MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP IN THE PROMOTION OF VILLAGE FARMER SOFTSKILLS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BASED IN THE PROVINCE GORONTALO

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Abstract: The leader in advancing management function can run the policies and rules that have been agreed in the region.

Management Leadership in soft skills coaching can be an underlying implementation of management functions, the concept of nurturing thought leadership and supported by information systems that can be directly received by farmers. For the province of Gorontalo, coaching by the Regional Head (Governor) to farmers in the implementation of management functions of an underlying concept of leadership and leadership areas that: (1) Planning of the government in the form of socialization (2) Organizing farmers through Ilmiyah Forum.

(3) Mobilizing Farmers market competitiveness through (4) Supervise the farmers with independence through increased resale value through the utilization of information technology. Enforcement commitment and consistently undertaken by the Government of Gorontalo province through the efforts and strategies to increase potential, productivity and innovation of the agricultural community, given the farming community has an important role Gorontalo be driving the regional economy and is characteristic of regional pride. The data used is the survey data, the secondary and primary data were obtained in the field and study the results of previous research literature.
It is built is through qualitative and quantitative data that are presented descriptively. Results of this research is the leader in the Guidance Management Forms Softskill Farmers through Utilization of Information Technology. Keywords: Management Leadership, Soft Skill Development, Information Technology

Introduction

The government as a leader able to protect all the people in developing economies in the region.

Government with related parties should be able to prosperity and welfare of the community, in addition to master the administrative arrangements for the control of managerial competence in management functions, should also be the leader of competencies mastered the field of entrepreneurship. Leader in a management capacity must be at prop with social competence in order to protect the public, especially to farmers.

Leaders must master the science of management in the system of administration and control for setting the Class Action for farmers. Leader in running the government should be in synergy with the field; farmers, as well as cross-sector expertise of academics, community, industry and Entrepreneurial. To improve the economy of the government should be able to motivate the willingness and desire of farmers in the form of creativity farmers to increase production yield revenue, agriculture.

To improve the economy of the farmers should be under control of the production of the farmers to increase arable farmland, a good understanding and correct on agricultural information, provide guidance to the farmers through softskill these farmers can be done through synergy between the leaders of the provincial, regency and City. Academics through scientific expertise, stakeholders and the farming community through the production control and the results of agricultural land.

The management leadership in coaching Softskill farmers in the province of Gorontalo in synergy with the understanding Management System National that is a mix of values, structures, functions and processes that constitute the set of effort to achieve effectiveness, efficiency and effectiveness as large as possible in the use of resources and national funds in order to realize national goals.
Of course, a mix of values, structures, functions and processes are of any government agency as part of the state organization in the language Sismennas said the Procedure Governments and the Governance of State Administration to then work together with the Rules of National Politics and Tata Life Society. The process of implementation through compatibility and integration or synergy which includes different cycles of activities both in policy formulation, policy implementation and assessment of the policy outcomes of the national.

Sismennas is a management system that is applied in the state organization oriented to: (a) Development of insight strategy, (b) Establish integration and cooperation between institutions, between sectors, between sectors, between regions and between the government and the public, (c) Efforts realize good governance, clean and responsible (good governance) and (d) Application of methodologies and management techniques are appropriate (Lemhanas RI: 2012).

So To Class Action Gorontalo province, pursuing a strategy of development by the Regional Head (Governor) to farmers in the implementation of Management function of leadership of an underlying concepts and regional leadership that: (1) Planning of the government in the form of socialization (2) Organizing farmers through of scientific Forum, (3) Mobilizing Farmers through market competitiveness (4) Supervise the farmers with independence through increased resale value through the utilization of information technology, in accordance with the development vision of Gorontalo, namely: realizing the agricultural community independent and cultured entrepreneur, while its mission: (1) optimize potential land resources suitable carrying capacity, sustainable and environmentally friendly through the application of specific technologies, (2) empower farmers and the agricultural community at large through a cultural approach entrepreneurship, (3) to achieve food security through increased agricultural production and food diversity, and (4) encourage cross-sectoral institutions and supporting the development of agriculture-based food commodities (especially corn) through the development of infrastructure, financing and market access.

Direction of the development is done, namely: (1) cultivate agricultural businesses in rural areas through a program approach agropolitan based on corn, (2) grow the
upstream, downstream and support in improving the competitiveness and value-added agricultural products, (3) utilize agricultural resources optimized through the use of appropriate technology, (4) establish independent farmer institutions, and (5) increase the contribution of agriculture to the GDP Gorontalo (Profil Provinsi Gorontalo 2004).

Strategies adopted include: (1) increasing coordination in the management of agricultural development, (2) expand and increase production in a sustainable manner, (3) capacity building and human resource development of agriculture, (4) peningkatan availability of agricultural infrastructure, (5) improving innovation and dissemination of appropriate technologies and (6) improve the promotion and protection of agricultural commodities.

To make the program successful Agropolitan need to develop infrastructure as the pillars in spurring development summarized in nine pillars of agricultural development, namely: (1) the provision alsintan, (2) the provision of a guarantee fund farmers, (3) provision of improved seed, fertilizer and pengendalaan pest / disease, (4) facilitate the marketing and guarantees basic price, (5) development / provision of irrigation facilities and access roads agropolitam, (6) pilot Ishow-window in each district and Post Agropolitan, (7) an increase in HR agriculture, (8) improve the effectiveness / the role of maize center and (9) the planning and coordination (Profil Pembangunan Pertanian Provinsi Gorontalo 2006).

The Agriculture Census in 2015 showed that the perpetrators of peasant farming in Gorontalo province is dominated by households. This is reflected in the large number of farming households when compared with agricultural companies incorporated or other businesses that besides household and agricultural companies incorporated. The number of households farming in Gorontalo Province in 2013, there were 122,515 households, decreased by 7.94 percent from the year 2003, there were 133,083 households.

While the number of agricultural companies incorporated in 2013 there were 27 companies and other businesses as much as 23 units (BPS 2015). Performers farmer in Gorontalo province continues to grow in an effort to increase agricultural production
through training as well Bimtek, namely; softskill coaching and management functions.

Various efforts for information softskill Village Farmers coaching by local leaders continue in galakkan through, the Role of Government. Therefore the purpose of this research is to find leaders in the Guidance Management Forms Softskill Farmers through Utilization of Information Technology. MATERIALS AND METHODS Area studies The study area is the province of Gorontalo (N Oo 19° - 1° 15' E 121° 23' - 123° 43'), which is focused on the location of the district was the geographical position of the study area are presented on a map (Figure 1) / Map Source: Provinsi Gorontalo Gambar 1.

Research sites di Provinsi Gorontalo (Source:BPTP, 2015) Ways of working Sub-workings - 1 The method used in the study is a survey method, a method that made ??for an examination which took place in the field or research sites (Fathoni, 2011), with a case study approach that seeks to disclose data descriptive overview of systematic, factual and accurate about the facts -fakta, characteristics and relationships between phenomena associated with farmers and agriculture information management strategy leader in managing genetic resources of maize as an alternative food for the needs of people in the province of Gorontalo.

Data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the interview data obtained from various informants related to agriculture, including farmers, farmers’ groups Management / farmer group, academia, the Provincial Government, the City and County and stakeholders.

While the secondary data is the data that is already available and obtained researchers through the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics, a report from the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, Food Security Agency of Industry and Commerce, Data field results, report the results of research universities and institutes research and so forth associated with this research. Through the research phase: a.

observations These observations are conducted to obtain preliminary information about the location of which will be used as a location for research, where researchers conducted observations in the field covering the whole of farmers and agricultural
produce in Gorontalo Province. b. Identifying Farmers and results directly in the field c.

Conducting interviews with informants and recorded interviews Leader Management process through the development of soft skills rural farmers through the use of information Sub-how -2 d. How it Works data processing based on the analysis of the situation Leader Management through the development of soft skills rural farmers through the use of information, including: • Form Factor Analysis Internal management functions of planning and Organize farmers as System Of Control governments to use the development of the strategy, through: development of farming communities effectively as institutional integration plays an important role in the farming, namely the farmer / farmer group (Gapoktan), if any obstacles, so that functions can be mengantisipasi management and control of the farmers in the development of agricultural management.

• External Form Factor Analysis for Class Action to farmers to promote and oversee the management system of various factors, caused by humans and the environment. Based on how these data descriptively presented in the form of management functions, coaching softskill based on the patterns of development and actions by government priorities through several steps of analysis, including the analysis of problems, objectives and actions Data analysis The data obtained were analyzed through : qualitative and quantitative and presented Descriptive RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Results - 1 a) Agricultural Potential Gorontalo Province / b ) Table Commodity Food Plant , Gardening , Horticulture & Sleep Land Gorontalo Province 2015 No _Kabupaten _Tanaman Pangan (Ha) _Tanaman Perkebunan (Ha) _Tanaman Horti (Ha) _Lahan Tidur (Ha) _1 _Kab. Gorontalo _1.423,06 _1.925,87 _2.599,83 _1.191,15 _2 _Kab. Gorontalo Utara _1.464,03 _961,39 _1.365,08 _232,39 _3 _Kab. Boalemo _244,90 _2.733,10 _1.167,06 _771,00 _4 _Kab. Pohuwato _262,07 _1.538,05 _465,29 _1.522,43 _5 _Kab. Bone Bolango _525,26 _1.901,14 _1.211,46 _970,48 _TOTAL JUMLAH = _3.919,32 _9.059,55 _6.808,72 _4.687,45 _Source: Provinsi Gorontalo dalam Angka, 2014. Profile Department Of Agriculture Provinsi Gorontalo 2 ) Results 2.

Figure Information About Soft Skill Development of Local Government ( Governor ) IN Gorontalo province. Soft skills coaching Farmers by the Government done through a form of socialization , guidance and training will be undertaken in the form of
mentoring, can be seen in Figure 1 / Figure 2: Development Soft Skill Village Farmers and communities by the Government / Regional Head / Governors in Gorontalo Province Results 3 Form of Management Leadership for Development of Soft Skills Village Farmers Through Government Assistance Management Information System Provincial Government of Gorontalo foster soft skills of rural farmers through: the functions of Risk Management, the Form Assistance to farmers Village, through the activities of dissemination and Technical Assistance, which melputi: a) Form Factor Analysis Internal management functions of planning and Organize farmers as System Of Control governments to the utilization of strategy development, through: development of farming communities effectively as institutional integration plays an important role in the farming, namely the farmer / farmer group (Gapoktan), if there are obstacles, so that functions can be anticipating management and control of the farmers in the development of agricultural management.

b) Form Factor External Analysis for Class Action to farmers to promote and oversee the management system of various factors, caused by humans and the environment. Based on this way of working data presented descriptively in the form of management functions, coaching softskill based on the patterns of development and actions by government priorities through several steps of analysis, including the analysis of problems, objectives and actions of the Government (Head of Region / Governor).

Figure 3.

Form Management Leader in Development of Farmers Softskill through Utilization of Information Technology DISCUSSION Agricultural potential in the Gorontalo province located, seen from the location of the geographical area, the arable land and farmers are skilled and have a good skill. Seen in agriculture: Commodity Food Plant, Gardening, Horticulture & Sleep Land Gorontalo Province Year 2015.

For food security in Gorontalo Province is quite high in production yield. Food security is the fulfillment of the conditions of food for households which is reflected in the availability of adequate food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable and affordable.(UU Food Security: 1996).

in line with national development goals, a struggle every kelurga to achieve the welfare...
of his family members. In simple terms prosperous farming family in saying when to meet basic needs familys. Welfare members of farm families is the output from a family resource management process and countermeasures problems facing farm families.

Family welfare related to the functioning of the family. Families that can perform various functions performed by him, especially the economic function it has a great opportunity to prosper, and also run other family functions such as the function of protection and education of children.

(Herlina: 2014) Results of research for Gorontalo Province; Gorontalo district noted as the districts with the number of households in the largest agricultural enterprises in 2013, as many as 43,966 households. Whereas in the same period, noted as the city of Gorontalo regency / city with the largest agricultural company incorporated and registered as a Bone District Bolango districts / cities with the highest number of agricultural businesses.

The increase in the number of households was greatest agricultural businesses in North Gorontalo District, with a growing number of farming households amounted to 6.67 percent. Food crops subsector look to dominate the agricultural business in the province of Gorontalo. Statistik Date 2013 noted that the number of farming households most in Gorontalo is in food crops subsector and the subsector Ranch.

The number of households farming food crops subsector are as many as 77,320 households and the number of households Subsector Livestock farming is as much as 72,857 households. So for Gorontalo province has a good food security is high and a lot to anticipate the problems of food security Farmers in the province of Gorontalo role in system development in Indonesia through the economy, based on government policy and through a strategy of soft skill coaching model farmer who served through the media information system in accordance with the results of 2 studies; Figure 3 studies. (http://www.gorontaloprov.go.id/informasi/berita/prov-gorontalo/gubernur-gorontalo-petani-padi-layak-diberikan-asuransi).

Through pictures 3 farmers in protectionism through the government's attention through insurance of farmers. Provincial Government of Gorontalo perform guidance to
farmers through soft skills socialization and development (figures 1, 2 and 4) an increase in coaching and training to the process of assistance to farmers through picture 6, the relevant highly influential on improving the soft skills of farmers, for it can be seen in export of maize farming in the picture: 7, then to motivate farmers in soft skill development is through mentoring, through the government’s attention in assisting agricultural extension and distribution of agricultural seed aid, can be seen in the picture: 8.

The development of sustainable farming systems integration in Gorontalo corn-beef has a very strategic role in agricultural development policy Gorontalo provincial government. The development strategy of system integration mainly maize with cows in supporting the program motion million tons of corn and a million head of cattle in the province of Gorontalo, the need to synergize the components between the institutional strengthening of the role of farmer groups and Gapoktan supported capital farming adequate and certainly technological innovation-based integration of crops and livestock relevant .

The focus of the direction of agricultural policy in Gorontalo Province by developing food crops and horticulture, food diversification and regional food security and agricultural development guidance. Where it is expected the development of integrated farming with farmers and information-based performance management in order to achieve food sufficiency is done through integrated activities through programs of food security, agribusiness and farmers’ welfare improvement programs.

Provincial Government of Gorontalo foster soft skills of rural farmers through: the functions of Risk Management, the Form Assistance to farmers Village, through the activities of dissemination and Technical Assistance, which includes: a) Form Factor Analysis Internal management functions of planning and Organization farmers as System Of Control governments to the utilization of strategy development, through: development of farming communities effectively as institutional integration plays an important role in the farming, namely the farmer / farmer group (Gapoktan).

Institutional Gapoktan have multi proper role as institutional integration, with a minimum of five subdivisions / sections: financial / economic, saprotan procurement,
marketing, technology management plus the availability of water in the organizational structure. Substance "institutional aspects" abstracted from institutional success, which started from a leader who has a strong leadership and oriented bisnis. Apabila no obstacles, so that functions can be mengantisispasi management and control.

Efforts to strengthen the farmer groups continue to be the government due to the accessibility of farmers to a wide range of business services institutions are still weak, for example against financial institutions, marketing, provider of agricultural inputs, and resources to form a farmer group (Gapoktan) (Deptan 2006). farmers in the development of agricultural management.

b) Form Factor External Analysis for Class Action to farmers to promote and oversee the management system information teknology of various factors, caused by humans and the environment. Gorontalo provincial government did integrase scientific expertise in synergy to mobilize farmers and control the production of farmers Kombain or institutional integration that is considered appropriate (Appropriate) in realizing the welfare of farmers.

Integration begins with the word , namely to integrate in the make part to a whole, with keywords combine, merge, amalgamate, unite, bring a member into a community on equal terms to other members (Allen 2002). Relevansi Concentring government relations and public (Farmers). (Hardiyanto: 2007). That means making some part in or incorporated by keyword combinations, uniting to bring all sections of the community but remains in equality with the other sections.

Based on how these data descriptively presented in the form of management functions, coaching softskil by coaching patterns and actions by government priorities through several steps of analysis, including the analysis of problems, objectives and actions of the Government (Regional Head / Governors ) . Therefore ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Acknowledgements to the People and Government of Gorontalo Province , Gapoktan and the Institute for Agricultural Technology ( BPTP )

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