
Strengthening Capacity and Group Integrity in Efforts to Increase Productivity of Agricultural and Livestock Businesses in Central Lombok Regency

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DOI - <http://doi.org/10.37502/IJSMR.2022.5309>

Abstract

This study aims to provide clear information from the media and government in increasing capacity and productivity and efforts to build innovation in farming/livestock in Central Lombok Regency. Forming public awareness and tips in building synergy between groups and the government in order to increase the productivity of farming/livestock businesses in Central Lombok Regency. form the formulation of sustainable development models and community empowerment models according to the potential of the geographical environment to support the development of farming and livestock in Central Lombok Regency. The results showed that the increased understanding of farmer/livestock groups in producing products with economic value as an effort to improve welfare. Growing group independence in producing agricultural and livestock productivity. Increased income of target community groups as a result of selling agricultural and livestock products that already have regular customers according to partners in service work programs. Increased productivity of farmer/livestock groups as a program target. The existence of sustainable productivity of farmer/livestock groups that have high economic value according to market demand.

Keywords: Capacity, Integration, Productivity

1. Introduction

The agricultural sector has an important role in supporting the success of development in Indonesia. The agricultural sector also has an important role in producing the products needed as inputs to other sectors, especially the industrial sector. As an agricultural country, the agricultural sector is a very strong sector in the economy, it is known that in the early stages of the development process, especially in the provision of food, and the agricultural sector is a natural resource that has a comparative advantage compared to other nations. In the economies of both developed and developing countries, the ideal development process must be able to produce agricultural products that have a competitive advantage over other nations, both for export and import substitution.

To realize resilient agriculture in strengthening food security, increasing added value and competitiveness of agricultural products as well as improving farmer welfare, it is necessary to support quality human resources through agricultural extension with a group

approach that can support agriculture-based agribusiness systems (food crops, and plantations). In this regard, it is necessary to provide guidance in the context of growing and developing farmer groups into strong and independent groups to increase the income of farmers and their families.

The agricultural sector is currently still the mainstay of national development, related to efforts to realize and maintain food security, provide employment and community welfare, as well as meet various industrial raw material needs. However, rice is still the most important commodity as a staple food for the Indonesian population, so the rice cultivation business system plays a strategic role in strengthening food security.

Some of the potentials that exist and can be used for the development of livestock business in Indonesia include: (1) the existence of a potential domestic market, (2) the carrying capacity of land/nature to provide animal feed is very large and relatively cheap, (3) human and institutional resources relatively available, (4) livestock genetic resources, and (5) availability of integration pattern technology innovation.

One of the sub-sectors that supports the economic life of the community apart from agriculture is the livestock sub-sector. Analyzing the potential of the livestock sub-sector needs to be used as an alternative strategy in developing rural community economic development programs, especially in the face of the current pandemic due to COVID-19 that has hit the world community. to increase its capacity to support the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and the livestock sub-sector as a support for the community's economy.

Livestock business is a process of combining production factors in the form of land, livestock, labor and capital to produce livestock products. The success of a beef cattle business depends on three elements, namely seeds, feed, and management or management. Management includes marriage management, feeding, housing, and livestock health. In addition, management and management in the livestock business cannot be separated from the socio-economic characteristics of farmers so that later it will affect the results to be obtained by farmers. The beef cattle business system is a business system consisting of interrelated components for the beef cattle maintenance business.

Potential agricultural waste, in this case rice straw, on the other hand can also be a source of fibrous feed for cattle farming. The two problems mentioned above, namely: the tendency to decrease the level of land fertility due to the limited content of soil organic matter, and the lack of supply of beef or feeder cattle, can be overcome simultaneously by applying a pattern of integration of plants and livestock through a low external input approach. This integration pattern is the application of an integrated business between plant commodities, in this case rice, and livestock commodities (cow), where rice straw is used as feed for cattle producing feeder cattle, and livestock manure as the main ingredient for making compost is used for organic fertilizer which can increase land fertility. The low external input approach is a way of applying the concept of integrated agriculture by seeking to use inputs that come from the farming system itself, and very minimal use of production inputs from outside the agricultural system.

The success of a livestock business can be seen if the business has contributed to income and can meet the daily needs of farmers, this can be seen from the development of livestock and livestock populations, livestock growth, and the income of the breeders themselves. In connection with the increase in the household income of farmers which in turn leads to an increase in the welfare of farmers, the livestock business must be developed properly by taking into account the use of production factors as an important input in running a business.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 82 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for Fostering Farmer Groups and Farmer Group Associations. The growth and development of farmer and livestock groups is carried out through empowering farmers to change the mindset of farmers so that they want to improve their farming and livestock business by increasing the ability of farmer groups to carry out their functions. Empowerment of farmer-breeders can be done through training and extension activities with a group approach. Extension activities through a group approach are intended to encourage the formation of farmer and rancher institutions that are able to build synergies between farmers and between farmer groups in order to achieve business efficiency. and livestock are provided with guidance and assistance by agricultural extension workers, by carrying out an assessment of the classification of farmer group capabilities on an ongoing basis which is adapted to their developmental conditions.

To increase the productivity of the livestock, breeders should implement the *sapta* livestock business which includes seeds, feed, housing, reproduction, disease control, post-harvest processing, and marketing. The seeds selected should be superior seeds that can produce superior offspring as well. Superior seeds can be identified through a genetic selection process. Feed ingredients should meet the nutritional needs needed by livestock. Nutrients needed by livestock include carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, and water. Housing is related to disease control. A healthy cage will affect the health of livestock. Therefore, the cage should always be in a healthy condition so that livestock are protected from diseases caused by both bacteria and viruses.

Central Lombok Regency is one of the areas that is the center of livestock development with a total of 287,791 head of livestock spread across 12 sub-districts (Department of Marine, Livestock and Fisheries, Central Lombok Regency. Most of the people in Lombok Regency are currently raising cattle, but farmers in Lombok Regency are Central Lombok has not paid attention to production factors as an important input in running their livestock business. Generally, farmers in running their livestock business are only as a side business or only as savings. This shows that Central Lombok Regency has potential.

Tabel. 1 Populasi Ternak Di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah

No	Districts	Beef cattle	Buffalo	Horse	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Amount
1	Praya Barat	15177	3951	136	24675	366	-	44.305
2	Praya Barat Daya	12211	4888	108	4630	-	-	21.837
3	Pujut	33394	6726	125	27097	-	-	67.342
4	Praya Timur	3853	2134	103	10073	-	-	16.163
5	Janapria	11565	711	94	6888	-	-	19.258
6	Kopang	11796	-	308	1925	4	-	14.033
7	Praya	6689	262	300	7579	7	-	14.837
8	Praya Tengah	13934	434	200	10068	-	-	24.636
9	Jonggat	17587	297	223	7479	-	1.013	26.599
10	Pringgarata	11865	95	72	442	-	143	12.617
11	Batukliang	10696	-	71	771	-	100	11.638
12	Batukliang Utara	13753	-	85	688	-	-	14.526
JUMLAH								287.791

Source: Central Lombok BPS

One of the sub-districts that have livestock potential in Central Lombok Regency, where most of the people also work in the livestock sub-sector, is Pujut District with a total of 67,342 livestock.

2. Research Methods

The implementation method that will be carried out to overcome the problems and implement the solutions offered, will be presented in the following steps:

1. Planning:

- a. Conduct site observations regarding techniques to increase productivity of farming/livestock businesses.
- b. Coordinate activities with the head of the farmer group
- c. Develop socialization and training materials.
- d. Prepare the necessary facilities and infrastructure, including tools and materials.

2. Implementation

- a. Conduct material socialization for farmer groups
- b. impact on society and the environment.
- c. Provide technical training in increasing farmer productivity

Farmer groups provide a place and human resources (farmer group members) who are ready to be trained and willing to be monitored, evaluated, mentored and assessed on the achievements of the programs that have been implemented between the pungsul team and the farmer groups. Meanwhile, the proposing team facilitates and assists and fosters the “Farmers Group” from the beginning to the end of the program.

3. Results and Discussion

Farmer groups are several farmers or breeders who gather themselves in a group because they have harmony in goals, motives, and interests. Farmer groups are formed based on a decree and are formed with the aim of being a forum for communication between farmers. The decree is equipped with provisions to monitor or evaluate the performance of the farmer group, the performance of which will determine the level of the group's ability. The farmer group in the village of Montong Ajan, Praya Barat Daya District, Central Lombok Regency is one of the farmer groups with great potential to be developed because this livestock farmer group has extraordinary potential due to environmental conditions and the vast land area.

Indonesian people in their daily lives are used to groups. It can be in the form of social groups (such as recitation groups, social gathering groups), it can also be in the form of economic groups (such as market traders' groups or associations, joint venture companies, etc.).

They are grouped because there are similarities between them and there is one desire in common. The recitation group, because they share the same religion and both want to deepen religious matters. Union of market traders, because they both trade in the market. The goal is to be able to help each other.

With this understanding, it is clear that farmer groups are tools for farmers to achieve group goals, not tools from other parties (government, private sector etc.) who are mobilized to achieve project or program success.

The participation of group members or the participation of group members is the involvement of all group members in every decision making, starting from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. With this participation, group members are not considered as objects but as subjects or actors. Group participation is indicated by indications that group members are willing to come to each activity and actively provide feedback or actively carry out activities and also participate in making joint decisions.

Various advantages in the development of beneficial farmer/livestock groups have become the main focus of the service program through the development of farmer/livestock groups in Montong Ajan village, Southwest Praya sub-district, Central Lombok regency. Furthermore, to strengthen and develop the capacity of farmer/livestock groups, the core activities of this service program are carried out with Technical Guidance activities, strengthening management and training for groups. This technical guidance covers all important aspects of training and coaching. Broadly speaking, the results of training and coaching activities can be explained as follows.

1. Material: Utilization of village potential as productivity with high economic value in Montong Ajan Village, Southwest Praya District. This material reveals various real potentials owned by the village, one of which is agricultural and livestock products which are widely cultivated in this region. Besides, it also describes in detail various problems faced by technical farmer/livestock groups and agricultural and livestock products, both production and marketing problems. 1) Production problems: the high number of harvests from time to time both for agriculture and livestock and has not been able to provide high economic benefits for the local community. The concrete solutions offered are: making a variety of agricultural and livestock products. 2) Marketing issues: mapping the needs of various products at the sub-district and regional levels, making sales contracts with marketing partners, as well as direct marketing to consumers. The results of the implementation of the solution are expected to be able to provide value for benefits in improving the welfare of local farmers and ranchers as a livelihood that has high profits.
2. Material: The strategic role of universities in utilizing the strategic potential of the region through the implementation of service programs. This material emphasizes the importance of the role of the NTB Institute of Domestic Administration in implementing the Tri Dharma College program, especially community service. As a higher institution that develops science and technology, it is absolutely necessary for the role of universities to raise and develop regional potential, especially the abundant potential of agricultural and livestock products in Montong Ajan Village, Southwest Praya District, Central Lombok Regency. The problems faced are: 1) The study of rural-based superior potential has not been maximized as a basis for implementing science and technology and rural development programs. The concrete solutions offered are: carrying out collaborative research on the exploitation of rural-based superior potential. The expected results are: the existence of superior village-based research results as the basis for carrying out downstream research in a sustainable manner, 2) There is still a lack of downstream research results to improve community welfare. The concrete solutions that are offered are: making partnerships between universities and the target villages for the exploitation and development of village potential. The expected results are: the increasing role of universities in the application of science and technology as an effort to improve the welfare of farmers and ranchers as well as the community.
3. Material: The importance of legal aspects in business and practical theory of drafting a sale/purchase contract. This material emphasizes the importance of considering legal aspects in business through actions that are not against the law, both criminally and civilly. In criminal terms, it is necessary to pay attention to, for example, guaranteeing that the production of farmers and breeders is not dangerous which can result in health problems and even death for consumers. Meanwhile, in civil terms, for example, regarding the importance of using feed that does not have a trademark.

4. Conclusion

Based on the implementation of the service program in Montong Ajan in 2021 with the theme of strengthening capacity and group integration in an effort to increase the

productivity of agriculture and animal husbandry, this program has provided very beneficial results for the target group, including:

1. Increased understanding of farmer/livestock groups in producing products with economic value as an effort to improve welfare.
2. Growing group independence in producing agricultural and livestock productivity.
3. Increased income of target community groups as a result of selling agricultural and livestock products that already have permanent consumers according to partners in service work programs.
4. Increased productivity of farmer/livestock groups as a program target.
5. The existence of sustainable productivity of farmer/livestock groups that have high economic value according to market demand.

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