
Poverty Alleviation Through Economic Growth is the Main Priority of Development in Economic Growth

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Abstract: 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. 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. National development is basically to improve the general welfare that is just and equitable for all Indonesian people. Thus poverty alleviation is a top priority of development. 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. The data used is in the form of data that describes the variables of economic growth, education and health levels in the observation period from 2013 to 2021 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics in South Minahasa Regency. Poverty is currently not seen as a deficient economic condition. Economic Growth has a strong correlation to poverty. Education has an important role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology. without public health can not produce a productivity for the country. A country's economic activity will run if there is health insurance for every resident. Economic Growth has a strong correlation to poverty. Education has an important role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology. without public health can not produce a productivity for the country. A country's economic activity will run if there is health insurance for every resident. Economic Growth has a strong correlation to poverty. Education has an important role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology. without public health can not produce a productivity for the country. A country's economic activity will run if there is health insurance for every resident.

Key words: Development, Government, Society, Economic Growth, Poverty, Education, Health

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 ensure 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 (Simatupang 2003). According to the explanation quoted from (Aziz et al., 2016) National development is basically to improve the

general welfare that is just and equitable for all Indonesian people. Thus poverty alleviation is a top priority of development. The Indonesian government realizes that National Development is one of the efforts to achieve the goal of a just and prosperous society. In line with this objective, various development activities have been directed towards regional development, especially regions that are relatively underdeveloped.

Development is a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structure, habitual mental attitudes and national institutions including the acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty. Economic development is a process that causes the per capita income of a society to increase in the long run (Suparno, 2015). On the other hand (Suryandari, 2018) argued that one of the main indicators of successful development is the reduction in the number of poor people. Poverty is still a social phenomenon that always exists in every developing country, including Indonesia. The problem of poverty is not only a national problem, but also penetrates to every region in all regions of Indonesia.

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 is a development problem in various fields characterized by unemployment, underdevelopment and downturn. In general, poverty in Indonesia can be divided into two types, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is a condition in which a person's income level is not sufficient to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health and education. (Kurniawan & Mulyono, 2005). Meanwhile according to you (Safuridar, 2017) The term poverty arises when a person or group of people is unable to meet economic needs which are considered the minimum requirements of a certain standard of living. In a proper sense, poverty is understood as a state of lack of money and goods to ensure survival.

METHOD

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. 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. Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed in order to achieve the goal (A & Puspitaningtyas, 2016). Meanwhile, from several other journals, as quoted from (Mangilaleng et al., 2015) To find out which sectors are the leading sectors, the analytical methods used are sector contribution analysis, growth rate analysis, LQ analysis and shift-share analysis. But according to you (Lamazi et al., 2020) Assumptions are needed to test theories deductively, prevent bias, control for alternative explanations, and be able to generalize and reapply findings. Unlike brothers (Kusumawati & Wiksuana, 2018) The method of determining the sample used is the saturated or census sampling method, in which all members of the population are sampled. The population and sample used are regional income.

DISCUSSION

Poverty

Poverty today is not seen as a deficient economic condition, but as a failure to fulfill basic rights which results in differential treatment received in carrying out life. in South Minahasa

Regency the highest reached 10.22% in 2015. Meanwhile, the lowest figure was 9.14% in 2020. Poverty is defined as a condition in which a person is unable to care for himself in accordance with the standard of living of the group and is also unable to utilize their mental and physical energy in the group.(Senewe et al., 2021). Poverty is a problem that is always faced by humans. The problem of poverty is as old as humanity itself and the implications of the problem can involve all aspects of human life, although it is often not realized that its presence is a problem for the people concerned.(Azizah et al., 2018).

Poverty has various meanings, but in general poverty can be interpreted as a problem that arises when a person or group of people is unable to meet the level of economic prosperity which is considered the minimum requirement of a certain standard of living. The causes of poverty from the perspective of access from individuals to a number of assets that are important in supporting life, namely basic assets of life (for example health and skills/knowledge), natural assets (for example agricultural land or cultivated land), physical assets (for example capital, production facilities and infrastructure), financial assets (eg bank credit and other loans), and social assets (eg social security and political rights). Lack of access to one or more of the above assets is the cause of someone entering poverty(Tubaka, 2019). Citing explanation(Safuridar, 2017)Poverty arises due to differences in access to capital. Poverty is a complex problem, so poverty alleviation methods also require proper analysis, involving all components of the problem, and appropriate, sustainable and not temporary coping strategies are needed.

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). While the explanation from Waluyo's brother was quoted from the journal(Azizah et al., 2018)Poverty from an economic perspective is divided into three causes, namely: First, on a micro basis, poverty arises due to unequal patterns of ownership of resources which lead to unequal distribution of income. Poor people only have natural resources in limited quantities and low quality. Second, poverty arises due to differences in the quality of human resources. low quality of human resources means low productivity, which in turn low wages.

Poverty reduction is a national development agenda and priority. Various policies, strategies and activities carried out in reducing poverty, both directly and indirectly, have been implemented both on a national and local scale. So far, the policies and strategies for fulfilling community needs have been carried out through the implementation of projects and or programs, the distribution and development of which sources of funds are often very limited(Safuridar, 2017). Poverty is a multidimensional problem that requires policies and intervention programs that are also multidimensional in nature so that individual welfare increases so that they can be free from poverty. Therefore, apart from the monetary approach, a multidimensional approach is also needed to understand the problem of poverty. poverty refers to a lack of physical, assets and income, poverty is more than just poor income, poverty can be seen from other dimensions of deprivation such as physical weakness, isolation and powerlessness where these deficiencies are interrelated(Young et al., 2019). However, they are not necessarily aware of the poverty they live in. The awareness of poverty that they have, is only felt when they compare the life they live with the lives of other people who are classified as having a higher level of social life.(Suliswanto, 2012).

Poverty Relationship with Economic Growth

Economic growth has a strong correlation with poverty, economic growth in the early stages causes the poverty rate to tend to increase but at 24Approaching the final stage of sustainable poverty reduction.Economic growth with a higher value will result in the attainment of economic prosperity and will have an effect on reducing the number of poor people in a country. To see this, there needs to be an indicator of poverty economic growth. Poverty economic growth is economic growth that shows a physical increase in the production of goods and services that apply in an area(Pangiuk, 2018). If economic growth is not in accordance with population growth, where population growth is greater, it will result in an increase in the poverty rate(Zulfa, 2016).

Economic growth is a process of long-term per capita output growth which originates from the internal processes of the economy itself. Economic growth is the process of building an increasingly increasing economy of goods or products in a country. Regardless of which is more important, what is certain is that economic growth is very important and needed. Because, without growth there will be no increase in welfare, employment opportunities, productivity and income distribution(Senewe et al., 2021). Theoretically, poverty alleviation efforts require quality economic growth. Quality economic growth can be realized through policies to expand employment opportunities and maximize productive investment in various economic sectors. According to neo-classical theory, economic growth depends on the increase in the supply of factors of production and the level of technological progress(Jonaidi, 2012).

Economic growth is an indicator to see the success of development and is a condition for poverty reduction. The condition is that the results of this economic growth spread to every class of society, including among the poor. there is a negative relationship between economic growth and poverty levels. An increase in economic growth will reduce the level of poverty. This relationship shows the importance of accelerating economic growth to reduce poverty. The relationship between economic growth and poverty is significantly negative, which means that if economic growth increases, poverty will decrease(Tubaka, 2019). However(Safuridar, 2017)states that economic growth is a necessary condition for poverty reduction. The sufficient condition is that this growth is effective in reducing poverty. That is, this growth should spread across all income groups, including the poor population (growth with equity).

Based on the results of the regression calculations that have been carried out, it shows that the variable coefficient of economic growth is 0.012436 meaning that if economic growth increases by 1% it will increase poverty by 0.012436 assuming the other independent variables are considered 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.(Suryandari, 2018)Explains that growth and poverty have a very strong correlation to poverty. Economic growth in the early stages causes the poverty rate to tend to increase but when approaching the final stage of development there is a reduction in the poverty rate on an ongoing basis. Meanwhile according to(Pratiwi & Malik, 2022)Economic growth is an important condition for saving people from poverty. The main difference from economic development is that while the level of income per capita continues to increase in economic development, economic growth is not always followed by growth in income per capita. Economic growth is defined as an increase in Gross Domestic Product/Gross National Income regardless of whether the increase is greater or less than the rate of population growth.

Relationship between Education Level and Poverty

Education has an important role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop capacity to create sustainable growth and development. In 2004 the proportion of government spending on education began to increase in line with the provisions of the law which required government spending to be at least 10 percent of the state budget. The proportion of government spending on health is only one to two percent, as is the case with government spending on housing (Suparno, 2015). Education is carried out evenly, including in low-income communities, poverty will be reduced. A low level of education can affect the level of community competence to be more advanced, resulting in minimal income. In Indonesia or elsewhere, education has an important role in reducing poverty in the long term, either indirectly, namely through improving productivity and efficiency in general, or 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).

Education is a pioneer in future development, because it is based on the 2003 Law no.20 concerning the Education System of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Education is defined as a conscious and systematic effort to create a learning environment and learning process in which students have a religious spirit, self-control, personality, intelligence, and noble personality that are needed by themselves, society, nation and country. (Pratiwi & Malik, 2022). 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 statistical test shows that the level of education 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 Indonesian education system consists of several levels of education. The level of education is a long-term process using systematic and organized procedures, whereby the managerial workforce learns conceptual and theoretical knowledge for general purposes. The basic measure of education level is the previous year. These developments are always expressed in the form of a percentage change in national income in a given year compared to the previous year. The level of education is an important indicator that shows the quality of a country's population. In developed countries, in general, the population has a high awareness of the importance of education and mastery of science and technology. This can be seen from the study participation rate of the population of developed countries which is very high (Young et al., 2019). On the other hand (Jonaidi, 2012) explained the factor of the amount of investment both in the form of Domestic Investment (PMDN) and Foreign Investment (PMA) plays an important role in determining the level of economic growth and poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia. Where by investing in education will be able to improve the quality of human resources as shown by increased knowledge and skills of a person. Increasing knowledge and expertise will encourage an increase in one's work productivity.

Poverty Relationship with Levels of Education and Health

Poverty itself is a problem that involves many aspects because it is related to low income, illiteracy, low health status and inequality between the sexes and a bad environment. According to the United Nations definition of poverty is that poverty is a condition where a person cannot enjoy all kinds of choices and opportunity to meet basic needs, such as not being able to meet health, standard of living, freedom, self-respect and a sense of being respected like other people (Aziz et al., 2016). Health is an indicator of someone increasing their standard of living and getting out of

poverty. Health is also a prerequisite for increasing productivity, because workers who are mentally and physically healthy will be more primed and productive in obtaining higher income, so that the distribution of health is as important as the distribution of income (Fatimah, 2020).

Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) is a tool to evaluate the government's performance in improving the welfare of the population in general, and improving health status in particular. In poor communities their AHH is much lower than people living above the poverty line. Poverty can be caused by scarcity of means of meeting basic needs or difficulty of access to education and employment. Poverty is a global problem. Some people understand this term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it from a moral and evaluative point of view, and still others understand it from an established scientific point of view. A person who is classified as relatively poor actually lives above the poverty line, but is still below the means of the surrounding community (Pangiuk, 2018).

Health is a basic need for every human being, without public health it cannot produce productivity for the country. A country's economic activity will run if there is health insurance for every resident. A developing country like Indonesia is currently experiencing an intermediate stage of development, where the government must provide more public facilities such as health to increase economic productivity. Health facilities and health insurance must be designed in such a way by the government through government spending. Health has a significant effect on the under-five mortality rate. In general, health shows that the increase in government expenditure for the health sector has proven to be quite large for the increase in sector performance. (Suparno, 2015). The quality of human resources can basically be measured by the level of education and health. Almost no one argues that education is a pioneer in the nation's future development. If the education of a nation is dilapidated, then the destruction of the nation is only a matter of time. Because education involves building character as well as maintaining human identity, the cause and occurrence of poor people in low-income countries is due to two main things, namely low levels of health and nutrition, and the slow improvement in the quality of education. (Tubaka, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Poverty is a condition when a person is unable to maintain a high enough scale of life to provide physical and mental efficiency to allow him and his family to carry out their proper functions according to society's standards either due to inadequate income or unwise spending. Poverty is a multidimensional problem that requires policies and intervention programs that are also multidimensional in nature so that individual welfare increases so that they can be free from poverty. poverty refers to a lack of physical, assets and income, poverty is more than just poor income, poverty can be seen from other dimensions of deprivation such as physical weakness, isolation and powerlessness where these deficiencies are interrelated.

Economic growth 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. A low level of education can affect the level of community competence to be more advanced, which results in minimal income. 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. Health is also a prerequisite for increasing productivity, because workers who are mentally and

physically healthy will be more primed and productive in obtaining higher income, so that the distribution of health is as important as the distribution of income. Because education is concerned with building character as well as maintaining human identity, the cause and occurrence of poor people in low-income countries is due to two main things, namely low levels of health and nutrition, and the slow improvement in the quality of education.

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