

# The relationship between individual characteristics and the performance of animal farm group institutions

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## The relationship between individual characteristics and the performance of animal farm group institutions

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**Abstract.** This study aims to determine the relation between the characteristics of the breeders and the institutional performance of the groups of breeders of the district of Barru, Barru Regency. This research was conducted from August to September 2020. This research used quantitative methods. By taking the sample using the probability sampling technique that was random cluster sampling using the Slovin formula. The analytical method used in this research was Rank Spearman analysis. The results of the research on the relationship between the characteristics and the institutional performance of herder groups showed that the characteristics of the herders had a significant relationship with the institutional performance of the herders groups, namely the number of head of cattle. Meanwhile, the characteristics of pastoralists that do not have a significant relationship with the institutional performance of the groups of pastoralists are age, duration of breeding, number of family dependents and training of family members. Farmers. Indeed, breeders who have a large number of heads of cattle certainly also have significant capital to be encouraged to optimize their breeding activity. The increase in the herd will encourage herders to be more active in the institutional activities of herder groups, thus directly improving the institutional performance of the group.

### 1. Introduction

In order to build a resilient agriculture, agricultural development actors need to have the ability to utilize all resources optimally to overcome obstacles and challenges, adjust to the pattern of production structures in the changes that occur and play an active role in national development and regional development. Realizing this resilient agriculture requires smart farmer-breeders in accordance with the qualifications and specializations needed for the continuity of the agricultural development process [1]. 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 are very significant. Agriculture is a sector that has a strategic role in national economic development [2].

Food sovereignty is becoming increasingly relevant when Indonesia has entered the era of free trade, including the Asean Economic Community (AEC), where the flow of trade in goods and services between countries in Southeast Asia will be increasingly free to enter and exit. This condition makes the country increase its competitiveness through the production and distribution system. The current



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government has designed Indonesia to become a world food barn, by focusing on food commodities such as rice, corn, soybeans, shallots, garlic, chilies, sugar, and beef [3].

In line with increasing competitiveness, population growth and increasing income of the Indonesian people and the demand for products from livestock, especially beef, is also increasing. This is indicated by the high increase in beef consumption in Indonesia. In some ASEAN countries now prefer Indonesian beef this causes the development of beef cattle business policies to have a bright future. Livestock as an agricultural sub-sector is an integral part of the success of this sector in Indonesia in achieving development goals. The effort to raise beef cattle is an effort to increase beef productivity as optimally as possible in order to increase the availability of beef in Indonesia [4,5]

Basing on the orientation of agricultural development in Indonesia today which is based on the agribusiness system is the role of agricultural institutions, including farmer institutions that determine the success of agricultural development. Rural farmer institutions contribute to the acceleration of farmers' socio-economic development, accessibility to agricultural information, accessibility to capital, infrastructure, markets and the adoption of agricultural innovations. In addition, the existence of a farmer institution will make it easier for the government and other stakeholders to facilitate and provide strengthening to farmers [6].

From this condition resulted in many institutions involved to deal with. Group institutional support is needed and the progress of agribusiness is strongly influenced by the participation of supporting institutions. Institutions are organizations or rules; both formal and informal that regulates community behavior and actions to achieve certain goals. If it is related to the agribusiness system, the institution includes a supporting service subsystem where the institution must be able to play a role in supporting activities in the subsystem of production facilities, farming, agricultural product processing and marketing. Farmers as the main actors are subjects in agribusiness development who are consumers of services provided by these agribusiness support institutions [7]. In conducting their farming business, farmer breeders have working relationships with supporting institutions, such as livestock farmer groups, input production traders, agricultural product traders, extension agents, cooperatives, banks, and local governments [8].

The performance of well-known farmer groups with the capabilities of farmer groups in managing farmer groups, planning and implementing. In order for a person to carry out his job well, knowledge, attitudes and skills related to the job are required. Thus, performance refers to the level of a person's ability to carry out his duties related to his job. A person is said to have a good performance when it comes to and meets certain standards. From this model, characteristics are important factors in determining performance in an organization.

To find out the extent to which the institutional livestock farmer groups in Barru District have performed, it is therefore necessary to conduct research on the relationship between characteristics and institutional performance of livestock farmer groups.

## 2. Method

This research was conducted in a group of livestock farmers in Barru District, Barru Regency. This research was conducted from August to September 2020. The objective of the research was the livestock farmer group in the Madya proficiency class in Barru District, Barru Regency. The population in this study was 6 intermediate groups with 232 members of the livestock farmer group. In taking the sample using probability sampling technique, namely cluster random sampling using the formula Slovin. Sampling was carried out using the formula Slovin with a sample size of 21 members of the livestock farmer group. The method of analysis used in this research was analysis Rank Spearman.

### 3. Results and discussion

Characteristics of farmers related to the institutional performance of livestock farmer groups were age, education, number of livestock, length of breeding, and family dependents [9]. To determine the relationship between institutional performance and breeders characteristics, it was analyzed using Rank Spearman correlation, which can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1.** Results of the correlation between farmer characteristics and institutional performance of livestock farmer groups.

Characteristics of livestock farmers	rs value	t-count	t-table
Age farmers	0.052	-0.28	2.043
Farmers education	0.304	1.78	2.043
Number of livestock	0.362	2.076	2.043
Length of breeding	0.267	1.43	2.043
Total family dependents	0.153	0.83	2.043

If  $t\text{ count} > t\text{ table}$  then  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_1$  was accepted. This means that there was a significant relationship between the characteristics and the institutional performance of the livestock farmer groups. From table 1, the only the number of livestock t count was greater than the t table. So that we concluded that the characteristics of breeders related to institutional performance referred to the number of livestock. Meanwhile, age of breeders, length of rising, breeder education and number of family dependents have no relationship with the institutional performance of livestock farmer groups.

The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the number of livestock and institutional performance. This was because breeders who have a large number of livestock certainly also having a large amount of capital so that they were stimulated to work on more optimal livestock business. The increasing in the number of livestock will encourage the breeders to be more active in the institutional performance of livestock farmer groups, there by directly improving the group's institutional performance.

### 4. Conclusion

Based on the research, it was found that the characteristics of the breeders had a significant relationship with the institutional performance of the livestock farmer groups, namely the number of livestock. Meanwhile, the characteristics of breeders that did not have a significant relationship with the institutional performance of livestock farmer groups are age, length of breeding, number of family dependents and farmer education.

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