing Tinggi, North Sumatra Province. This study uses a quantitative approach. The data used in this study is secondary data in 2008-2020 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Tebing Tinggi. The analytical method used in this study uses Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The results showed that the population variable has a negative influence with a coefficient value of -50.343 and is partially significant to the poverty rate variable in the city of Tebing Tinggi. While for the variable Unemployment has a positive influence with a coefficient value of 0, 427 but not significant to the poverty rate variable in the city of Tebing Tinggi. While simultaneously or simultaneously population and unemployment have a significant influence on the level of poverty in the city of Tebing Tinggi. Ni Wayan Ria Suadnyani, Ida Bagus Darsana (2018) The Effects of Economic Growth, Unemployment and Education on Poverty in Bangli Regency. The data used in this study is secondary data and the analysis technique used is multiple linear regression accompanied by the classical assumption test. The results of tests carried out with the SPSS application obtained the results that simultaneously the variables of economic growth, unemployment and education simultaneously affected poverty in Bangli Regency. Partially, the variables of economic growth and education have a negative and significant effect on poverty in Bangli Regency. While the unemployment variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty in Bangli Regency.

Aria Bhaswara Mohammad Bintang (2018) The Influence of GRDP, Education, Health, and Unemployment Against Poverty Levels in Central Java (2011-2015). The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence poverty rates in 35 districts/cities of Central Java Province from 2011 to 2015. The analytical method used is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) or Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV). The research results obtained show that GRDP growth and unemployment have a positive and significant effect on the level of poverty. The average length of schooling and life expectancy have a negative and significant effect on the level of poverty.

Ridzky Giovanni (2018) Analysis of the Influence of GRDP, Unemployment and Education on Poverty Levels in Java Island in 2009-2016. The type of data used is secondary data. The data analysis tool used is panel data regression. Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that unemployment and education have no effect on poverty in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, East Java and DIY. Meanwhile, GRDP has a significant effect on poverty in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, East Java and DIY.

Lily Leonita, Rini Kurnia Sari (2019) The Influence of GRDP, Unemployment and Human Development on Poverty in Indonesia. The regression method with panel data is carried out using the E-views application. The results of the research show that the rate of GRDP, HDI and unemployment simultaneously have an effect on poverty. Pacial testing shows that the level of poverty is influenced by the rate of GRDP and unemployment. Meanwhile HDI has no effect on poverty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a type of quantitative research that uses a lot of numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. Quantitative research is research

in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics. In this study using secondary data obtained or collected from various existing sources. Secondary data can be obtained from various sources such as the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), books, reports, journals, and others (Siyoto, 2015). The data used is in the form of data that describes the variables of economic growth, level of education and health in the observation period from 2013 to 2021 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics in South Minahasa Regency. Discussion

Influence Growth Economy To Poverty inSouth Minahasa Regency

if economic growth increases by 1% it will increase poverty by 0.012436 assuming the other independent variables are held constant. The t-statistic test shows that economic growth has no significant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency. So it was concluded that the economic growth variable had a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lendentariang (2019) entitled Effects of Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate and Population on Poverty in Sangihe Islands District "obtained the result that economic growth has a positive effect and does not have a significant effect on poverty.

The Effect of Education Level on Poverty in the District
South Minahasa

Based on the results of the regression calculations that have been carried out, it shows that the coefficient of the education level variable is 0.307252 meaning that if the education level increases by 1% it will increase poverty by 0.307252 assuming the other independent variables are considered constant. The t-statistic test shows that education level has no significant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency. So it was concluded that the variable level of education had a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Giovanni (2018) entitled "Analysis of the Influence of GRDP of Unemployment and Education on Poverty in Java Island in 2009-2016" which shows that education has no effect on poverty in the Provinces of West Java, Central Java, East Java and DIY.

The Influence of Health on Poverty in South Minahasa Regency

Based on the results of the regression calculations that have been carried out, it shows that the variable coefficient of the health variable is -0.994365 meaning that if health increases by 1% it will reduce poverty by -0.994365 assuming the other independent variables are considered constant. The t-statistic test shows that health has a significant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency. So it was concluded that the health variable had a negative and significant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Bintang (2018) entitled "The Influence of GRDP, Education and Health and Unemployment on Poverty Levels in Central

Java (2011-2015) which shows that life expectancy has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels.

The Influence of Economic Growth, Level of Education and Health Against Poverty

Based on the results of the regression analysis that has been carried out, the results show that together economic growth, level of education and health have a significant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the conclusions in this study are:

1. Economic growth has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.
2. Education has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in South Minahasa Regency.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, the suggestions that the writer can give are as follows:

3. The South Minahasa Regency Government is expected to pay more attention to the distribution of the quality and benefits of economic growth, not only focusing on accelerating development, but also paying attention to equity so that the impact of economic growth can be felt by every class of society.
4. The South Minahasa Regency Government needs to improve the education of the population through a 12-year compulsory education program. In addition, there is a need to develop skills needed by the market so as to be able to encourage increased productivity. In addition, it is necessary to provide entrepreneurship education to the community so that graduates are not only focused on finding jobs or becoming workers but can create their own business fields.
5. The government of South Minahasa Regency is expected to be able to maintain public health by providing health programs for the community so that community productivity will continue to increase.

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