

The Effectivity of Human Development in Primary and Secondary School Education in Makassar City

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Abstract: Human Development In the field of Primary and Secondary Education in Makassar City less Effective. The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of the role of local government, leadership style, bureaucratic reformation and public participation on human development effectiveness in primary and secondary education in Makassar.

The research method used is explanatory quantitative research, with population number 180, sample 64 and coefficient analysis technique of determination, and linear regression analysis.

Based on the result of the research, it can be conclude that there was influence of Government role 70,8%, leadership style 78,2%, bureaucracy reform 73,2% and community participation 77,1% towards Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar which is seen as the dominant influence of leadership style. And together there is 91% of Human Development Effectiveness in the field of Primary and Secondary Education in Makassar.

For that it can be concluded that with the increasing role of Local Government Development, Leadership Style, Bureaucratic Reform and Public Participation will lead to the increasing Effectiveness of Human Development in the field of primary and secondary school Education in Makassar.

Keywords: Local Government, Leadership, Bureaucratic Reform, Community Participation and Effectiveness

I. INTRODUCTION

The challenge of the Regional Government is mainly Makassar City in the global competition by utilizing the development of science and technology, the Regional Government must be able to carry out its role, the region is given the widest authority accompanied by the granting of rights and obligations to organize regional autonomy in unity of the system of governance, implied here Makassar city government should be better and more freely in the development of the region, including in human development.

Development in various areas of life continues to be done as a manifestation of the government's desire to improve the welfare of its inhabitants. The success of development can be seen from various aspects, one of which is how much benefit generated from the development to meet the needs of the community. To determine the success of a development in the region should be done a performance measurement. The development performance in question is the performance of human development which is presented in one composite indicator (single number) that is Human Development Index (HDI). Under construction

The components of HDI are life, longevity, knowledge, and decent living standards. Life-age was measured by life expectancy calculated using the indirect method (Brass method, trussed variant) based on mean variables of live birth and average child survival. The target of human development as the main target is still unclear, making it difficult to translate the field in the implementation of related institutions, where one of them is in the field of primary and secondary education that has not been synchronized with other fields.

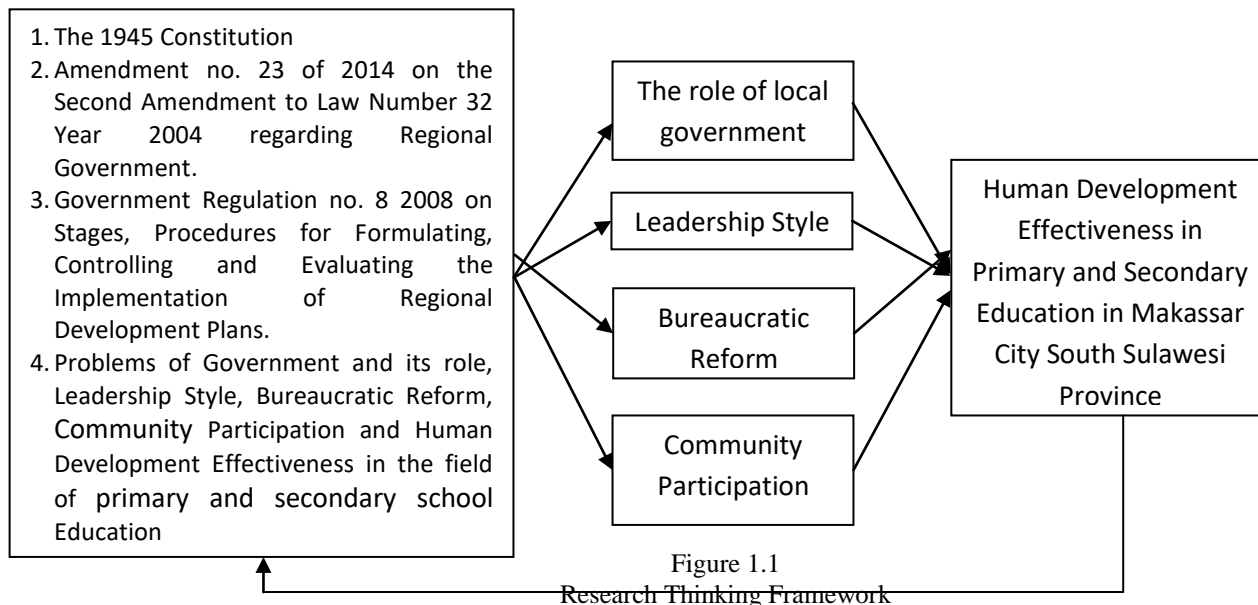
The role of local government in order to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of Regional Government especially in the effectiveness of human development, it is necessary to consider the relationship between government structure and inter-regional government, bureaucratic system and regional leadership concerned with the potential and diversity of the community. Development is not yet optimal and effective and evenly visible with the existence of people with low education, far from other health and urban poor facilities.

Leadership style can be interpreted as attitudes and actions undertaken leaders in facing subordinates, organize an organizational operating system, run and oversee policy, and solve problems, both internal and external. Leaders who successfully

perform their functions well are a leader who successfully prospered the people of his city with a wrong indicator is a good value of human development, such as one indicator in the field of primary secondary education. Regional Leadership does not reflect a leadership style that includes three components, namely charisma, intellectual stimulation, and individualized attention down.

The rolling of bureaucratic reform has not been fully felt by the people in Makassar City, especially in human development. Here the success of bureaucratic reform lies not only in the strong political commitment of the president but also by the ability of the institution responsible for guarding bureaucracy reform. Inevitably, the responsible institution to be the engine of bureaucratic reform must have full authority, adequate human resources competence, sufficient funds to work, and of course a responsive, accountable, flexible, and capable bureaucracy. The bureaucracy who still prioritizes the excessive regulations and procedures, has not been able to provide a good administrative system of government to local governments that led to the implementation of the government has not efficient, effective and quality that impact on human development in the field of secondary education.

Participation serves to foster the ability of the community to develop independently. The community participation can be mobilized or built. Participation is a form of participation of community components in decision making, planning, implementation and supervision. This is a process of empowering the people's power in development and one of the joints to measure whether or not a democratic country is a state in the viewpoint of participation and awareness. Here participation serves as a stimulatory or motivational process through various endeavors such as education, health, economic and social development assistance related to human development issues (HDI). Overall the people of Makassar are not accommodative enough in their support in the field of education and mainly in the field of primary and secondary education.



II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is included in explanatory quantitative research type. The research variables are classified into two sections, namely independent variables are Role of Local Government (X1), Leadership Style (X2), Bureaucratic Reform (X3) and Community Participation (X4) and dependent variable is Effectiveness of Human Development (Y).

The population in this study is the Education Office and Public Figure associated with the Effectiveness of Human Development in the field of Primary and Secondary Education in Makassar with a population of 180 people. By using Slovin formula obtained by samples counted 64 respondents. Data collection techniques used literature study and field research with observations, questionnaires and interviews. While the technique of data analysis using the formula: (1) Descriptive Statistics (2) Test Validity and Reliability, (3) Classic Assumption Test (Test Data Normality and Multicollinearity), (4) Determination Analyst, (5) Simple Linear Regression Analysis and Hypothesis Testing with t test and F count test. This research was conducted in Makassar City of South Sulawesi Province.

III. DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULT

Before the findings of the study are discussed, the following section highlights the results of the tests to examine the data.

3.1. Reliability Test

To see the coefficient reliability of the questioners, Alpha Cronbach was calculated by using SPSS, and the results of reliability test for all variables were significant (0.688-0.943). The role of Local Government (X1) has $\alpha = 0.870$, Leadership Style (X2) has $\alpha = 0.697$, Bureaucratic Reform (X3) has $\alpha = 0.833$ and Community Participation (X4) has $\alpha = 0.943$ and the dependent variable Development Effectiveness (Y) has $\alpha = 0.688$. From the results, it can be seen that the questionnaires used for each variable are reliable, because all their coefficient reliability is higher than 0.6.

3.2. Validity Test

The validity of each point in the questionnaires was calculated by using "product moment" correlation technique. From 15 questionnaires responded by 64 subjects ($n = 64$), α value was 0.05. If we compare this value of r-table which is 0.254, it can be concluded that each point in the instrument of all variables were valid (0,267-0,711). (X2) has a value (0.289-0.663), Bureaucratic Reform (X3) has a value (0.289-0.663) and Community Participation (X4) has a value (0.289- 0.663) and the dependent variable the effectiveness of human development (Y) has a value (0.331-0.711).

3.3. Hypothesis Test

Based on the results of hypothesis testing using the program SPSS 17 for Windows, then obtained the calculation results of the fifth test the hypothesis as follows:

- $\hat{Y}_1 = 1.681 + 0.807X_1$
- $\hat{Y}_2 = - 0.727 + 0.982X_2$
- $\hat{Y}_3 = 2.145 + 0.708X_3$
- $\hat{Y}_4 = 3.21 + 0.274X_4$
- $\hat{Y} = - 0.263 + 0.168X_1 + 0.377X_2 + 0.198X_3 + 0.224X_4$

IV. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

From the result of research, all hypotheses of this research are significant. Of the 4 independent variables studied, the variables of Leadership Style (X2) most influenced the Effectiveness of Human Development in the Field of Primary and Secondary Education in Makassar City of South Sulawesi Province, then Community Participation (X4), Bureaucracy Reform (X3) and last Local Government Role (X1).

4.1. The influence of Local Government's Role on Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar City of South Sulawesi Province (Y).

From the analysis result, that the role of Local Government partially has a big positive and real influence on Human Development Effectiveness in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province, that is equal to (70,8%). The influence is seen from the value of coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.708. This shows that to improve the Effectiveness of Human Development in the field of primary and secondary school Education in the City can be done by increasing the effectiveness of the role of Local Government.

The role of local government is needed in the implementation of the field of human development of quality, namely to achieve unity of actions between units of agencies with each other, so that what is desired is achieved efficiently and effectively. It is intended that all tasks, activities and work related to the implementation of primary and secondary school education, health and economy of the community are integrated to the desired target, namely Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary school education satisfying the people in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province. With the existence of regional autonomy, it is expected that bureaucratic apparatus can directly detect problems in society, especially the quality of education in the field of primary and secondary school education, public health and economy, and the creation of community harmony in living the community that can serve the needs of the community without having to wait for the long bureaucratic chain from the central and provincial governments in the extension of duties and performance of related agencies in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province.

4.2. The influence of Leadership Style (X2) in the Effectiveness of Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar City of South Sulawesi Province (Y).

Based on the results of the analysis, it is evident that the Leadership Style partially has a significant positive and real impact on the success of Human Development in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province that is equal to 78.2%. This means that the Effectiveness of Human Development in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province can be enhanced with a responsible leadership style, to encourage the principle of simplification.

The style of leadership is also said to be a process of renewal of activities that have a leadership relationship with the work of the members of the group, in this case that is: (1) involving others both subordinates and followers, (2) involving the distribution of power between leaders and group members balanced, (3) the ability to use different forms of agencies to influence employee behavior in various ways.

4.3. The Influence of Bureaucratic Reform (X3) on Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar City of South Sulawesi Province (Y).

From the result of the analysis, it is proved that Bureaucracy Reform partially has a big positive and real effect on Human Development Effectiveness in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province that is equal to 73.2%, the biggest dimension is the improvement of recruitment system, system improvement and information focus.

The realization of effective Bureaucratic Reform in The quality of education service in primary and secondary education is determined by standards of supervision, implementation and corrective action. Sulistyani (2015:55), apparatus could not work fast maximally as they must wait for decision or approval from super-ordinate that could slower working process. Good Bureaucratic Reform is basically directed completely to avoid any possible deviation or deviation from the objectives to be achieved. Through good Bureaucratic Reform is expected to help implement human development policies that have been set to achieve goals that have been planned effectively and efficiently by organizations that are closely related to the determination or evaluation of Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary school Education has been implemented. Good Bureaucratic Reform can also detect the extent to which policy implementation is implemented and until the deviations that occur in the implementation of policy implementation in an effort to recognize irregularities or obstacles in the implementation.

In the current era of reform, the implementation of public services to achieve Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary education cannot be separated from the supervision or control, both internal control and external

supervision, according to Article 35 paragraph (2) Law Number 25 Year 2009 on Public Service, internal administration of public services is conducted through: (a) supervision by direct supervisors in accordance with legislation; and (b) supervision by functional supervisors in accordance with laws and regulations.

4.4. The influence of Community Participation (X4) on Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school and Secondary Education in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province (Y).

From the result of the analysis, it is proved that the partial participation of the community has a significant and positive effect on the Human Development Effectiveness in Makassar City of South Sulawesi Province which is 77.1%. The realization of community participation in improving human development effectiveness in the field of ideal primary and secondary education is participation or involved in planning, organizing and evaluating the implementation of policy implemented by the service providers, and the community knows how much the role of participation in improving the quality of its services.

According Wasistiono (2002: 33), states that the stage in the implementation of the policy must be comprehensive starting stage of policy formulation, implementation of evaluation and utilization of the results. From the theory put forward, apparatus and society have important role and influence in determining Human Development Effectivity in primary and secondary education.

As noted by Osborne and Plastrik (2004: 322-323) which states that: The community-owned government diverts the control authority it has to the people. Communities are empowered, thus able to control the services provided by the bureaucracy. Given the control of the community, civil servants (as well as elected officials, as well as politicians) will have a better, more caring, and more creative commitment to problem solving.

Sulistiyani (2016:46), by involving the locals, it will helps during the implementation process of the policy since it's based on their needs, with that practice will also encourage people to be more participative in the locals development. With this control, the bureaucracy reform has a strategic position in improving the quality of public services, because with the existence of bureaucracy reforms will be the most important part in conveying criticism and suggestions so that it can be used as a means of improving Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary education, organizations are encouraged to make themselves more open and accustomed through the learning process to the needs of the user community.

4.4. The influence of Local Government Roles, Leadership Style, Bureaucratic Reform and Public Participation on Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province (Y).

From the research shows that the role of Local Government, Leadership Style, Bureaucratic Reform and Public Participation together influence on Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province is 91,1%.

In addition to the above, the Leadership Style and the effectiveness of Bureaucracy Reform can be obtained with the participation of the apparatus and the community (Community Participation) by taking into account the planning, implementation and evaluation in the implementation of effective human development policy, because with the participation of officials and the community this will be obtained alternative solutions to handle the problem , implementation of efforts to overcome problems and the process of evaluating them.

Thus, local government in every implementation of human development policy should refer to as mandate contained in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution and Law no. 23 years 2014 on the regional government is to promote the welfare of all Indonesian people, which mandates also that the state must serve every citizen and the population to meet their basic needs in order to improve the welfare of a better society in accordance with the principles of good governance (good governance) and democratic that is reinforced by the Law no. 25 Year 2009 on Public Service and Education Act.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusions obtained based on the results of research and discussions in the previous chapter, then the conclusion are:

1. There is a very strong influence between the role of Local Government with Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary education by 70.8%. Increasing the role of Local Government with the principle of diversity and responsible authority will improve the Effectiveness of Human Development in the field of primary and secondary education with.
2. There is a very strong influence between Leadership Style with Human Development Effectiveness in the field of elementary and secondary education by 78.2%. With the increase of responsible Leadership Style, encouraging the principle of simplification will lead to increased Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary education.
3. There is a very strong influence between Bureaucratic Reform and Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary education by 73.2%. Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary education can be improved through bureaucracy reform with improvement of recruitment system and performance improvement.
4. There is a very strong influence between Community Participation and Human Development Effectiveness in the field of Primary and Secondary Education by 77.1%. D Community Participation with passive paradigm shift to active as well as from authoritarian to democracy will lead to increased Human Development Effectiveness in the field of primary and secondary education.
5. There is a positive influence of Local Government Roles, Leadership Style, Bureaucracy Reform and Community Participation Together to Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education by 91.7%. Therefore, it can be concluded that with the increasing of Local Government Role Building, Leadership Style, Bureaucratic Reform and Public Participation will lead to Increasing Human Development Effectiveness in primary and secondary school Education in Makassar City.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Referring to the above conclusions, the suggestions to further improvement, as follows:

1. Local Government performs supervisory implementation in the implementation of standard policies effectively through the preparation and implementation of SOP (Standard Operating Procedure), especially in the field of primary secondary education. Prepare and inspect downward action through routine and measurable and controlled order letters under the supervisory evaluation of previous policy implementation with more dominant Local Government Roles, in order to make Human Development Effectiveness possible.
2. Bringing Leadership Style that has a tendency to prioritize the needs, interests and aspirations of the people he leads above himself, through the addition of supporting facilities of human development services in the field of primary secondary education.
3. The bureaucracy should have a common orientation / attitude among stakeholders of the Center and the Regions through scheduled coordination meetings and integrated programs. Synchronization of controls and communication patterns in policy implementation so that there is no confusion and overlap in coordination between local agencies, centers and communities.
4. Strengthening the role of regions and organizations - community organizations and their networks through the development of people who are aware and active in human development in the field of primary and secondary school education internally and in the wider environment.

5. In addition, it is necessary to build awareness and socialization that the importance of Quality Human Development Services in the field of secondary elementary education in Makassar City South Sulawesi Province, so that people will be more aware and aware of their rights and obligations as citizens.

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Legislation:

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- [2] Amendment No.23/2014 about local governance
- [3] Amendment No. 23/2014 about the Second Amendment over Amendment No. 32/2004 about local governance
- [4] Government Regulations RI No. 8/2008 about Stages, Procedures for Formulating, Controlling and Evaluating the Implementation of Regional Development Plans.