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DIFFERENCES IN PERFORMANCE INSTITUTION OF LIVESTOCK CLASSROOMS AND FAMILY CLASS IN BARRU DISTRICT, BARRU DISTRICT, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to determine the performance of beef cattle breeders in advanced and intermediate ability classes in Barru Regency, South Sulawesi. This study used the IPA (Importance Performance Analysis) analysis method. Data taken in the form of primary data and secondary data from June to July 2020. Research data were collected using data collection techniques, namely interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) by conducting focus group discussions, as well as conducting in-depth interviews with key informants namely extension officers and leaders of farmer / livestock groups in Barru District, South Sulawesi. The populations of this study were all members of livestock farmer groups in Barru Regency in the advanced group ability class, totaling 326 breeders and 232 intermediate breeders' ability classes. Determination of the sample is calculated based on the Slovin formula with a sample of 31 farmers for advanced groups and 21 farmers for middle groups. The data obtained were analyzed using IPA analysis, and the results obtained were presented in the form of a Cartesian diagram with four quadrants. The results showed that advanced ability classes were the top priority for improvement, namely joint business activities in the upstream to downstream sectors, commercial and market-oriented farming, the ability to produce technology, establish cooperation with information sources, be active in the teaching and learning process, and establish cooperation / partnerships with providers of production facilities. Whereas in the middle class the ability of commercial and market-oriented farming facilities is a top priority to be improved because they do not have open market access, making it difficult for farmers who do not have a partnership to sell their livestock.

KEY WORDS: Performance, Institutional, Farmer / Livestock Group advanced ability, farmer / livestock group intermediate ability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Development carried out by Indonesia aims to achieve the welfare of the community by seeking economic growth and the agricultural sector is one of the sources that fills the economy in the country. Indonesia's agriculture journey, development and development in the agricultural sector is very significant. Agriculture is a sector that has a strategic role in national economic development. The role of agriculture which is the basis of sustainable economic development is expected to be able to provide solutions to problems for the Indonesian people, because the agricultural sector has four functions that are very fundamental for the development of a nation, namely fulfilling domestic food needs, providing employment and business providing raw materials for industry, and as a foreign exchange earner for the country (Hotmaida, 2010). Although a large number of studies have been conducted to evaluate the success of farmer groups, a comprehensive evaluation starting from group formation process has not been carried out much (Diniyati, 2019; Devotha et al, 2019)

Agricultural development basically includes the development and improvement of factors such as technology, natural resources, human resources, and institutions. According to Syahyuti (2003), institutions in the world of agriculture consist of five groups, namely institutions for input production facilities, production institutions, and processing institutions. Farmer groups are groups of farmers / ranchers / planters formed on the basis of shared interests, shared environmental conditions (social, economic, resources), and familiarity to improve and develop the business of members. The formation of farmer groups is directed at the implementation of the agribusiness system and increasing the participation of farmers and other rural community members by fostering collaboration between farmers and other parties involved to develop farmer farming.

The aim of agricultural development is to improve the welfare of farmers and their families. Development efforts are closely related to efforts to develop human resources, especially farmers, because farmers regulate and encourage the growth of plants and animals in their farming business (Mosher, 1991). The existence of

farmer groups will greatly assist farming activities, given that development programs are increasingly difficult to reach small farmers individually in large numbers (Anantanyu, 2010; Yani et al, 2010).

This shows the phenomenon in the field that some classes of groups are not in accordance with the actual situation, the status of the class is higher but the activity when measured by the assessment scores turns out to be low and some farmer groups stop but are still registered in the livestock farmer group institutions. Livestock farmer groups are generally formed based on technical interests to facilitate coordination if there are government activities or programs, so that they are more programmatic in nature and do not guarantee group independence and group sustainability. The coaching that is carried out tends to be individual, because there is no social learning approach. Even though group institutions have been formed, but without development and guidance, and only relying on government assistance and group institutional development not using basic social capital, this will cause the group institutions to be unsustainable. And by looking at the current situation many farmer-livestock groups are not running because of their members being abandoned. Lack of good planning and management is one of the main reasons members leave the group, members feel dissatisfied with the performance in the group.

One of that is the role of agricultural institutions in management of agricultural resources, including farmer institutions. Therefore, it is really necessary to study in various aspects, including role of stakeholders. One of the important stakeholders is farmers group (called Poktan) and/or joined farmers group (Gapoktan). Institutional Farmers are grown to meet the feasibility of economies of scale and business efficiency (Rahmadanih et al,2018; Arsyad et al,2018).The existence of Gapoktan so that farmer groups can be more efficient and effective, and provide agricultural production facilities, improvement, capital, or expansion of farming for farmers and farmer groups from the upstream and downstream sectors, as well as increased cooperation and product marketing.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province. The selection of research locations is based on data from the Department of Agriculture of Barru Regency that Barru Regency has groups that have advanced ability classes, namely 4 groups and 6 groups of intermediate ability classes. The study was conducted from June to July 2020. The population of this study was all members of the livestock farmer groups in Barru Regency in the Advanced group ability class, totaling 326 farmers and 232 intermediate farmers' ability classes. Determination of the sample calculated based on the Slovin formula with a sample of 31 farmers for advanced groups and 21 farmers for intermediate groups. Research data were collected using data collection techniques, namely interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and conducting in-depth interviews with Key informants were extension workers and leaders of farmer / livestock groups in Barru District, South Sulawesi. The data obtained were analyzed using IPA analysis, after weighting the performance and interests obtained as well as the average value of performance and importance, and then plotted into the Cartesian diagram.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the TKI calculations in Table 1, the average value of institutional suitability of the farmer-livestock group for advanced group capability is 80.80, which can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Results Of An Average Calculation Of The Level Of Importance And Performance For Institutional Farmer Groups.

Service aspects (attributes)		Animal Farmer Group Institutions		
		(x)	(y)	TKi
A. Strengthening livestock farmer groups into institutions strong and independent				
1	Hold regular meetings	3,80	4,63	82,07
2	Preparation of the RDK / RDKK work plan (final plan for the needs of the group)	3,80	4,50	84,44
3	Facilitate joint commercial activities in the upstream and downstream sectors	2,70	4,49	60,13
4	Facilitating commercial and market-oriented farming	2,60	4,60	56,52

B. Increasing the ability of members in the development of farming				
5	Streamlining the process of identifying needs and problems in farming	3,80	4,40	86,36
6	Improve the ability of members	4,00	4,20	95,24
7	Development of creativity and member initiatives	4,00	4,45	89,89
8	Developing the ability of members to produce technology	3,30	4,50	73,33
C. Increasing the ability of farmer groups in implement functions				
1. Learning Class				
9	Foster discipline and motivation of members;	3,90	4,45	87,64
10	Conducting meetings and learning in a conducive and orderly manner	4,40	4,50	97,78
11	Establish cooperation with information sources in the teaching and learning process, both from fellow members, advisory agencies and related parties	3,00	4,40	68,18
12	Active in the teaching-learning process, including bringing in and consulting agricultural extension institutions, and other sources of information	3,50	4,40	79,55
13	Formulating collective agreements, in solving problems and carrying out various activities	3,63	4,48	81,03
2. Forum for Cooperation				
14	Organize and carry out the division of tasks / work between members in accordance with mutual agreement	3,63	4,45	81,57
15	Develop discipline and a sense of responsibility among members	3,80	4,46	85,20
16	Implement deliberations to reach an agreement that is beneficial for members	4,00	4,70	85,11
17	Establish cooperation / business partnerships with providers of production, processing, marketing of results and / or capital	3,99	4,60	65,22
3. Production Unit				
18	Facilitating the application of technology (materials, tools, ways) Farming by members in accordance with the activity plan	3,00	3,80	78,95
19	Administrative management is good and right	4,50	4,60	97,83
20	Ability to plan the processing and marketing of results	3,20	4,00	80,00
	Average	3,58	4,39	80,80

Source: Primary Data After Processing in 2020

Based on table 1 it can be seen that the average value of the level of importance is 4.39 and the average value of the level of performance is 3.58. Where the level of importance as the Y axis and the level of performance as the X axis. Cartesian diagram Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) can be seen in Figure 1.

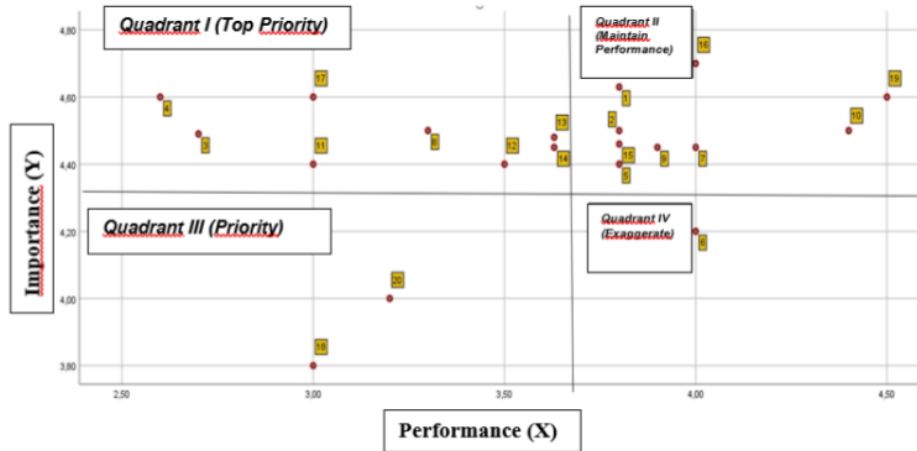


Figure 1. Cartesian Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) Diagram in the advanced group ability class

Based on Figure 1, it can be explained that the mapping on the Cartesian diagram based on the level of importance and level of performance allows groups of beef cattle farmers to make improvements to attributes that are considered important by the farmer groups, both in the short term and in the long term. With the improvement of attributes can make it easier for farmer groups to prioritize improvements over each attribute. Attribute improvement is very dependent on the position of each variable in the four quadrants.

1. Quadrant I

The calculation results show quadrant I on the Cartesian diagram shows the importance of an attribute that is considered important by the breeders group but the performance of this attribute is still not optimal. The attributes that are in quadrant I have a high level of importance but their performance is still low and is a top priority for improvement. The attributes contained in quadrant I are:

- a. Facilitating joint business activities in the upstream to downstream sectors

In this attribute the performance of group members needs to be improved, it can be seen from the ability of beef cattle cultivation, which is still mostly done as a sideline type business with a simple and scattered maintenance system. With the scale of beef cattle ownership still low for each farmer, and to improve the business structure to become the main business branch of the breeders they are still confronted with management and capital problems, and to increase business volume, the farmers need a relatively large additional cost.

- b. Facilitating commercial and market-oriented farming

In this attribute, farmers generally have a market orientation, but in marketing activities that they do, they still sell to collectors. In general, farmers are not yet oriented towards modern or structured markets, due to limited ownership of the number of livestock and business capital. In addition, farmers generally do not have access to modern markets, so they do not know how the terms and conditions they must meet in order to meet market demand.

- c. Developing the ability of members to produce technology

In the group performance attribute is in quadrant I because in the development of livestock farm groups, the instructor conducts counseling about IB technology (Artificial Insemination), feed making technology, and waste treatment technology. Through this counseling it is expected that the group can practice the results of the knowledge they have gained so that they can progress and develop. But in general groups in advanced classes have not been able to apply the results of counseling because of lack of confidence in carrying out these actions and fear of failure even though I haven't tried. And this happens because of the lack of assistance from the government in carrying out activities. Assistance is certainly one thing that is needed by the group in completing their needs. This is consistent with the opinion of Suyitman, et al. (2009) that to improve the index

and sustainability of technology, it is necessary to disseminate and disseminate technology through courses, training, and agricultural extension which are generally given to farmer groups.

d. Establish cooperation with information sources in the teaching and learning process, both from fellow members, advisory agencies and related parties.

Sources of information services are not functioning properly so this attribute needs to be a priority to be improved. Pratama, et al (2016) argue that farmer groups collaborate with extension workers as a source of information and to foster the group so that it can continue to grow and also assist farmers in finding solutions to problems faced by farmers. Farmers can also get information through other farmer groups, with the exchange of information it is expected that farmers can increase their knowledge both in cultivation techniques, marketing and technology.

e. Establish cooperation / business partnerships with the providers of production facilities, processing, marketing of results, and capital.

In this attribute the performance of the advanced ability class farmer groups is still considered low due to the lack of cooperation / partnership because there is only one partnership in Barru Subdistrict, namely in the middle group, but there are plans to collaborate with the Maiwa Breeding Center. This is in accordance with the opinion Angraini (2008) that the role of groups as a vehicle for cooperation is that the group can function as a vehicle for cooperation among fellow members, collaboration with groups and or other parties so that the productivity of the group and each member increases. There are three aspects in seeing this role, namely group management cooperation, capital cooperation, and cooperation with outside parties.

2. Quadrant II

The attributes in quadrant II describe the attributes of the group's abilities as attributes that are considered very important by members and have been implemented by farmer group organizations well according to the expectations of group members. Performance in this attribute must be maintained by the group because this attribute is the strength of the group in maintaining members' trust in the group's organizational performance. The attributes included in quadrant II can be seen, namely:

a. Hold regular meetings

In this attribute, the performance of livestock farmer groups, advanced ability to plan and carry out periodic meetings in advance, livestock farmer groups make a meeting schedule based on joint decisions, this is so that in the process of meeting between fellow members and with other parties, all concerned can attend meeting.

Prepare RDK and RDKK work plans

Collaboration in implementing group plans with the preparation of the RDKK (Definitive Plan for Group Needs) each year is prepared through assistance by agricultural extension workers. Nuryanti and Swastika (2011) state that the performance of each farmer group carrying out its role in agricultural development is strongly influenced by human resources, namely members of the farmer group. The enthusiasm and skills of group members in responding to and managing government programs largely determine the successful implementation of the program itself.

Foster discipline and motivation of members

In this attribute the performance of the livestock farmer groups needs to be maintained because the farmer groups are able to provide learning about discipline and motivation to members of the farmer. This can be seen when conducting regular meetings members are present on time and almost all members participate in regular meetings that are held.

Conduct meetings and learning in a conducive and orderly manner

In this attribute the performance of the livestock farmer groups is considered good because the livestock farmer groups in the learning class are quite good at carrying out their role in carrying out the process of meeting and learning in a conducive and orderly manner, this is because the group has a secretariat to conduct the meeting and teaching and learning process.

Formulating collective agreements, in solving problems and carrying out various activities.

In this attribute the performance of livestock farmer groups is considered good because the livestock farmer groups play a good role in terms of formulating agreements to solve problems and carry out various joint activities such as, always discussing when groups or members have problems, making a list of activities to be carried out together and then discussed together with members.

Organize and carry out the division of tasks between members in accordance with mutual agreement.

In this attribute the performance of livestock farmer groups must be maintained because the division of tasks in the group is measured according to the ability of each individual, for example the group serves as the decision maker and administrative person and records when the livestock farmer group activities are carried out, and the treasurer as the person in charge of group finance, for the tasks and responsibilities of the members themselves are determined if needed when group activities are carried out. Of course this task is also in accordance with the capabilities of the members themselves.

Develop discipline and a sense of responsibility among members

In this attribute, it can be seen in the field that the higher discipline, and the sense of responsibility of each member and group administrator in obeying agreements that have been made together, such as conducting meetings in accordance with the schedule that has been made together, as well as collaborating with other parties in meeting their farming needs.

Carry out deliberations to reach an agreement that is useful for members.

In this attribute, the performance of livestock farmer groups in advanced classes must be maintained because every plan and deliberation carried out will result in a joint agreement, so that in the implementation of activities and in meeting the needs of the group can run well and in accordance with needs based on efficiency, such as making proposal subsidized fertilizer assistance, and procurement of cattle, as well as fees for joint activities and so on.

Administrative management is good and right

In this attribute explains the administrative management that has been carried out by livestock farmer groups run well, this is evidenced by the existence of financial administration records in the form of group cash records and making administration of group activities in the form of member books, activity books, guest books, attendance books, and books minutes.

3. Quadrant III

10

The attributes that are in quadrant III describe the attributes of the aspects of group ability as less important attributes and the actual performance is also still low As for one of the attributes included in quadrant III can be seen in namely:

a. Facilitating the application of technology (materials, tools, ways) farming by members in accordance with the activity plan Performance on attributes is a priority to be improved due to the absence of cooperation carried out by farmer groups with producers of production facilities that can help farmers meet the needs of beef cattle business activities. Some groups in the advanced ability class have not facilitated their members in utilizing cow dung for fertilizer. The group has not yet applied the skills in the knowledge they have about using water cow urine to be used as biourine, with the presence of biourine is expected to help to save the cost of using chemical fertilizers. But breeders only want quick results in their farming using chemical fertilizers compared to using biourine which requires a long time.

b. Ability to plan the processing and marketing of results

In this attribute the performance of groups in the advanced ability class is low because there is no cooperative relationship with the parties that have goals related to each other, so that the results of their marketing activities are still through sales to collecting traders. In general, farmers are not yet oriented towards modern or structured markets, due to limited ownership of the number of livestock and business capital.

4. Quadrant IV

10

The attributes that are in quadrant IV describe the attributes of the aspects of group ability as less important attributes but the actual performance is high. The attributes included in quadrant IV can be seen, namely:

a. Increase the ability of members

Performance on the attribute of increasing the ability of members in advanced ability class groups is appropriate, this is because training in developing knowledge, attitudes, and skills is often done through counseling and regular group meetings every month in order to improve the welfare of members.

b. Intermediate ability class

Based on the TKI calculations in Table 2, the average value of the institutional suitability of the farmer-livestock groups in the middle class capability group of 88.21 can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Results of calculation of average importance and performance assessment for institutional farmer groups.

Service aspects (attributes)		Animal Group		Farmer
		(x)	(y)	TKi
A. Strengthening livestock farmer groups into institutions				
1	Hold regular meetings	4,00	4,43	90,20
2	Preparation of the RDK / RDKK work plan (final plan for the needs of the group)	4,17	4,45	93,71
3	Facilitate joint commercial activities in the upstream and downstream sectors	4,00	4,60	86,96
4	Facilitating commercial and market-oriented farming	3,50	4,77	73,38
B. Increasing the ability of members in the development of farming				
5	Streamlining the process of identifying needs and problems in farming	4,10	4,40	93,18
6	Improve the ability of members	3,80	4,70	80,85
7	Development of creativity and member initiatives	4,00	4,60	86,96
8	Developing the ability of members to produce technology	3,80	4,50	84,44
C. Increasing the ability of farmer groups in implement functions				
3. Learning Class				
9	Foster discipline and motivation of members;	4,00	4,90	81,63
10	Conducting meetings and learning in a conducive and orderly manner	3,80	4,50	84,44
11	Establish cooperation with information sources in the teaching and learning process, both from fellow members, advisory agencies and related parties	3,81	4,49	84,86
12	Active in the teaching-learning process, including bringing in and consulting agricultural extension institutions, and other sources of information	4,40	4,50	97,78
13	Formulating collective agreements, in solving problems and carrying out various activities	3,90	4,80	81,25
4. Forum for Cooperation				
14	Organize and carry out the division of tasks / work between members in accordance with mutual agreement	3,88	4,49	86,41
15	Develop discipline and a sense of responsibility among members	3,78	4,49	84,19
16	Implement deliberations to reach an agreement that is beneficial for members	3,80	4,87	78,03
17	Establish cooperation / business partnerships with providers of production, processing, marketing of results and / or capital	3,88	4,63	83,80
3. Production Unit				
18	Facilitating the application of technology (materials, tools, ways) Farming by	4,50	3,80	118,42

	members in accordance with the activity plan			
19	Administrative management is good and right	4,40	4,70	93,62
20	Ability to plan the processing and marketing of results	4,40	4,40	100
	Average	3,76	4,40	88,21

Source: Primary Data After Processing in 2020

Based on table 2 it can be seen that the average value of the importance level is 4.40 and the average value of the performance level is 3.76. These two values will be the center line in the Cartesian Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) diagram, where the importance level as the Y axis and the performance level as the X axis. The Cartesian Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) diagram can be seen in Figure 2.

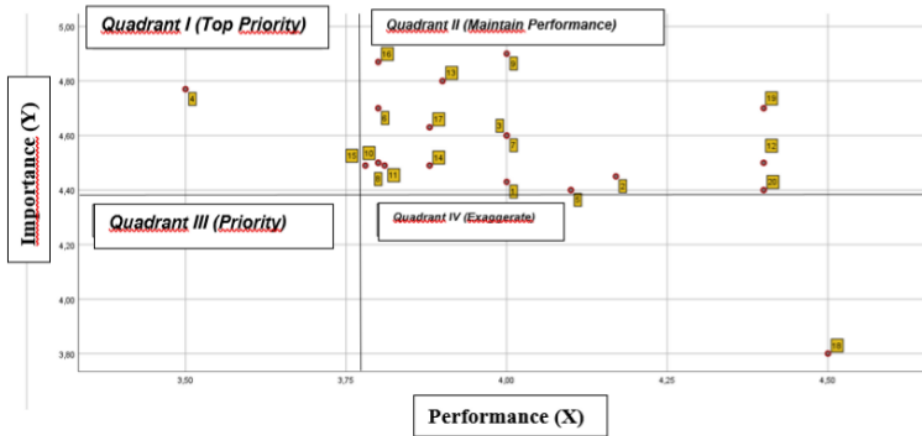


Figure 2. Cartesian Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) Diagram in the middle group ability class

Based on Figure 2, it can be explained that the mapping on the Cartesian diagram based on the level of importance and level of performance allows groups of beef cattle farmers to make improvements to attributes that are considered important by the farmer groups, both in the short and long term. With the improvement of attributes can make it easier for farmer groups to prioritize improvements over each attribute. Attribute improvement is very dependent on the position of each variable in the four quadrants.

1. Quadrant I

The calculation results show quadrant I on the Cartesian diagram shows the importance of an attribute that is considered important by the breeders group but the performance of this attribute is still not optimal. The attributes that are in quadrant I have a high level of importance but performance is still low. The attributes in quadrant I are:

- a. Facilitating commercial and market-oriented farming

This attribute is classified as low so it is in quadrant I because it does not yet have an open market access facility making it difficult for farmers who do not have a partnership to sell their livestock.

2. Quadrant II

The attributes in quadrant II describe the attributes of the group's abilities as attributes that are considered very important by members and have been implemented by farmer group organizations well according to the expectations of group members. Performance in this attribute must be maintained by the group because this attribute is the strength of the group in maintaining members' trust in the group's organizational performance. The attributes included in quadrant II are:

- Hold regular meetings

In this attribute routine meetings are held at least once a month, with the results of the minutes used as material for the next meeting.

5

Facilitating joint business activities in the upstream to downstream sectors

- Production Management

In the middle-class livestock farmer groups in Barru District, in the production and productivity of beef cattle business in conducting natural mating of beef cattle breeders farmers do several things, among others, by selecting and selecting productive female and male cattle. The things selected by members for female cattle include physical, 2 years old, 2.5 m high, color, ears, clean eyes, while males include large physical, 2 years old, color, ears, clean eyes, height 2 , 8 m and does not originate from the parent strain. This natural mating activity is predominantly carried out by members because it does not require technical handling by the farm officer. The mating process only requires special observations when the female lust, directly mated with the male that has been prepared. While there are some group members who carry out artificial insemination IB or inject mating for their livestock which is a method that is done by freezing sperm from male bulls which are then injected into female cattle that are lust or ready to mate. This activity is carried out to obtain good derivatives. This requires special attention because this activity is more technical in nature and the one who injects or marries injections is the farm technical officer while the farmer members are required to carry out routine observations of the animals that are lust for handling.

- Feed management

Maintenance carried out by farmers to develop their farms by carrying out activities to the needs of livestock. The maintenance of beef cattle carried out by the group is by day released and can be housed at night, regular feeding. Therefore, the maintenance and management of beef cattle is very important in meeting the needs of the community. Provision of feed are things done by group farmers including planting and supplying animal feed in the form of lamtoro, turi, gamal and elephant grass with a view to animal feed needs and overcoming summer food shortages. Therefore breeders must work hard to prepare feed according to the results and the amount. Activities carried out by group members.

- Housing and Animal Health

A cage is needed especially for the safety of the cattle themselves. Activities carried out by farmers are making a cage for females with a size of 8 x 15 m (cage collector) and cages for males measuring 1.5 x 2 m (cage flops), with the condition that the cage is spaced from the house 5-10 m, cage system that is made open, a place to collect dirt, in a dry place and get the sun Health is a physical condition of livestock that experiences a sense of security from disease disorders. Animal health can affect the physical and development, especially in increasing production and productivity. The things done in handling animal health include vaccination and treatment. This activity has become accustomed to maintaining animal health conditions. Animal vaccination is carried out every six months, with the aim of avoiding diseases or other physical disorders. and the vaccine and treatment activities are carried out by the farm service technical officers together with group members who have been trained in how to vaccinate and carry out treatment.

- Marketing Management

The things that concern farmers are in increasing the production and productivity of beef cattle as well as being a business that brings added value, especially having benefits such as being able to be sold, the meat can be consumed, can be processed as jerky, shredded, satay, and meatballs. And waste treatment is carried out so that the waste produced produces added value and can be of economic value. Sales or marketing of livestock carried out by group members are sales in groups by bringing entrepreneurs to the livestock farmer group secretariat. In general it becomes better because the bargaining position between entrepreneurs and groups becomes strong and provides mutual benefits, as well as by establishing cooperation / partnerships with MBC (Maiwa Breeding Center).

. Development of the ability of members to produce technology

Livestock farmer groups in the middle ability class are able to take advantage of sustainable business activities and can increase added value for their families. The activity can run because it has been motivated from the beginning of the formation of the group, with its activities including agricultural activities of food crops and animal husbandry. Livestock activities carried out by this group are breeding and developing beef cattle, raising, providing feed, pens, water, health, production and productivity as well as marketing, as well as applying the technology for making bokashi fertilizer, compost, and biogas. The biogas manufacturing process carried out by

this group is very technical where raw cow manure is fermented which can then produce electricity, cook, and be used for lighting and processing organic fertilizer into compost is used for horticultural crops, and is marketed in taro and chili plantations outside the Barru Regency area. This is in accordance with the opinion of Falo (2016) that business capability is a way or form of business utilizing the potential of resources that are owned and run by a person or several people in the form of raw or finished materials on an ongoing basis to achieve goals.

Formulating collective agreements, in solving problems and carrying out various activities

Motivation growth based on kinship becomes the group's common goal in achieving its goals. The program / activity of members unwittingly can be known through a member meeting that is delivered by the governing body and the member makes a decision to accept it or not. This means that the program or activity received or not depends on the decision of the member meeting, Movements carried out by groups such as cooperative relations with employers in the sale of beef cattle with the agreement of entrepreneurs directly take in the group's place at a mutually agreed price.

c. Establish cooperation with sources of information in class learning

According to members of the intermediate ability class farmer group, the group's activities are carried out with the aim of completing and advancing group efforts to increase production and income. Each task carried out by members and group administrators can always be open and trusting and to maintain the togetherness of members and administrators to maintain a cooperative relationship. Every cooperative relationship with another party can always be conveyed in a group meeting and all members can find out. This can be embedded because it has become an agreement made in group rules. So with this the livestock farmer groups in building cooperative relationships between members and management and with other parties have become accustomed. One of the interesting things that can be done by groups is at group meetings or visits from related institutions. Notification enough with the loudspeaker members already know of a group meeting. This collaboration is built with awareness or motivation from the start, especially the personal formation and characteristics of members so that the cooperative relationship becomes strong and each member has a goal to be achieved together, namely the welfare of members. This is consistent with Falo's (2016) opinion that groups that are built through the cooperation of members of mutual trust are interconnected or coordinate with each other or communicate between one member with another member and between members and group administrators. Group cooperation is the main and can be agreed with members in each group activity.

d. Establish cooperation / business partnerships with providers of production, processing, marketing of results and / or capital

In this attribute, several livestock groups in the intermediate ability class in partnership with the MBC (Maiwa Breeding Center) can increase income and can meet their daily needs (clothing, shelter, and food) because farmers feel more profitable with the pattern of profit sharing in a cow maintenance cooperation contract. with MBC (Maiwa Breeding Center). The form of the pattern of results carried out are 55% for the second party, 40% for the first party, and 5% for group development which is handled directly by the group leader. Revenue sharing in the system breeders can choose whether to divide livestock or cash in accordance with the price of cattle raised. In addition, farmers are only bound to a period of 1 year 6 months. Based on this, farmers feel that the pattern for the results are better with this time period. This is in accordance with the opinion of Firmansyah, et al (2006) that the cattle breeding business with this partnership pattern, for some farmers has become the main income besides agricultural business activities and other business activities. This business income is used to finance the household needs of farmers and the proceeds of the sale are used to finance rice cultivation, even as an investment.

a. Administrative management is good and right

In this attribute the group's goal is to improve and develop business capabilities in increasing production and productivity, creating sustainable conditions and actively participating with relevant parties in developing the livestock sub-sector in particular and development in general. Since the beginning of forming a farmer group, beginner ability class until 3-7 years old and in the middle ability class, each member is built with high motivation to be yourself with the group, mainly based on self-confidence as a member, trusting the leader as the driving force of the group, trust the rules as people who participate in planning and compiling and deciding the rules and cooperate with each other to achieve prosperity both in groups and individually. The things achieved by group members with the beef cattle business include building a house, sending their children to school and meeting other needs in the family. This has become more to do and realize the importance of

togetherness in groups. Group structure is the status of the division of tasks in the order of power in the group where the structure is related to decision making and the flow of communication. . In this study the information obtained that the formation of organizational structure and group administration can be selected in a group meeting consisting of the chairman, secretary and treasurer. Whereas the chairpersons of the fields and other section heads can be chosen by the governing body that is formed and the information obtained in this interview is the group administrator in this case the group leader, since being elected until now has not been replaced by having a broad relationship and always giving room to members in a meeting to correct each other if there are mistakes made, both by members and management. And recording / administration conducted at least 7 books (member books, activity books, guest books, attendance books, note books, contribution books, inventory books) and filled with the rules.

3. Quadrant III

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The attributes that are in quadrant III describe the attributes of the aspects of group ability as less important attributes and the actual performance is still low, in quadrant III there are no attributes included in this quadrant because groups in the middle ability class are in accordance with the role of functions as a class learning, a vehicle for cooperation, and a production unit.

4. Quadrant IV

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The attributes that are in quadrant IV describe the attributes of the aspects of group ability as less important attributes but the actual performance is high. The attributes included in quadrant IV are:

Facilitating the application of technology (materials, tools, ways) farming by members in accordance with the activity plan.

In this attribute shows that the farmers in the middle ability class already have quite a lot of knowledge in conducting livestock business. Farmers who have good experience are able to think ahead in developing their livestock business by finding suitable and appropriate technologies to find solutions or solutions to problems faced such as during the dry season, many TMT (forage plants) are dry, making it difficult for farmers to get food for their livestock. But some farmers have made various technologies such as straw fermentation, silage, utilization of corncobs waste during the rainy season and storing it in feed warehouses.

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study concluded that the performance of the implementation of further group capacity development showed that the attributes in quadrant I were the main priority for improvement, namely joint business activities in the upstream to downstream sectors, commercial and market-oriented farming, the ability to produce technology, establish cooperation with information sources, be active in the teaching and learning process, and establish cooperation / partnerships with providers of production facilities. And quadrant III becomes the next priority to be improved so that the performance in implementing group development is sufficient and is considered important for farmers. Whereas the performance of the implementation of the development of the middle group's ability shows the attribute in quadrant I, namely commercial farming facilities and market-oriented priority to be improved because they do not have open market access, making it difficult for farmers who do not have a partnership to sell their livestock.

Acknowledment

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