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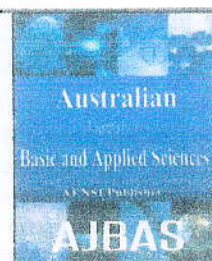
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ABSTRACT

This study addresses three main problems namely how Gorontalo Government performance on success of agricultural, fisheries and education sectors and its implications for society. Research method is qualitative. The results shows that development of agricultural sector within scope of excellent program of government policy of Gorontalo with performance achieved in last five years (2010-2014), have significant implications for community's lives. Along with development of harvested area and production, particularly for corn commodity, average annual growth of 54.80% or an average extensive development 125.36 ha harvest with corn production reached 548,220 tons annually. Agricultural development has performance economy implications (outcomes) to farmers. The implications of this performance can be measured from the agricultural sector's contribution to regional gross domestic product (GDP) of Gorontalo with significant percentage at annual average of 30.35%. Performance of fisheries sector in Gorontalo grows very significant, as demonstrated by development of fishery production interval of last five years (2010-2014), consisting of 48,124 tons capture fisheries (81%) and 11,280 tons cultivation fisheries (19%). The two sub sectors have average annual production 46,390 tones. Gorontalo Government performance on success of fisheries programs have implications for economic life of society, which can be shown by contribution of fisheries sector to GDP Gorontalo at average of 20.06% per year, and per capita income grew on average 12.51% per year (2010-2014). Educational performance in Gorontalo show higher enrollment rates, literacy rates and use of educational facilities, with all levels of public expenditure above 95%. The average enrollment rates, Elementary School, Junior High School or Senior High School. Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) and Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) are important indicators to measure outputs of education. The success of excellent program of agriculture, fisheries, and education sectors at Gorontalo Government may have implications to community.

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INTRODUCTION

Performance of public sector organizations generally can be measured on a basic policy formulation based on society need. It is packaged in form of excellent programs. The ability to formulate policy and measuring the success of an excellent program is required by administrator in order to supply product and service to public professionally. However, all this success will have implications if they are able to demonstrate accountability to public, namely performance. Performance is one of strategic dimension of public administration. Performance need to be measured by emphasizing on efficiency in administration system design. Berman (2006: 5) defined performance as utilization of resources efficiently and effectively to achieve results. This meaning is same as the concept of New Public

Management (NPM) proposed by Hood (1991: 4-5). New Public Management (NPM) doctrine is, among others: concentrated management, performance and assessment of performance, results-based accountability, efficiency; performance-based pay; and freedom of managers to manage the organization.

Consistent with thinking of two experts, development of public sector management makes results-oriented outcome measurement become very important. Outcome measurement is used to measure the public's assessment of an activity, so the outcome is a personal assessment of output quality. The output quality becomes the keyword in outcome. Local performance implication of local government to public is measured from performance development that has been achieved by Gorontalo Government within last five years that can be accounted to public

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or allowing local governments to report their activities better to public and stakeholders.

Regional autonomy era makes public services from public bureaucracy tend to be centralized. It makes many of service provided are not suitable with community needs. Low accessibility and quality of public services as reflected by performance of public bureaucracy in a variety of public service led to various problems, ranging from cultural issues, structural, performance and other problems. Gorontalo has been meeting various problems in public sector. With emergence of a Governor background as national entrepreneurs are quite successful, it enables to apply entrepreneurial traits such as innovation, courage to take decisions quickly, need to branding and marketing as well as willing to take risks in managing government activities in Gorontalo (Sabar, 2006: 5). Gorontalo Government performance measurement is not limited to input process such as the availability of incentives, size of budget, and output as the program activities, results of government performance achievements, and so on can certainly demonstrate the effectiveness of program. Performance of Gorontalo Government in past five years shows the effectiveness of program, when it can give implication/impact to community.

Gorontalo Government performance is more focused on policy success in development of three excellent programs in agriculture, fisheries, and education. Agricultural sector is the entry point to increase harvested area, with target to increase corn productivity, and performance of fishery to improve fisheries and aquaculture. These two sectors can increase community's income, to accommodate a larger workforce to reduce unemployment and contribute to economic growth of Gorontalo. Increased regional economy will make it easier for people to enjoy other basic needs, particularly the need for education. Human resource development of overall education development can stimulate education community that cheap, affordable,

availability of educational facilities and infrastructure facilities are easily accessible by society. Development success achieved by Gorontalo Government will effectively become accountable activity, main implication of better service to society. This responsibility makes researchers will present on "Gorontalo Government Performance to the Excellent Program Success and the Implication to Society (Study Performance of Agriculture, Fishery, and Education Sectors)"

Research Methods:

Research Approach:

Research method used is qualitative. Bogdan and Taylor (1975: 5), defines the qualitative method a research procedure to produces descriptive data in form of written or spoken word of people and observed behavior.

Research Focus:

Strauss and Corbin (2003) define research focus as limiting the investigation studies, or problems in qualitative research based on a focus (Lincoln & Guba, 1985: 226). This research focus is successful performance of Gorontalo Government for excellent program (performance of construction, agriculture, fisheries, and education sectors) and its implications for society.

Research Instruments:

The main instruments to collect data is the researchers themselves (Lincoln & Guba, 1985) or observation participate (Bogdan & Biklen 1982)

Data Analysis Methods:

Data analysis refers to theory advanced by Miles and Huberman (1992) with interactive model consists of three components, namely the analysis of "data reduction, data presentation and conclusion" as shown in figure 1 below.

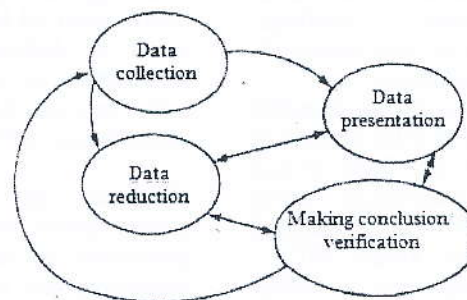


Fig. 1: Source: Miles and Huberman, 1992

Data Validity:

Data validity is degree level or correctness of research results. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985), in qualitative research, a reality that is pluralistic, dynamic, so there is no consistent and repeatable data. To get the high-quality research

needed a high quality data. Data validity level will be determined by four factors, namely: (1) degree of trust, (2) exchange (3) dependence, and (4) certainty.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance Agriculture Sector Development and the Implication for Public:

Development of excellent programs in agricultural sector in Gorontalo Government within

last five years has significant implications for community's lives, along with harvested area and production, particularly for corn commodity. This can be seen in average growth rate from 2010 to 2014 at table 1 below.

Table 1: Corn Development in Gorontalo year 2010-2014

Corn commodity	Year					Growth Average (%)
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Harvested area (ha)	107,752	109,792	119,027	161,431	128,786	12,5
Productivity (kw/Ha)	37,13	37,91	48,12	46,63	46,54	4,3
Production (Ton)	400,046	416,222	572,785	752,727	599,322	54,8

Source: Department of Agriculture and Food Security, 2014

Corn production in Gorontalo since 2010 until 2014 has increased. Harvested area in 2010 are 107,752 ha, and production of 400,046 tons. In 2011 develops 109,792 ha and production of 416,222 tons. In 2012, rose again to become 119,027 ha and production of 572,785 tons. In 2013, it increase very significant ay 161,431 ha and production of 752.727 tons. In 2014 the harvested area decreases to become 128.786 ha, due to a long drought with 599.322 tons production. Average extensive harvest development of 125,358 ha with production corn each year reach 548 220 tons at average annual growth of 54.8%.

The successful development of agricultural sector as an excellent program cannot be separated from the right and appropriate agenda by Gorontalo Government in order to become a policy issue and eventually will be able to generate public policy. Results of this policy according to Thomas R. Dye (1992) are "decides what will be decided?". It is a question that defines problems correctly and appropriately by Gorontalo government, particularly to set the agenda in agricultural sector development policy, which generally rely on income sources of Gorontalo community on agriculture and fisheries. Policy of excellent program based on agriculture and fisheries are formulated with purpose. Policies are arranged in order to solve problems that are packed in superior program as issue raised and growth in community. Policy matters defined by Jones (1984) as "human needs, however identified, for which relief is sought. Humans need to be addressed or solved. Dunn (2004) defines policy issue as value, and unmet need but can be identified and achieved by public action.

Amid the achievement of successful development of agricultural sector above, authors found many issues and questions for corn-based policy agropolitan program in first year proclaimed by Provincial Gorontalo Government particularly the farmers. This society need breakthrough for success of farm program. Changing something new require strategy and hard work as well as supported by management ability. Breakthrough and innovation must be made by Gorontalo Government in effort to transform the mindset of farmers. The initial step, farmers must be changed his mindset from an

entrepreneurial mindset to mindset subsystem. Lack understanding of farmers in many thinking raises the frequency of complaints. Indeed realistically it cannot be denied for any policies, especially for benefit with many inevitable problems that come up. Anderson (1979) suggested a public issue that can drive people to come to think and seek solutions may appear to be a matter of policy. Those problems can be solved publicly by formulation of problem properly. It is proposed by Dunn (2004: 91) that success of solving problems requires right solution, and nature of problem is determined through procedure known as problem structuring.

At early orientation to change the attitude of farmers, Gorontalo Government meets strong resistance from the farmers. Gorontalo Government took the initiative to make innovations and breakthroughs in increasing the corn production with service policy in form of limited state intervention. One ways is by giving farmers hope and certainty that corn is beneficial, a policy known as "nine pillars of agropolitan". This policy is the implementation of sustainable agricultural development strategy based on idea that success of agricultural development is the implications (outcomes) for farmer's economy. These implications can be measured from the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP of Gorontalo at a significant percentage compared with other sectors. The details could be presented below.

The contribution of agricultural sector in Gorontalo GDP year 2010 is 30.56%. In 2011 is 30.65%, in 2012 is 30.70%, in 2013 is 30.85% and decline 28.98% in 2014 due to drought. Average annual contribution of agriculture to GDP of Gorontalo in 2010-2014 amounted is 30.35%.

The inputs availability for acceleration of agricultural development has been described above, and its success has been achieved, namely the harvested area and corn production in Gorontalo. Since 2010 until 2014 have significant increase. It indicates the success or performance of agricultural development in Gorontalo. This success is supported by leadership managerial bureaucracy (the Governor) and increased employee motivation and productivity as the frontline implementers of development. This

success can give positive implications; because it can has benefit and impact to farming community life.

Farmer's success can open up to accept and believe in policy program of corn-based agriculture.

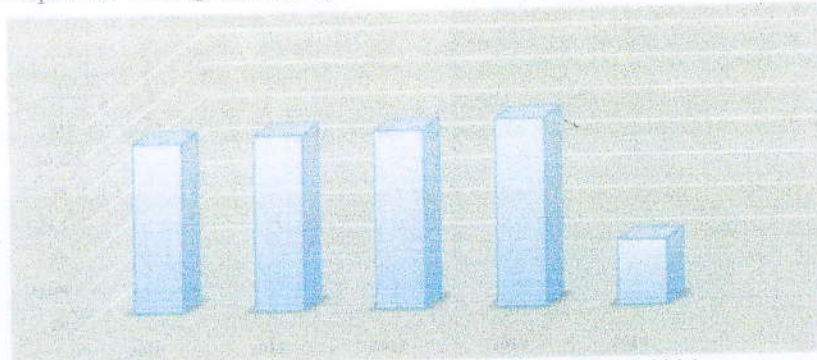


Fig. 2: Contribution of Agriculture Sector to PDRB of Gorontalo year 2010 – 2014.
Source: Local Planning and Development Agency, Gorontalo, 2014

Performance Development of Fisheries Sector and Its Implications for Society:

The fisheries sector is one of excellent program of Gorontalo government policy along with

agricultural sector as a locomotive of economic growth. Performance of Gorontalo fisheries sector grows very significantly. For details can be presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Development of Fishery Production (tons) 2010-2014

No	Subsector	Production (ton) Year				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Capture fisheries	37.896	48.213	49.060	57.897	37.237
2	Cultivation fisheries	8.130,10	14.156	15.153,90	18.960	9.440
	Total	46.026,10	62.369	64.213,90	76.857	46.677

Source: Statistic Center Agency of Gorontalo, 2014

The development of fish production in last five years (2010-2014) of capture fisheries and cultivation fisheries in 2010 amounted to 46.026.10 tons, in 2011 it reached 62.369.00 tons, in 2012 reached 64 213. 90 tons, in 2013 reached 76.857.00 tons, and in 2014 decreased only reached 46.677.00 tons. Lower fish production is caused by natural factors namely the high tidal wave. It creates enough time for entirely sub-sector to make average annual production of 46,390 tons, capture fisheries is 48,124 tons (81%) and aquaculture 11,280 tons (19%). This success does not mean escape from criticism even fishing community complaints to program fisheries in Gorontalo and fishermen community mindset was no different from the farming community.

Policy of excellent program at fisheries sector in Gorontalo is relevant to policy significance of United Nations (1975) as a basic guideline to act, a particular course of action, a planned program (Wahab, 1997) excellent program of fisheries policy, agriculture and education by Gorontalo Government in essence become a guide to act from a planned program. Fredrick (in Islamy, 1997) also gives the meaning of policy as a set of proposed actions of a person, group or government within a given environment to demonstrate the obstacles to implementation of policies in order to achieve certain goals. Barriers are a policy problem to be solved both internal government and society to meet/produce needs or solution to the problem. Anderson (1979) confirms the policy for benefit of a problem can be

defined as a condition that meet needs or dissatisfaction with people that need to find ways to overcome them.

Based on dialog of policy theory, Gorontalo Government does not escape from the problems when making the programs for development of fisheries to increase production, and fishermen income as a policy program, known as "Mina Bahari Taxi" (TMB). Gorontalo Government has shown the ability in management and improving performance of system in fisheries sector with infrastructure and facilities of fishing. However, this concept has been challenged many of fishing communities. Through effort and dissemination approach then it created a mutual understanding, and mutual acceptance of the TMB concept among fishing communities with government policy of Gorontalo. TMB concept of this program system for fishing communities slowly and surely have understood the benefits and able to increase economic scale activities. Fishermen were able to work efficiently and effectively due to capacity increases. This brings result to increase production capacity and supply fish to become more secure. Long process to mobilize all potential resources owned as input and output makes Gorontalo Government success in fisheries program. This may have implications for economic life of community. The implications can be shown by fisheries contribution to GDP Gorontalo in past five years (2010-2014) as below.

This data describe the achievements of government's performance Gorontalo regarding the percentage contribution to development of fisheries sector to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of Gorontalo. Contribution of fisheries sector to GDP Gorontalo year 2010 is 18.02%, in 2011 is 19.01%, in 2012 is 20%, and in 2013 is 24.01%, in 2014

declined 19.25%, due to high sea tide waves. Average contribution of fisheries sector to GDP from the 2010-2014 Gorontalo is 20.06%. Performance of fisheries sector has implications for other areas of community's lives to increase per capita income based on macroeconomic indicators of Gorontalo for past five years (2010-2014), as shown below.

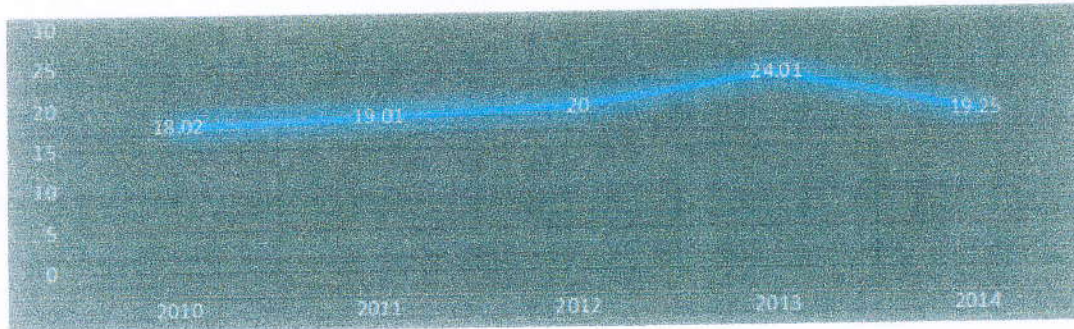


Fig. 3: Fisheries Sector Contribution on PDRB of Provinsi Gorontalo year 2010-2014.
Source : Local Planning and Development Agency, Gorontalo, 2014

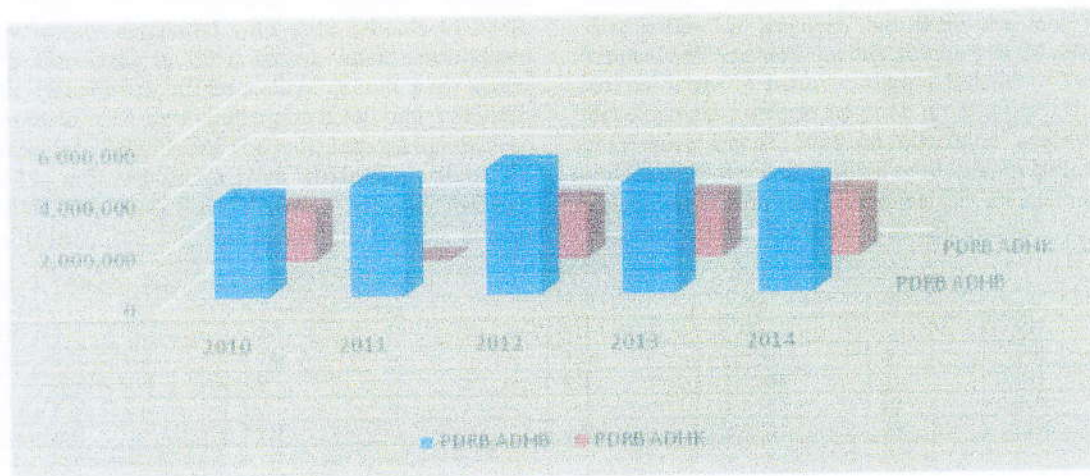


Fig. 4: Fishery Contributions to Per Capita Income of Gorontalo Communities for past five years (2010-2014)
Source: Local Planning and Development Agency, Gorontalo, 2014

Implications of fisheries and agriculture sectors increased the per capita income of a society; it is marked by increase in GDP at current prices/capita (ADHB) of Gorontalo community at Rp. 3,717,402 in 2010, an increase of Rp. 4,283,755 in 2011, and increased to Rp. 4,896,787 in 2012. But last two years the per capita income of regional gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices (ADHB) decreased Rp 4,300,151 in 2013 and decrease again to Rp 4,206,958 in 2014. Lower per capita income is caused by increase in fuel prices, global economic conditions and high inflation at Gorontalo in 2013, even though at second year the sector increases the production. Lower per capita income people in 2014 relate to high waves and droughts and fishermen are reluctant to go to sea and failure in farmer's harvest.

Performance achievement of agriculture and fisheries programs are part of government's success or higher Gorontalo Government performance in elaborating policies excellent programs that accountable to public.

Development Performance of Public Education Sector and the Implications:

The education sector is an important program of Gorontalo Government in terms of human resource development. Development of education sector becomes a strategic choice to achieve the vision of Gorontalo development. Education sector is indispensable to agricultural and fisheries policy program. These three excellent programs are inter-related, even mutually can support to solve the problems of community. The second success of

excellent program for development of agriculture and fisheries implementation is determined by human factor. DOMAI (2011: 70) suggests the implementation of a policy closely relate with the human. This is reinforced by Lineberry (1978) which states policy implementation has process elements as follows: (a) creation and composition of employees (as humans) or assign responsibility for implementation and (b) allocation of resources to perfect policy impact.

Two theories above show excellent program of education policies in terms of human resource

development are very strategic for Gorontalo Government as a new area to accelerate other development. Inadequate human resources will have significant obstacle in implementation. The human factor is very dominant and strategic as main motor to meet management and development capacity in Gorontalo. More successful performance of education sector in Gorontalo and the implication to society should be followed by physical development ratio of educational facilities in Gorontalo for 2010-2014, as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Educational Facilities Development in Gorontalo year 2010 and 2014

No.	School	2010	2014
1.	Kindergarten	377	529
2.	Elementary School	866	948
3.	Junior High School	191	374
4.	Senior High School	49	121
5	Vocational	13	42

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, 2014

Data for educational facilities increase significantly compared with state schools in 2010. BPS Gorontalo in 2010 stated, after consolidated with Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gorontalo, that new kindergarten totaling 377 unit, Elementary Schools are 866 unit, Junior High School are 191 unit and Senior High School/Vocational are 62 unit. This study found generally adequate teachers availability, but the distribution is uneven among

district/city. Another issue is not only unequal distribution of teachers, but there are still many unqualified teachers, mainly teachers at Elementary School and Junior High School. Teacher development needs to be done on at all levels. This may have implications on education quality and public confidence to develop education in Gorontalo. Condition of education personnel in Gorontalo based education at pat five years is shown below.

Table 4: Education Personnel Condition in 2010-2014

Level	Senior High School	D1, D2, D3	S1	S2	Total
TK	1806	121	70	-	1.997
Elementary School	4.781	2.231	654	2	7.668
Junior High School	586	893	1.965	38	3.482
Senior High School	155	144	1.762	38	2.099
Vocational	7.328	3.389	4.451	78	15.246

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, 2014

Making higher performance at education sector in Gorontalo has implication to society. It needs resource development of teachers. This may have implications for quality of education and public

confidence in development of education of Gorontalo. Education ratio in Gorontalo for 2010-2014 can be shown below

Table 5: Education Ratio in Gorontalo 2010-2014

Education Level	Quantity			Comparison	
	Schools	Students	Teachers	Teachers:Students	Students:Schools
Elementary School	948	178.000	7.768	23	188
Junior High School	374	90.271	3.632	25	242
Senior High School / Vocational	163	88.646	2.249	40	544

Source: Department of Education Gorontalo, 2014

Education ratio in Gorontalo shows that for elementary school, one teacher will teach 23 students. For Junior High School, one teacher will teach 25 students. For Senior High School, one teacher can teach 40 students. Ratio of students to school for Elementary School is 1:188 students per school, Junior High School is 1:242 students per school and Senior High School is 1:544 students per school. This data shows the work hard of Gorontalo

Government officials at Ministry of Education to give good educational service. On other hand, poor education management and political of local governments become reason problem of teachers inequality. Government Regulation No. 25 year 2000 on authority of provincial government and authority of district/city as an autonomous region for education authority has not been optimally implemented. Despite the weakness of education management, but

performance implications of education sector in Gorontalo shows significant benefit impact to society in general. This can be demonstrated by high enrollment rates in Gorontalo. Benefits or impact of education based on educational performance data in Gorontalo show enrollment rates, literacy rates and use of educational facilities at all levels of public expenditure above 95% (source Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gorontalo, 2014). The average enrollment rates at level Regency/City is quite high. Gross enrollment rate (GER) and net enrollment ratio (NER) is one important indicator used to measure outputs and outcomes of education. Success of education sector in this policy of human resource development program in Gorontalo can provide satisfaction, benefits, and impacts to community. It is together with success of previous two policy programs development in corn-based agriculture and fisheries.

Above description shows that people feel well served and satisfied with performance achieved by local governments in elaborating three leading policies of development program (outcome). All three performance programs are "performance development of agricultural sector corn-based, fisheries sector, and education sector". All three performance of this excellent program are effective regardless of professionalism, accountability and Gorontalo Government performance employees to do their main tasks. These performance achievements can provide benefits and impact for society in general and economic income. It has a positive impact on other areas of community. Implication of Gorontalo Government performance shows democratic mutual relations between the government and society. Relation between Gorontalo Government and community can be described as an agency relationship. Gorontalo Government serves as an agent is authorized to do the obligations determined by community as the principal, either directly or through their representatives. In an agency relationship, Gorontalo Government as an agent must do the society interests as a principal. If local governments have power does not work for benefit of society, then society as a principal can impose sanctions on the agent. Relation between Gorontalo Government and community is a relationship of accountability. Gorontalo government agency accountable for activities and performance to the community known performance accountability.

Keban (2008: 207) stated that ability of policy-making and management functions are required by administrator in order to provide goods and services in a professional manner. However, all of these new capabilities perceived benefits if they are able to demonstrate accountability for results to public Gorontalo Government needs to give birth to dimension "performance accountability". A concern here is performance of an activity that Gorontalo Government for the success of three programs,

superior policies to society as tangible evidence of public accountability. Embodiment real commitment of public accountability is only shown in form of performance of Gorontalo Government and its agents. Osborne and Gaebler (1992), Barzesley (1992), Osborne and Plastrik (1997) in Reinventing Government show that performance is no longer measured by how much input and how procedure are taken to achieve output as adopted over the years, but they concern to end result really felt by customers or public. Culmination of these demands is the implementation of "good governance" principle to emphasize on stressed accountability. Performance has always been associated with accountability. Accountability relates with a system of "checks and balances" in institution of administrative system (Keban, 2008: 208-209). Achievement and performance measurement are very important as a concrete manifestation of public accountability. Pollitt and Boukaert (2000: 87) suggest performance measurement practices developed extensively, intensively and external. Development of more extensive performance in "field work" is followed by performance measurement. Performance measurement in more intensive "management functions" is included in performance measurement. While the external "outsiders" are taken into account in performance measurement. Extensive, intensive and external measurement leads to efficiency and effectiveness in achieving results that can be accounted for community. Bernardin and Russel (1993: 397) define performance as "... the record of outcomes produced on a specified job function or activity during a specified time period ..." This more emphasis on record about outcome or "final results" obtained after a job or activity carried out during a certain period.

Gorontalo Government's performance on success policy of three excellent programs of agriculture, fisheries and education sector can provide significant implications for life society. Local authority's performance or public sector organization's performance is the work totality of an organization. Gorontalo Government success can provide and create prosperity for people or the community as a form of public accountability. Hopwood & Tomkins, Elwood (in Mahmudi, 2007: 9) suggests the dimensions of accountability that must be met by public institutions as follows: (a) managerial accountability and (b) program accountability. Managerial and program accountability cannot be separated. Managerial accountability is public institutions accountability to manage the organization efficiently and effectively. Managerial accountability can also be interpreted as performance accountability. Inefficiency of public organizations is the responsibility of institution concerned and should not be charged to client or customers. Public sector organizations should be accountable for programs that have been made up on implementation.

Gorontalo Government success to implement excellent policy programs development of agriculture, fisheries and education will become clear evidence for performance. Performance of Gorontalo Government should be accountable to public, as a form of accountability. In other words, accountability program means Gorontalo government should makes program in real terms according to society in order to support the strategy and successful accomplishment of mission, vision and goals of organization. Government's success to describe quality programs to community can show achievement of organization performance. Public officials (leaders) who have a vision for future should fully understand the concept of performance, how to measure it, and how the attempt or leader behavior who can improve organizational performance. Performance is often interpreted by scholars as the "appearance", or "achievements" (Asyhar, 2007: 145). Oxford Dictionary (in Asyhar, 2007: 146) defines this term as "the execution or fulfillment of duty", or a person's achievement under test conditions etc.

The both meaning of performances concerns with individual performance or apparatus performance as a waiter, appearance or achievements are highly relevant to organization success. Moreover, success of public sector organizations is largely determined by apparatus performance in carrying out tasks efficiently and effectively and accountable to results, both to leaders and o public. Performance measurement is an essential doctrine in concept of New Public Management (NPM). Hood (1991: 4-5) explains New Public Management (NPM) doctrine are, among others: concentrated management, performance and assessment of performance, results-based accountability, efficiency; performance-based pay; and freedom of managers to manage the organization. Performance measurement is closely relates to other doctrines, particularly output quality and outcome control. Without performance measurement, the doctrines would just become rhetoric.

According to Institute of Public Administration (LAN-RI), in Pasolong (2007: 178), indicators of performance measurement are quantitative and qualitative measurement that describes the level of achievement of a goal or objective to describe the level of achievement has been determined by considering the input indicators, outputs, outcomes, benefit and impact. Institute of Public Administration (LAN-RI) defines the input indicator as everything needed for implementation of activities to produce output. The indicators are funding, human resources, information, and "policy" and so on. Output indicators are something achievable from an activity of physical or non-physical. Indicators of outcomes are everything that reflects the functioning of output activity in medium ranges (direct effect). Indicators of benefit are something associated with ultimate goal of implementation activities. Impact indicators

are the effect that positive and negative at every level indicator based on determined assumptions.

Measuring performance of public organizations in this regard should evaluate Gorontalo Government performance. Performance evaluation is to assess the activities or see the success and failure of Gorontalo Government or work unit in carrying out the duties and functions assigned to him. Performance measurement is method to assess the progress that has been achieved compared with objectives that have been set. According to Widodo (2001: 209), Performance measurement is used for assessment of success/failure the implementation of policies, programs and activities in accordance with goals and objectives that have been established in order to realize the vision and mission of government agencies. Gorontalo Government performance assessment as a public organization is not enough simply done by using indicators of bureaucracy attached to it, such as efficiency and effectiveness, but should be seen also from the indicators are attached to service users, such as user satisfaction, accountability, and responsiveness. User assessment to service performance becomes very important because the public bureaucracy in this case the local government often has the authority monopolist so that service users have no alternative sources of care. In service, organized by market, with service users who have a choice of care resources, utilization of services may reflect satisfaction with service providers. This is further confirmed by Authority (1992: 136), that performance can be accessed from the volume of services, quality of service and ability to obtain resources for implementation of program. In context of performance of public service bureaucracy in Indonesia, government has issued regulations to further assert, through the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (minister) No. 81 year 1993 to provides a reference in provision of services, such as (1) simplicity, (2) clarity and certainty, (3) security, (4) transparency, (5) efficiency, (6) economic, and (7) distributive justice.

In context of Gorontalo Government organization, performance measurement is essential as a basis to determine the success or failure. Performance measurement is a tool to assess the organization success. Success will be used to gain legitimacy and public support. The public will judge the success of Gorontalo Government through the ability to provide public services, especially determining program policies which can provide benefits and impacts to community. Results achieved by Gorontalo Government program is a tangible result (output) to measure the quality of goods or services produced by an activity to be accountable to people (outcome).

Implications performance achievement to public is result of development that represented by performance of construction sector, agriculture, fisheries and education that has been achieved by

Gorontalo Government in last Five-Year period. It can be accounted to public or allowing Gorontalo Government to give an account of its activities to public and stakeholders other. Performance has been achieved by Gorontalo Government in past five years, showing the effectiveness of program. It can provide benefits and significant impact to target group or to give satisfaction to public.

Development of agricultural sector with entry point to increase the land area, with target to increase corn productivity and performance of fishery to improve fisheries and aquaculture. With hope of these two sectors can increase community's income, to accommodate a larger workforce to reduce unemployment and contribute to economic growth Provincial dominant Gorontalo. Increasing regional economy will make people easier to enjoy other basic needs, particularly the need for education. Human resource development of overall education development can stimulate education community to enjoy and cheap, affordable, availability of educational facilities and infrastructure facilities that are easily accessible by public. So that a future society in Gorontalo, especially in poor communities are non-literate. Appropriate government programs that successful are nine-year compulsory education. Regional government formulate strategic programs encouraging more people can continue higher education, do not miss the development of human resources (bureaucrats) and educators in Gorontalo. Thus the provincial government's performance in implementing policies Gorontalo that represented three excellent programs that performance of development of agriculture, fisheries and qualitatively more effective education visits implications achievements of wishes of target group in this society in its activities and development program expected.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

Conclusion:

Development of agricultural sector within scope of excellent program of Gorontalo government policy, where performance achieved in last five years, has significant implications for community's lives. Along with development of harvested area and production, particularly for corn commodity, average annual growth (2010-2014) amounted to 54.8% or an average of extensive development harvest is 0,358 ha. Corn production in Gorontalo each year reach 548 220 tons. Development of agricultural sector as the excellent program cannot be separated from the preparation of agenda (setting) that correct and appropriate by Gorontalo Government. Therefore, it become a policy issue to solve problems and ultimately has resulted in public policies that populist. Even implementation process causes little problems and questions from the public. This policy is the implementation of sustainable agricultural development strategy that is based on idea that

success of agricultural development is the implications (outcomes) economy to farmers. The implications of this performance can be measured from the agricultural sector's contribution to regional gross domestic product (GDP) of Gorontalo at significant percentage of annual average of 30.35%.

The fisheries sector is one of excellent program of Gorontalo Government along with agricultural sector as a locomotive of economic growth to show results. Performance in Gorontalo fisheries sector is growing very significantly, it is demonstrated by development of fishery production hose last in five years (2010-2014), consisting of capture fisheries production average per year of 48.124 tons (81%) and aquaculture 11,280 tons (19%). So that two sub-sectors, average annual production entirely (2010-2014) ie 46 390 tons. Amid this success Gorontalo Government does not escape from the problems when develop program of fisheries to increase production, and income of fishermen is a policy program, with name "Mina Bahari Taxi" (TMB). With this concept, fishing communities slowly and surely have understood the benefits and able to increase the scale of economic activities. Gorontalo Government performance on fisheries program policies has implications for economic life of community. The implications of this can be shown by fisheries contribution in GDP Gorontalo (2010-2014) with average of 20.06% per year, and public per capita income grew on average per year (2010-2014) amounting to Rp 12.51%.

The education sector of Gorontalo government uses policy of excellent program of Gorontalo to develop human resources. Educational performance resources in last five years development (2010-2014) increase significantly. It is characterized by development of educational institutions availability started from Kindergarten (TK) to Higher Education (PT). Its development is more increase. Development of facilities/infrastructure is supported by availability of adequate teachers. On other hand, teachers are distributed among district/city and to find much legal education unqualified of teachers, especially teachers of Elementary School, and Junior high school. This condition is caused by poor management of education management and political will of governments, particularly the government's authority to Gorontalo as an autonomous region in terms of education authority is not optimal. But on other hand, performance implications of education sector in Gorontalo can give a significant impact value to society in general. This can be demonstrated by enrollment rates in Gorontalo evenly on community category.

Performance data of education in Gorontalo show enrollment rates, literacy rates and use of educational facilities at all levels of public expenditure above 95%. The average enrollment rates from elementary school to senior high school are quite high. Gross enrollment rate (GER) and net

enrollment ratio (NER) as one important indicator used to measure outputs and outcomes of education. The success of education sector in this policy of human resource development program by Gorontalo Government may have implications to community.

Suggestion:

To further improve performance of agricultural sector development, Gorontalo Government should be able to recruit professional counselors or staff so as not to cause a lot of problems and questions from the public. Particularly those related to technical agriculture and change the mindset of farmers. Facing the condition of this society there must be a breakthrough for success of farm program. Changing something new jobs require strategy and hard work as well as supported by management ability. Breakthrough and innovation must be made by Gorontalo Government in effort to transform the mindset of farmers. Farmers need to be changed his mindset from an entrepreneurial mindset to subsystem mindset through intensive socialization/dialogue and special training related to farm management.

Performance development of fisheries sector in Gorontalo to further increase production should change the hedonist mindset of fishermen. Life should more efficient and economical through an integrated program planning activities, sustainable or cross-program by agency within Gorontalo Government.

To increase performance success of education sector in Gorontalo and the implication to public, then the resource development of teachers should be built at all levels education. This has an impact on quality of education and public confidence in education development in Gorontalo.

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