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This research is the effort of correction of development policy aimed at (1) elaborating perspective on how local government policy in managing human resources in agriculture sector; (2). How has the contribution of farmers to employment so far?. Qualitative naturalistic approach is used to describe a phenomenon that has a unique character in regional development and agricultural employment in an effort to empower farmers' resources. The direction of development policy based on human resources in the agricultural sector has a tremendous opportunity as the main capital of the government and the real involvement of farmers in employment as from the outcome. The direction of regional development policy in developing the populist economy places the development core on agricultural development and the vast number of job opportunities requires reliable and competent farmers' resources in the field of agriculture in order to increase productivity and advance their welfare. This paper first looks at and corrects development policy in Gorontalo Province that not only looks at the macroeconomic sector (GDP and Income Per Capita) but highlights on the different and mirrored side of the neoclassical development economic theory This study provides a good policy correction for local governments in carrying out regional development, which not only focuses on the real sector with output on the industrial sector solely at the macroeconomic level (Ductor & Grehyna, 2015) but it should also be seen other sectors of support in achieving equity economic development, reducing the impact of poverty, creating jobs for the community by looking more at the microeconomic sector. But when we discuss development issues including development at the local level (Faggio and Overmann, 2014), then there are various approaches that are often used as follows: 1. Gross Domestic Product perspective (GDP) (Thi et al, 2015). Frequently used to measure the level of local economic growth (Zhu et al, 2017), but in practice GDP is often misunderstood by the government due to poor infrastructure and the number of data manipulations carried out by local governments to meet development targets (Feige, 2008). GDP should be an important indicator in a region to indicate a change in net production of goods / services which can then be used as a basis for planning and evaluation of regional development in this case the GDP in one of the eastern provinces of Indonesia as shown in Table 1 where the GDP in the area is much in the fraction of the agricultural sector, mining, infrastructure and trade. development perspective that emphasizes increasing Income Per Capita (Li et al, 2015). Speaking of Domestic Regional Domestic Product on the basis of cost is the income earned by a region. However, the income, not entirely the income of the people of the region, because there is some income received by residents from other regions, for example a company whose capital is owned by an outsider, but the company was operating in the area, then in itself the profits of that company Will belong to an outsider that belongs to the person who has the capital. Conversely, if there are residents of this region that adds capital outside the area then most of the profits of the company will flow into the area, and become income from the owners of capital. If the Product Domestic Net is under a factor cost is reduced by revenue flowing outside and coupled with inward revenue flow, the result will be a net regional product. This regional income is divided by the number of people living in that area, then a Per Capita Revenue will be generated. The picture of the prosperity of the people of Gorontalo in macro can be described with the indicator of income per capita or percapita income which is still very small if measured from the national scale. The higher the income received by the population in a region, the welfare level in the region will improve. Assuming that the income of factors of production and outflow of transfer equals input income and incoming transfers, regional income is as large as the per capita GRDP. This assumption is used because of the difficulty of obtaining data on factor and inbound and outgoing input and production revenue. However, the increase in the per capita GRDP as shown in Table 2 below has not illustrated the real increase in public purchasing power of Gorontalo. This is because the per capita GRDP calculated based on GDP at current prices still depends on the inflation factor (Abidin, Bakar, & Haseeb, 2015; Abidin, Bakar, & Haseeb, 2014; Azam, Haseeb, binti Samsi, & Raji, 2016; Haseeb, 2018) Development paradigm perspective that starts to highlight that development should be seen from multidimensional process (Kuncoro, 2002) (Meyer, 2016). The emerging of this multi-discipline approach starts to create hesitation that the two perspectives before (Gross Domestic Product and Income Per Capita) still unable to give real outcome completely to the people prosperity and welfare (Table 2 and 3). Thus, the government, as stakeholder, should use other perspective (Zasada et al, 2017) which sees development from different solution side in order to pursuit economic growth, decrease poverty number, and create workplace. Based on argumentation above where one example of local locus is Gorontalo Province in accelerating the implementation of regional development, it is still only pursuing more dominant economic growth level (Huang et al, 2017) and prioritizing two indicators above. It is not only in Gorontalo; however, it is also occurred to many regions of East Indonesia where poverty and unemployment level still in high level (Table 3) The Poverty Line largely determines the small number of poor people, because the poor are those with an average monthly per capita expenditure

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