The Effects of Government Expenditures in the Field of Education, Government Expenditures in the Field of Health and Investment to Community Welfare on Lombok Island

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Abstract:This study aims to analyze the effect of government expenditure on education, government health expenditure and investment on the welfare of people on the Lombok Island both partially and simultaneously. This research was carried out on Lombok Island which consisted of five districts / cities that had a level of well-being still below the average of the West Nusa Tenggara Province with a five-year observation period (2012-2017). The approach in this study uses a quantitative-associative research approach with panel data regression analysis methods that use the Eviews application. Data collection techniques in this study use the method of observation and documentation with reference to books published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, books, (literature), journals and newspapers.Based on the result of data analysis obtained showed that partially there is a positive significant impact of government spending on the welfare of the public education sector in Lombok Island during the year 2012-2017. Then, there is the effect of government spending on the welfare of the public health sector in Lombok Island during the years 2012-2017. But there is not effect of investment in community welfare in Lombok Island during the year 2012-2017. In other hand, there is an effect of government expenditures in education, health and government spending on public welfare investment in Lombok Island simultaneously during the year 2012-2017.*

Keywords: *Government spending in education, government expenditures in health, investment, prosperity.*

I.   Introduction

Build and continue to build a routine that is always carried out by the government. The development would include a lot of things, not just build in physical form but include human development as well. Economic development is a part of the development that is being conducted by the government. In the economic field, the realization of a prosperous society is the hope and the great ideals of government anywhere. According toMirza (2015) that, "the realization of public welfare is part of the success indicators of government performance in terms of economic development.

Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the indicators to measure well-being that is often used lately. Data IPM is considered a composite indicator that is integrated and widely used as an instrument to measure the achievements and the quality of human development in a country, region or area. Although the HDI can not be the sole criterion for measuring all dimensions of human development as a whole, but at least HDI has been able to represent a part of the instrument in measuring the major issues in human development such as capacity and human qualities both in terms of health, education, as well as economic aspects(Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018),

In the current era of regional autonomy, local governments have the discretion to regulate and manage their own areas. The local government has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community at its own initiative based on the aspiration of the society (Act No. 9 of 2015). The essence of autonomy is the regional authority and not the delegation(Farid et al., 2017), With the implementation of regional autonomy of local government is expected to establish an optimal region and spur economic growth and increased welfare. Regional autonomy law has given authority to the breadth of the head region to manage and develop the region. Because of the development policy in each area may be different, especially in the field of economic development policies that include the budgetary system, investment, economic growth, employment, although ultimately have the same goal which each wants to realize and improve the welfare of the community.

West Nusa Tenggara Province is a province that consists of two islands of Lombok in the west and the island of Sumbawa in the east. Up to this time there were four counties and one city in the island of Lombok, namely; East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Kota Mataram and North Lombok regency. So

also in Sumbawa Island consists of 4 districts and 1 city namely West Sumbawa regency, Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima and Bima City. Lombok Island in addition to famous Mount Rinjani and Segara Anak Lake is also known for having a fertile land. Areas south of the island is largely composed of fertile land used for agriculture, commodities are usually planted in this area such as corn, rice, coffee, tobacco and cotton. The vegetables are also planted by the people of Lombok one kale, which is a water tanamam vine. Kale is very popular because of widely consumed as a food menu that is pelecing kale, which is a typical food Lombok. Besides the island of Lombok has a variety of potential sea. Some of the area used for the cultivation of pearl oysters. Besides pearls, this area is also a fish-producing areas are quite a lot, some of the port was built as a center for the production of sea fish, such as in Labuhan Lombok, Tanjung Luar, Labuhan Haji and others. Not lagging too, that the island of Lombok has a tourist destination that is no less than other areas such as tourism attractions; Senggigi Beach, Gili Air, Gili Meno, Gili Trawangan, Mount Rinjani, Kuta Beach, Niagara Spring Gile, Nanggu Gili, Gili Sundak(East Lombok in the data, 2010, p. 20),

Although it has the potential of Natural Resources (SDA), which can be relied upon but the district / city in the island of Lombok is still listed as districts / cities with the number of poor is still high in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. Meanwhile, according to the percentage when compared with the total population, the average district / city in the island of Lombok still occupy a high percentage of poor is still large compared to the districts / cities in Sumbawa Island, namely the West Sumbawa regency, Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima Kota Bima according to data from 2016. Poverty is closely associated with prosperity, results from previous studies that strengthen and support the high level of poverty that can affect the level of kesejehteraan or the human development index (HDI) in the country, region or area. Among the research conducted byDewi, Joseph, & Iyan (2017)that "poverty level variables and significant impact on public welfare (HDI) in Riau Province. From the results if the data obtained equation with poverty variables showed a coefficient of -0.079, understanding that if an increase in poverty by 1% will decrease the level of HDI of 0.079%, therefore whenever there is an increase in the poverty rate will automatically decrease the percentage of HDI ".

Table Values Human Development Index (HDI) Regency / City in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara According to BPS data Year 2012-2017

District / City	IPM Regency / City in NTB					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
East Lombok	60.73	61.43	62.07	62.83	63.70	64.37
Central Lombok	60.57	61.25	61.88	62.74	63.22	64.36
West Lombok	62.24	62.91	63.52	64.62	65.55	66.37
Mataram City	74.22	75.22	75.93	76.37	77.20	77.84
North Lombok	58.19	59.20	60.17	61.15	62.24	63.04
West Sumbawa	66.45	66.86	67.19	68.38	69.26	70.08
Sumbawa	61.96	62.44	62.88	63.91	64.89	65.84
Dompu	62.60	63.16	63.53	64.56	65.48	66.33
Bima	61.05	62.08	62.61	63.48	64.15	65.01
Bima City	71.21	71.72	72.23	72.99	73.67	74.36

In the table above is known that the Human Development Index (HDI) in five districts / cities in Lombok Island is East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Kota Mataram and North Lombok regency in 2017 occupy the HDI between 63.04 until 77.84 and is still in the medium HDI category.

Addressing the problems of poverty levels are still high and the welfare of the people who are still in the moderate category, the real role of government in each of the five districts / cities are of course highly desirable. In the era of regional autonomy, one of the authority of local governments in addressing the problems of poverty and prosperity is through budgeting and funds allocation policy that is targeted at improving the welfare of society. According toKharisma (2013) that "budget allocation policy is part of the local government authority in general, this occurred after the introduction of fiscal decentralization in order for local governments to build their respective regions are more targeted, efficient, effective and better targeted".

Government spending can also be interpreted as the use of money and resources of a country to finance programs of state or government in order to carry out their functions including in terms of the welfare. Government spending is one element of aggregate demand. The concept of national income calculation using the expenditure approach states that $Y = C + I + G + XM$. On the right hand side variable G stated government expenditure (Government expenditures), the first investment (investment), XM is net exports. By comparing the value of G to Y and see them from time to time it can be seen how much the contribution of government spending in the formation of aggregate demand or national income. Therefore, can be analyzed just how important the role of government spending in the national economy. The government not only just make expenditures, but also gained acceptance. Government revenues and expenditures included in a concept with regard to revenue and expenditure. Government policy in matters relating to revenue and expenditure is also

called by other names fiscal policy.

In this study the authors will concentrate on government spending in education, health and investment to see its effect on the level of welfare (HDI). It is known that, "part of the government's role in improving the welfare (IPM) is a way to increase the budget for education and health to help improve human resources itself"[7], In harmony with the results of research conducted byWidyastuti (2012)also concluded that local government spending on education and health sectors nationwide influence on the HDI. The authors also conclude that studies related to the effect of government spending in education and health sector as well as government spending on the welfare of investment is still interesting to be back. Because in addition supported by theory and the phenomenon still met the research gap in the same study. Therefore, the authors are interested to re-examine this issue in order to know the influence of government spending in education, health and government spending on public welfare investments (IPM) on the island of Lombok. Therefore,

II.   Literature Review

A. Welfare

According to Law No. 11 of 2009 Article 1 and 2 states that "prosperity is a condition where the requirement for a decent life and adequate for the community, so that they can develop themselves and be able to perform their social function that can be done by the government, local government and the community in the form of social services that include rehabilitation social, social security, social empowerment, and social protection ". Meanwhile, according toBPS (2017) welfare is, "a condition in which the entire physical and spiritual needs of a household can be met in accordance with the level of life".

Indicators Theory and Family / Community Welfare

concept / approach to family welfare, is to divide the family criteria into five stages, namely disadvantaged families (KPS), a prosperous family I (KS-I), II prosperous families (KS-II), a prosperous family III (KS-III), and prosperous III plus (KS-III Plus). Prosperous family aspect was collected using 21 indicators in line with the thinking of the sociologist in building a prosperous family to determine-The dominant factor the needs of each family. Factor-The dominant factor consisting of (1) the fulfillment of basic needs; (2) The fulfillment of psychological needs; (3) the need for development; and (4) self-actualization needs to contribute to society in their environment.

Zulhanafi et al. (2013)explaining that, people can be called prosperous when it is able to meet their needs independently. In harmony with the words ofSuliswanto, (2010) that, the problems faced by many countries regarding the welfare of society is the inability of people to meet their needs.
Meanwhile, according to Suharto (2000, p. 56) social welfare contains at least four meanings:
1. Social welfare as good condition (well-being). This notion usually refers to the term social welfare (social welfare) as a condition of material and spiritual fulfillment.
2. Social welfare as social services. Social services generally include five forms, namely social security (social security), health services, education, housing and personal social services (personal social services).
3. Social welfare as social benefits, particularly given to the poor.
4. Social welfare as a process or a concerted effort undertaken by individuals, social institutions, communities and government agencies to improve the quality of life and social service delivery.

According to BPS (2017) that the indicators used to determine the prosperity of society that there are eight, namely;
1. Income
2. Consumption or family expenses
3. Place of residence
4. Living facilities
5. Healthy family members
6. Ease of health services
7. Ease of getting children into education
8. Ease get transport facilities

According to Todaro (2003)that the United Nations Development Programe (UNDP) started in 1990 has developed an indicator of human welfare that may indicate human progress based on factors such as life expectancy, the average length of school, literacy rates and overall wellbeing. This report interprets that human development is essentially a process of enlarging human choices. Human welfare indicators compiled by the UNDP called the Human Development Index (HDI), or also known as the Human Development Index (HDI).

From the foregoing it acquired a lot of sense and indicators are quite diverse on welfare, because it is more subjective in which everyone with confidence, guidelines, goals and ways of life that is different will give their views and different standards are also about welfare and factors who decide. But there should be one

standard which is used in measuring the level of prosperity that can be generalized. Therefore, in this study the authors used data HDI as a standard in measuring the level of social welfare.

B. Government spending Education

Government spending in education is the realization of the budget spent by the government in funding education, both medium-infrastructure, operations and all supporting devices [15], As for what is meant by the local government expenditure in education, namely, "all cash expenditure budget realization in the area of the relevant fiscal year period to finance the education sector. The budget expenditures will certainly have implications for the reduction in government wealth in terms of budget, but later the impact of this expenditure will add value in the form of human capital investment "(Marselina 2006, p. 39),

Based on the above, public expenditure on education can be interpreted as a realization that had previously been budgeted by the government on the national budget and the budget that refers to the existing provisions to finance education, both facilities-infrastructure, operations and all supporting devices in the preparation of reliable human resources, competent and qualified as well as being an important part in creating prosperity.

C. Government expenditure Health

Government spending in health is the budget spent by the government in financing health, well-infrastructure facilities, operations and all supporting devices [15], Government spending can also mean health sector budget set by the government at the state and local budgets to finance government spending in the health sector which is a form of government spending and one component of central government expenditures and local government.

Health is the most important part to support the welfare. Therefore, health is a fundamental necessity for every human being. Care and health care is a preventive step to illness. The next treat is an action in eliminating the disease. But, not everyone can do so because of funding constraints owned in efforts to maintain health and treat disease when overwritten. For example, the cost for the treatment of the disease or buying medicine at the pharmacy. Government spending in the health sector will certainly help people to maintain their health as free medical treatment funded by the government and others[15],

Getting adequate health care is a right for every citizen are protected by law. Improvement of health services is basically an investment in human resources is healthy to achieve a prosperous society (welfare society). The level of public health will greatly affect the level of well-being, because the level of health has a close link with the level of productivity. Meanwhile, the level of productivity will drive the level of social welfare. Because it was realized that health is a major factor of social prosperity to be realized the government, health should be a major concern of government as public service providers.[17],

D. Investation

Winardi (2000, p. 157)explains, "investment is spending on goods which are not consumed right now, but adding the total value of capital goods or the means of production". Investments can also be interpreted as an expenditure or investment for the purchase of capital goods and production equipment to increase the ability to produce goods and services needed by the public or consumers. "Added and increased the amount of capital is certainly going to allow the economy to produce more goods and services in the future by adding and replacing capital goods were old and worn out and needs to depreciate"(Sukirno, 2016, p. 121), Meanwhile, according toSuparmoko (1996, p. 80) that "constitute investment expenditure or expenditure intended to increase or maintain the stock of capital (capital stock) in economic value activities".

Sukirno (2016, p. 122)explains that, "The investment can also be interpreted as a shopping expenses or investors or companies in the purchase of capital goods, equipment and supplies to add the ability to produce goods and services that are required". Meanwhile, according toSamuelson (2001, p. 198)that, "The investment includes the addition of capital stock or goods in a country, such as buildings, production equipment and inventory items within a year. Investment is another step in the readiness to sacrifice present consumption for the sake of the future ".

From the above it can be concluded that the investment or investment is an outlay or expenditure in the form of capital goods, buildings, equipment and inventory items that are used to increase the ability to produce goods and services to increase productivity so as to increase the output produced and available for community.

Forms of Investment
1) Investment in Capital Goods and Building Forms
Which is included in capital goods (capital goods) and building (construction) are expenditures for the purchase of plants, machinery production equipment and buildings or new buildings. Because the durability of capital

goods and buildings are generally more than a year, this investment is also called the investment in fixed assets (fixed investment as). In Indonesia, "a term equivalent to fixed investment as is the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF). The amount of GFCF figure can be seen in Indonesia GDP statistics based on expenditures "(Fachruddiansyah& monochromatic, 2010, p. 229),

2) Investments in Real Assets

It is an investment that a person in the form of visible or can be seen physically. For example; gold investments, property, land, precious metals, etc.(Suparmoko, 2002, p. 82),

3) Investments in Financial Assets

This is an investment that a person in the form of securities. For example; shares, deposits, etc.(Suparmoko, 2002, p. 83),

The role of the Gross Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)

Quoted from BPS pages that referred to nvestasi gross or Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) expenses for the procurement of capital goods that have a service life of more than one year and is not a consumer goods. GFCF includes residential buildings and non-residential, other buildings such as roads and airports, as well as machinery and equipment. Capital expenditures for military purposes does not fall into the category GFCF but classified as government consumption(CBS, nd), According toFaradilla (2018, p. 43)that " component of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in the grain the GDP by expenditure, it describes a part of the revenue (income) are realized as investments (physical). Or on different sides can also be interpreted as a description of various goods and services that are used as physical investment (capital). Capital function is as an input indirectly (indirect input) in the production process in a variety of business fields. This capital can come from domestic production and imports ".

The existence of gross investment will certainly support the process of human development and economic development in the country. Economic activities to produce goods and services must be supported by infrastructure such as factories, office buildings, procurement of machinery and other production equipment. In addition it should also be prepared labor or skilled human resources.

III. Research Methods

Types of research

This type of research is a causal comparative means this research is directed to investigate the causal relationships or influence based on observation to the effect that happened and look for factors that affect or factors that cause through the data collected. According toRJ (2010, p. 34)that "a causal comparative research tends to rely on quantitative data". Other naming types of causal comparative research is associative research.Sujarweni (2014, p. 11), Said that "associative research is research that aims to determine the effect, or the relationship between two or more variables". This study refers to the causal relationship with the variables that affect the (independent) and variable that is affected (dependent). The approach used is quantitative approach which is a scientific approach that sees a reality that can be classified, concrete, observable and measurable variables and data related causal research in the form of figures and analysis using statistical(Sugiyono, 2014, p.30),

Variable Operational Definition of Research

In order not to cause different interpretation of the variables used in this variable, it is necessary to limit its operational definition. Affirmation of the operational definition is also intended to facilitate the achievement of research by providing a limitation statements about the conception of the variables, how to measure and apply the variables in the study. As for the definition of each variable used in this study are as follows:

1. Government spending Education (X1)

Government spending in education is referred to in this research is the government spending in the five districts / cities in Lombok Island is East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Kota Mataram and North Lombok for obligatory basic services of education. This budget components contained in the budget of each county / city for the next allocated through the related local government offices in each of the five districts / cities.

2. Government expenditure for Health (X2)

In this study, the definition of government spending in health budgets are listed in the budget in five districts /cities in Lombok Island is East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Kota Mataram and

North Lombok for obligatory basic health services , The allocation of the health budget in five districts/cities are generally distributed through the Department of Health, Regional General Hospital, as well as other institutions deemed necessary.

3. Investments (X3)

Investment in question in this research is an investment in the form of capital goods and buildings. This investment includes expenditures or expenditures for procurement or purchase of plants, machinery, buildings or buildings and other production equipment. These investments also known as GFCF (Gross Fixed Capital Formation). GFCF large numbers in each of the five districts / cities in Lombok Island in the range of 2012-2017 can be seen in the GDP according to the data released by the CPM expenditure.

4. Public Welfare (Y)

In this study, the level of welfare in five districts / cities in Lombok Island HDI proxied by analyzing data from 2012 to 2017 time span. According toSulistiawati (2012)that the HDI is a composite index that is assessment of the development of consumption, health and public education. To see the achievement and HDI classification categorized as follows: low HDI (<60), IPM medium (60-70), high HDI (70-80), the HDI is very high (> 80).

Population and Sample

Population is the subject of research. If someone wants to examine all the elements that exist in the area of research, the research was population research(Rutoto, 2007, p. 54), Meanwhile, according toSugiyono (2014, p. 215) that the population is generalization region consisting of the object / subject that has certain qualities and characteristics defined by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions ". In this study the object to be used as the study population is government spending in education according to the budget for education, public expenditure in health according to the budget for health, investment seen from the data the GDP to expenditure GFCF (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) and the welfare of society as seen from the Human Development Index (HDI) in five districts / cities in Lombok Island is East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Kota Mataram and North Lombok regency during the years 2012-2017.

Samples are some of the subjects in the population studied, which is certainly capable representative to represent the population (Rutoto, 2007, p. 55), Meanwhile, according toSugiyono (2014, p. 81)that the sample is a part or the number and characteristics possessed by this population. When a large population, and researchers may learn all there is in the population, for example, because of limited funds, manpower and time, the researchers will take a sample of that population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusion will be applied to the population. Therefore, the sample taken from the population should be rigorously representation or represent really. Thus it can be said that the sample is representative of part or population to be studied. According to Arikunto (2013, p. 104) if the population is less than 100 / observation, the number of samples taken as a whole, but if the population is greater than 100 / observation, it can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% of the total population.

In this study population is not greater than 100 observations but only 30 observations and shaped panel data consisting of five units of a cross-section (ie, East Lombok Regency, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Kota Mataram and Lombok Utara) and 6 period of time series (ie the period 2012-2017) for the four variables which include government spending in education, public expenditure in health as seen from budget data, the investment is seen from the data the GDP on the expenditure GFCF (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) published by BPS , while public welfare views of IPM in five districts / cities in Lombok Island. Thus the study used a sample of 100% saturated due to the use of the entire population without having to draw a study sample observation unit.

Place and time of research

This research was conducted on the island of Lombok which consists of four counties and one city, namely; East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok regency, Mataram, Lombok Regency North. While the study time is the length of time used to carry out research activities ranging from consultancy title, preparation of proposals and then conduct research in four counties and one city in Lombok Island starting in November 2018 until the month of April 2019.

Panel data regression analysis

To analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, the data processing is done by multiple regression analysis. In this analysis is done with the help of EViews program 9th. To analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, the data processing performed by the method
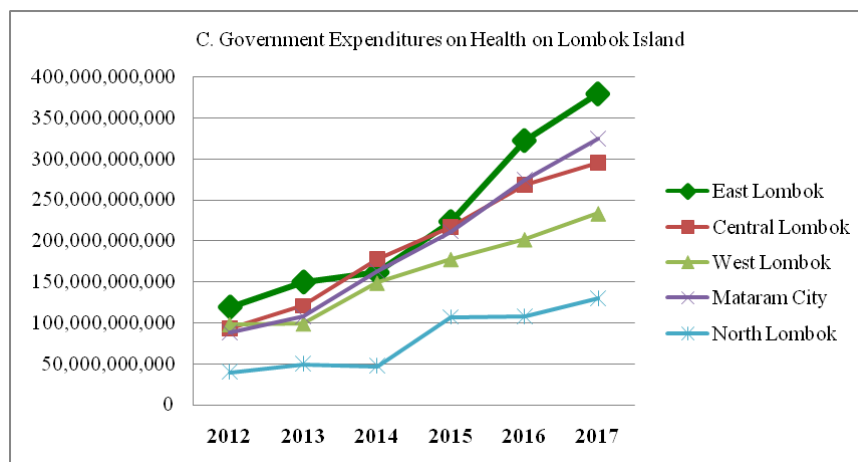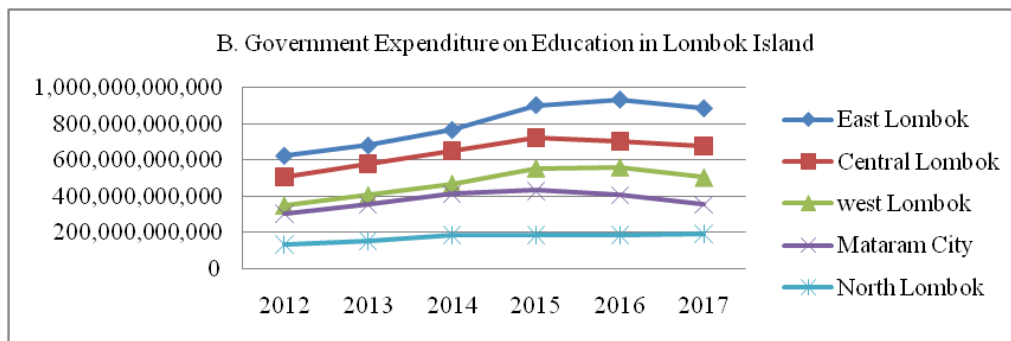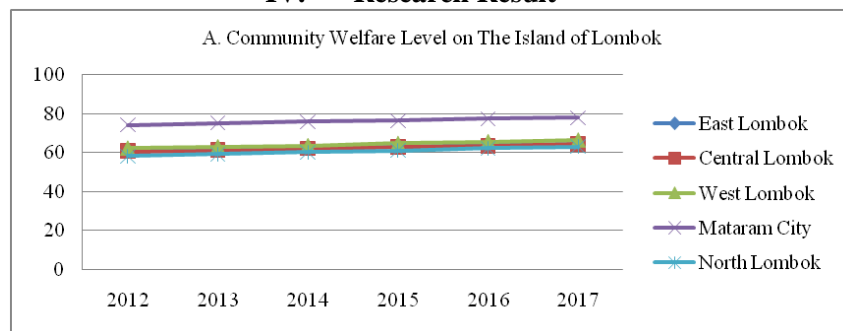
of analysis with a model of ordinary least squares (OLS). OLS is used to obtain estimates of the parameters to analyze the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. OLS chosen because it is one of the simplest methods by regression analysis a strong and popular, with specific assumptions(Widarjono, 2009, 121), Model equation as follows:
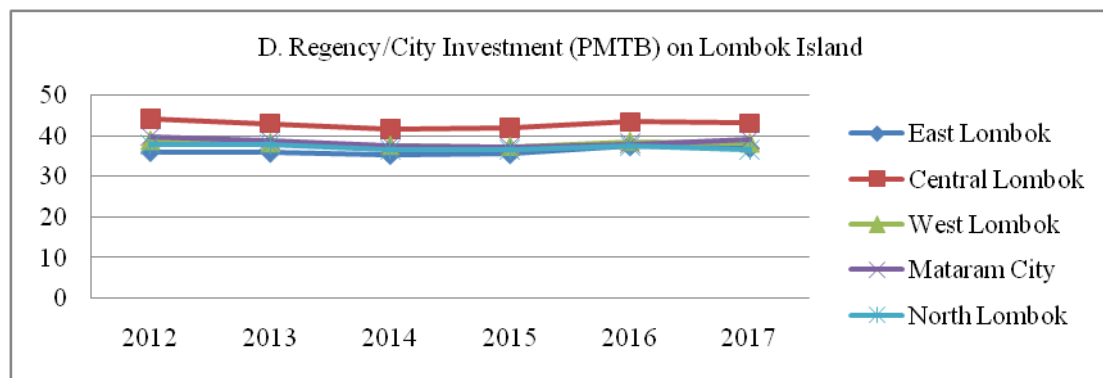
$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Y   = Welfare / IPM (Variable Bound)
α   = Constant
β1, β2 and β3   = Regression Coefficients
X1   = Government Spending for Education (Variables 1)
X2   = Government Spending for Health (Variables 2)
X3   = Investment / GFCF (Variables 3)
e   = Parameter Disruptors

In this study involved testing of individuals (t-test), simultaneous testing (test-f) and testing the coefficient of determination (R2).

IV.   Research Result

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Testing multiple linear regression performed with one dependent variable and more than one independent variables with simple linear regression equation: $Y = \alpha + \beta 1 X1 + \beta 2 X2 + \beta 3 X3 + e$, the following is the result of Multiple Regression Analysis:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/05/19 Time: 10:12
Sample: 2012 2017
Periods included: 6
Cross-sections included: 5
Total panel (balanced) observations: 30

variable	coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.701671	0.250738	2.798424	0.0105
PPBP (X1)	0.042445	0.017501	2.425236	0.0240
PPBK (X2)	0.037704	0.005395	6.988405	0.0000
Investments (X3)	0.123532	0.082391	1.499345	0.1480

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.994306 Mean dependent var	1.812461
Adjusted R-squared	0.992494 SD dependent var	0.037244
SE of regression	0.003227 Akaike information criterion	-8.411523
Sum squared resid	0.000229 Schwarz criterion	-8.037870
Log likelihood	134.1728 Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.291988
F-statistic	548.7988 Durbin-Watson stat	1.528939
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000	

Source: Data Processing, 2019

Based on the results of the above output multiple linear regression equation is Y = 0702 + 0042 * X1 + X2 + 0.038 * 0.124 * X3 + ei. From equation formed its interpretation can be explained as follows:
a. 0702 constant value implies Government Spending for Education, Government Spending and the Health Sector Investment although no then Welfare / HDI is equal to 0702%.
b. If the Education Sector government spending increased by 1%, the Welfare / IPM will increase by 0.042%.
c. If the Health Sector Public Expenditure increased by 1%, the Welfare / IPM will increase by 0.038%.
d. If the investment / GFCF increased by 1%, the Welfare / IPM will increase by 0.124%.

T Test Results (Partial)

T test (partial) can be seen in the results table output multiple linear regression analysis above. Provisions is if the probability value ≤ 0.05 then Ha Ho accepted and rejected, if the probability value ≥ 0.05, then H0 is accepted and Ha rejected.
a. Based on the results of t-test for variables Government Spending for Education (X1) The Welfare obtained probability value of 0.0240> 0.05. Thus, the first H0 rejected and Ha accepted. That is, there is a significant

influence Government Educational Expenditure variable (X1) partially to the Public Welfare in Lombok Island.

b. Based on the results of t-test for variables Public Spending for Health (X2) The Welfare obtained probability value of 0.0000> 0.05. Thus, H0 is rejected and Ha both accepted. That is, there is a significant influence Government Health Expenditure variable (X2) partially to the Public Welfare in Lombok Island.

c. Based on the results of t-test for variables Investments (X3) The Welfare obtained probability value of 0.1480> 0.05. Thus, H0 and third Ha rejected. That is, there was no significant effect of the variable investment (X3) partially to the Public Welfare in Lombok Island.

Test Results-F (Simultaneous)

Simultaneous significance test (Test-F) is used to determine whether the independent variables or independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable or dependent variable. Based on the test results-F which has been presented in the results table linear regression above shows that the three variables is the variable of government expenditure in education (X1), public expenditure on health (X2) and investment (X3) on the welfare obtained significance value of 0.000000 < 0:05. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and the fourth working hypothesis is accepted. That is, no significant effect of government spending in education, government spending and investment in health simultaneously to the welfare of the people on the island of Lombok.

Test results for coefficient of determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination used to see how much the variable of government expenditure in education, government spending and investment in health can affect the welfare of the community. In the table of results of linear regression over the known value of Adjusted R-squared of 0.992494 means that the independent variables consist of government spending in education, public expenditure in health and investment have the ability by 99.25% to explain the impact on the welfare of people on the island of Lombok, while the rest of 0.75% by other variables that are not described in this research model equations.

V. Discussion Of Research

Based on t-test values obtained probability 0.024> 0.05, so it is stated Government Spending Education Sector affect the Public Welfare in Lombok Island, the real situation on the ground these results due to the increase in average government spending in education 5 districts / cities in Lombok Island during 6 years of observations from 2012 to 2017. The role of educational institutions outside the government-run educational institutions that exist to eliminate the cost of education so that the students who could not get in public school for any reason can be accommodated in schools run by private (generally under Islamic boarding school). The results are consistent with the results of research conducted by Simpson (2013), Merang Kahang & Muhammad Saleh (2016), which states no effect of government spending on welfare education. However bebeda with the results of research conducted by Bhakti, Istiqomah & Suprapto (2017), Rasbin (2012).

Based on t-test values obtained probability 0.000> 0.05, so it is stated Government Spending Health Sector affect the Public Welfare in Lombok Island, the real situation on the ground these results due to the increase in each year for government spending in health 5 districts / cities in Lombok Island during 6 years of observations from 2012 to 2017. The results are consistent with the results of research conducted by Jeacline & Heka (2017), Aditia & Goddess (2015) which states the effect of government spending on the welfare of the health sector. However bebeda with the results of research conducted by Rasbin (2012). Stating the lack of effect of government spending on education and health to the level of social welfare.

T-test results obtained 0.1480> 0.05 so stated Variable investment (GFCF) does not affect the welfare of the people on Lombok Island during observation from 2012 to 2017. Less suitability of these results with the theoretical basis does not mean that the study did not follow the rules of econometric research methodology and statistics are correct. Selection of research variables are in accordance with the basic theory of investment / GFCF. However, because the value of the variable investment tends to decline during 6 years. Because of the ideal investment that is worth at least constant should be increased in accordance theory Samuelson (2001), Suparmoko (2002). In addition the value of the investment (GFCF) is 30-40% of total GDP. The amount of capital goods which didak managed optimally so as not to increase productivity. Sector investment is still centered on the capital-intensive because of the expected real must be labor-intensive. The results are consistent with research that has been done by Awandari (2016). However, different studies have been carried out by Muhtarom (2016).

Test Results-F obtained by Value Prob (F-statistic) 0.000000 <0:05 So the simultaneous variables X1, X2 and X3 effect on welfare. Government spending in education and health is a form of human capital investment to establish the quality of human resources smart and healthy. While investment / GFCF is a form of

investment product that will support the sustainability of economic activity. If the human capital investment and physical investment product or investment is increased then the public welfare will also increase. This is in accordance with the theory of Samuelson (2001), Suparmoko (2002) and the results of peneliotian conducted by Simpson (2013), Muhtarom (2016).

VI.   Cover

Conclusion
1. There is a significant influence between the variables of Government Spending on Welfare Education Society on the island of Lombok.
2. There is a significant influence between the variables of Government Health Spending on Public Welfare in Lombok Island.
3. No significant effect between the variable investments of Public Welfare in Lombok Island.
4. Simultaneously the government spending variables Education, Government Spending and the Health Sector Investment significantly influence the Public Welfare in Lombok Island.

Suggestion
1. The Government should continue to increase the amount of spending in education, increased supervision that targeted spending, fostering the use of expenditure to match the guidelines and guidelines, strengthening of cooperation with the private sector as a partner in implementing education services.
2. The Government should continue to increase the amount of spending in the health sector, the increase in supervision that targeted spending, fostering the use of expenditure to match the technical instructions and guidelines, the use of spending in the priority scale.
3. The government should conduct a study and evaluation of the utilization of existing capital goods in order to further increase the economic value and open the field of business, labor-intensive investment is much improved from the capital-intensive investment, investment in real sector is much improved from the financial investment.
4. Necessary strategic steps and priorities for the district/city government to increase spending on education, public expenditure in health and investments together in order to improve the existing welfare.

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