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The relationship between maintenance waiting time and the selling price of striped buffalo at the Bolu Animal Market, North Toraja Regency

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine how the effect of waiting time on the sale of buffalo in Bolu Market, North Toraja Regency. This study uses an explanatory quantitative method which aims to explain the relationship between waiting time and the selling price of striped buffalo in the North Toraja sponge market. The population and sample in this study were 41 traders using non-probability sampling technique with the type used, namely saturated sampling or commonly referred to as a census. Analysis of the data used, namely the T test is used to test the hypothesis of the influence of individual independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of this study indicate that there is no effect of waiting time on the sale of buffalo at Bolu Market, North Toraja Regency, but is influenced by other factors such as skin color, horns, body posture and other factors

Keywords: Waiting Time, Buffalo, selling price

INTRODUCTION

One of the livestock that has the potential to be developed in Indonesia is buffalo. Buffalo is a local livestock genetic resource whose contribution to the meat self-sufficiency program was recognized in 2010. Buffaloes, like cattle, have a similar functions, namely as beef producers, working cattle, savings, milk producers, ritual facilities and social status of the community. Livestock resources, especially buffalo, are natural resources that can be renewed (renewable) and have the potential to be developed to improve the regional economy and the welfare of farmers [1]. The results of [2] show that striped buffalo sold on market days are not always sold. Therefore, striped buffalo that are not sold are usually entrusted to traders in the sponge market to be resold to the next market. The striped buffalo that is deposited is of origin and is far from the location of the sponge animal market. In waiting time for maintenance, striped buffalo that is deposited indeed requires feed and livestock cleaning costs. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the relationship between the waiting time for maintenance and the selling price of striped buffalo in Bolu Animal Market, North Toraja Regency.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research was carried out in November 2021 at the Bolu animal market, Tallunglipu District, North Toraja Regency. The type of research used is explanatory quantitative research which aims to explain the relationship between waiting time and the selling price of striped buffalo maintenance in the North Toraja sponge cake market. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. The source of data used in this study is primary data, namely primary data. In the form of interviews with farmers

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and secondary data, namely data or documents obtained from striped buffalo breeders in North Toraja Regency. The research sample is all traders who sell striped buffalo in the Bolu Animal Market, North Toraja Regency. A total of 41 traders. Data collection methods used are observation and interviews. The method of data analysis in this study uses the T-test method. The T-test is used to test the hypothesis of the influence of individual independent variables on the dependent variable. The null hypothesis (H0) tests whether a parameter is equal to zero and the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha/H1) tests whether a parameter is not equal to zero.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Buffalo cattle are a social symbol for their owners in several tribes in Indonesia, including the Toraja tribe. Buffalo cattle are animals that play a big enough role for the indigenous Toraja people because they are related to the culture and customs of the local community. The Toraja tribe carried out the buffalo slaughter in the implementation of traditional ceremonies [3][4][5]. Based on respondent data in the field regarding the selling price of striped buffalo that traders and breeders sold at the Bolu Animal Market, North Toraja Regency and the length of waiting time can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Selling price and waiting time

No	Selling price(million)	Waiting time
1	80	2 week
2	200	1 month
3	100	2 month
4	60	3 month
5	100	3 week
6	130	2 month
7	300	2 week
8	200	3 week
9	90	2 week
10	80	3 month
11	300	2 month
12	150	2 month
13	100	2 month
14	600	1 month
15	200	3 week
16	180	2 month
17	150	3 month
18	500	3 month
19	90	1 week
20	300	1 month
21	250	3 week
22	100	1 month
23	100	2 week
24	150	3 week
25	135	1 month
26	150	1 month
27	300	2 week
28	90	4 month
29	250	2 month
30	150	1 month
31	100	3 month
32	100	2 month
33	130	3 week

Table 1 shows several buffalo prices that traders and breeders have sold at the Bolu Animal Market, North Toraja Regency, some of which cost tens of millions to hundreds of millions. The characteristics of the striped buffalo can determine the price of striped buffalo at the North Toraja Bolu Animal Market. From the table above, we can also see the long waiting time for deposited striped buffalo. Some are just a week, and some are up to months.

An independent t-test analysis was used to find out the relationship between the waiting time for maintenance and the selling price of striped buffalo at the Bolu Toraja North Animal Market. The variables in this study are (X) the waiting time and (Y) the selling price. The test results can be seen in Table 2. Based on the results, it was found that there was no relationship between the waiting time for maintenance and the sale and purchase price of striped buffalo. This may be because buyers usually do not look at the length of time for buffalo maintenance but at the characteristics of striped buffalo with the criteria sought by buffalo buyers. This is also in accordance with the opinion of [6], which states that the high and low value of buffalo depends on the quality of the buffalo according to generally accepted assessments and seems to have been used for generations since the time of the ancestors

Table 2. Correlation between the relationship between waiting time for maintenance and the selling price of striped buffalo in the North Toraja Bolu Animal Market

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
result	Equal variances assumed	.000	1.000	.000	80	1.000	.00000	.09255	-.18419	.18419
	Equal variances not assumed			.000	80.000	1.000	.00000	.09255	-.18419	.18419

This assessment also applies to current buffalo traders in determining prices. The quality of buffalo can be seen in the way the Toraja themselves judge, especially for striped buffalo based on their characteristics. In general, Toraja people judge buffalo by the horn, color of skin and fur, and posture, as well as marks on the body. One proof of the importance of buffalo in Toraja culture is the existence of a number of categories of various types of buffalo. The waiting time system for maintenance at the sponge market in North Toraja Regency is that farmers leave their buffaloes to traders they trust to sell their buffalo, but not many leave their livestock in the sponge market for the reason that the striped buffalo are not appropriately treated. The striped buffalo entrusted to the traders are usually the closest people to them who can take care of the striped buffalo until it is purchased by consumers later. The waiting time for depositing striped buffalo depends on the storage time of the striped buffalo and also on the agreement between breeder and trader. Usually, striped buffalo that are deposited in the market once or only once a week have only been sold and some have been sold for months, but were not sold but all of that does not affect the selling price of striped buffalo because the cost of striped buffalo always follows the characteristics of the striped buffalo itself. Many factors can affect the selling price of striped buffalo and one of the most frequently used factors in Toraja is the socio-cultural factor prevailing in the local area, which the community has trusted to symbolize the prosperity of the Toraja people. This is also the opinion of [7], which states that the factors influencing buffalo's selling value are social and cultural factors prevailing in the Tana Toraja community. , posture, markings on the body, horns and much more. There were several kinds of striped buffalo in the North Toraja Bolu animal market, and the Toraja people give the name striped buffalo based on the color of their skin, such as saleko buffalo, lotong boko buffalo, bonga buffalo and toddi. Of the many types of striped buffalo, Saleko buffalo is the type that has the most beautiful stripes. The saleko buffalo has reddish white stripes evenly throughout its body and the saleko buffalo occupies the highest place in Toraja culture but is very rare. It is not easy to get a Saleko buffalo because even if a male Saleko Buffalo is bred with a female Saleko Buffalo, it does not necessarily give birth to a Saleko Buffalo. Saleko buffalo can even be obtained from the marriage of ordinary buffalo; a saleko buffalo with special conditions can cost up to IDR 1 billion.

CONCLUSION

There is no relationship between waiting time and the selling price of striped buffalo at the North Toraja Bolu market, but the buffalo's physical factors, such as skin color, body posture, horns, and others and social factors that the North Toraja people have trusted.

DECLARATIONS

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Authors' Contribution

Yusri is interpreting data and discussing research results; Sitti Nurani Sirajuddin is coordinating article writing, and searching for appropriate article references, Ilham Rasyid, is analyzing data and data collection

Conflict of interests

The authors have not declared any conflict of interest.

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