RESEARCH ARTICLE

CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL GOAT FARMERS IN TOLITOLI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This research is a type of survey research. Sampling and location determination were determined intentionally (purposive sampling), namely the District of North Dampal (Simatang Island), Ogodeide District (Kabetan Island) Basidondo District (Kayu Lompa Village) and Lampasio District Lampasio Village in Tolitoli Regency. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data, primary data obtained through observation, secondary data obtained from several documents and written reports owned by several related agencies, such as the Livestock and Plantation Service Office, Agricultural Counselling Agency, Central Statistics Bureau and village government. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. Observations were made through direct observation of the research object, while interviews with research respondents were carried out in a structured manner using the help of a questionnaire that had been prepared previously. Observation parameters consisted of the age of the breeder, the experience of the breeder, the number of livestock, the level of education in the maintenance system. The data collected is analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. The collected data is identified and displayed in the form of frequency and percentage tables and then interpreted and analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. The results showed that the characteristics of breeders in Tolitoli district in terms of age are in the productive age range of age less than 60 years, the level of education is dominated by junior high school level, the average experience of breeding is under 10 years, the number of livestock owned is less than 10, the housing system of the colony system. The business scale is an additional business for family income, at any time can be sold for additional income, or slaughtered for the benefit of customs, the characteristics of experience trying to have a close relationship with the number of animals owned.

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary

Animal husbandry in Indonesia is the result of domestication which will eventually form various livestock nations. In Indonesia, the domestic process is generally classified as native and local livestock based on the regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 36 / Permentan / ot.140 / 8/2006 concerning the national breeding system of native livestock. the results of crosses or introductions from outside that have been bred in our country until the fifth generation or more that can adapt from the environment support. Local livestock are in one particular area and are localities, so they are called local cattle (Kurnianto 2009). For this reason, information on characteristics of breeders are needed for the determination of goat development strategies in Tolitoli district.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research is a type of survey research. Sampling and location determination was determined intentionally (purposive sampling), namely the District of North Dampal (Simatang Island), Ogodeide District (Kabetan Island) Basidondo District (Kayu Lompa Village) and Lampasio District Lampasio Village in Tolitoli Regency. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data, primary data obtained through observation, secondary data obtained from several documents and written reports owned by several related agencies, such as the Livestock and Plantation Service Office, Agricultural Counselling Agency, Central Statistics Bureau and village government. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. Observations were made through direct observation of the research object, while interviews with research respondents were carried out in a structured manner using the help of a questionnaire that had been prepared previously. Observation parameters consisted of the age of the Breeder, the experience of the Breeder, the number of livestock, the level of education in the maintenance system. The data collected is analyzed in a qualitative and descriptive way. The collected data is identified and displayed in the form of frequency and percentage tables and then interpreted and analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geographical Characteristics: The four locations used as research examples are agricultural areas that maintain quite a several livestock with different maintenance systems, for the village of Kayu Lompa, and Lampasio goats are kept freely (in the morning of the afternoon

they are caged). As for the Kabetan island and its maintenance system, it is imprisoned. The chosen location has a different ecosystem of Kayu Lompa and Lampasio villages located in the ecosystem of rice fields, cocoa and pepper plantations, while for Kabetan and Simatang villages are islands of clove and coconut plantation ecosystems belonging to the people, and the coast. The equation of the four locations has sufficient food sources. The carrying capacity of livestock businesses will be greatly influenced by agroecosystems that can be utilized by livestock as a source of feed.

Characteristics of Breeders

Age: The ability to manage a farm depends on the productivity of its management, one's ability to work varies depending on age. Usually, younger Breeders are relatively stronger, more aggressive and more resistant to work compared to older Breeder, the average age of respondent breeders is shown in the Table.

livestock business activities, a Breeder who has a lot of experience of success will be a role model for other breeders. In accordance with the data obtained as listed in table 3 in relation to the experience of respondent goat Breeder in four representative villages, it appears in Table 3. Based on the data in table 3 shows that most of the farmers are relatively new in conducting livestock business, so the possibility of them having low level of livestock experience is low. Livestock business experience shows the length of time a farmer is in farming. As explained by Muslimin, (2011), Syadik, (2013), that farming experience is an interaction between the length of business activity and skill level. Low experience of breeders tends to have an attitude that does not dare to bear the risk in trying livestock, so it is very much needed counselling for Breeder.

Livestock ownership: The diversity of dominant respondent goat livestock ownership is in 1 - 10 individuals, 75 Breeder, 11% of the total respondents. This indicates that the breeder's business is still one of the side businesses other than as a smallholder Breeder for

Table 1. Breeders by age group in Tolitoli Regency

No	Age of Breeder	Number of Breeder				Percentage (%)			
		Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio	Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio
1	17-40	11	5	8	4	68,75	18,52	50	36,36
2	41-60	4	12	4	7	25	44,44	25	63,64
3	> 60	1	10	4	0	6,25	37,04	25	0
Jumlah		16	27	16	11	100	100	100	100

Table 2. Average Level of education of Breeder in Tolitoli District

No	Breeder Education	Education Breeder				Percentage (%)			
		Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio	Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio
1	Not completed in primary school	1	5	3	0	6,25	18,52	18,75	0
2	Elementary school	5	7	5	2	31,25	25,93	31,25	18,18
3	Junior High School equivalent	6	10	6	2	37,5	37,04	37,5	18,18
4	High school equivalent	4	4	1	7	25	14,81	6,25	63,64
5	Bachelor degree	0	1	1	0	0	3,70	6,25	0
Total		16	27	16	11	100	100	100	100

Table 3. Experiences of a local goat Breeder in Tolitoli district

No	Breeder Experience	Breeder Experience				Percentage (%)			
		Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio	Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio
1	< 10 Year	8	17	3	9	50	62,963	18,75	81,8
2	>10 Year	8	10	13	2	50	37,037	81,25	18,2
Total		16	27	16	11	100	100	100	100

Table 4. Average ownership of livestock

No	Number of livestock	Number of livestock				Percentage (%)			
		Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio	Island Simatang	Island Kabetan	Village Kayulompa	Village Lampasio
1	1 - 10	14	15	15	7	87,5	55,56	93,75	63,64
2	11 – 20	2	12	1	4	12,5	44,44	6,25	36,36
3	>20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jumlah		16	27	16	11	100	100	100	100

Education: A person's education level is closely related to the way of thinking that affects Breeder in the application of Animal Husbandry Business is inseparable from the knowledge of Breeders. It is assumed that the higher the level of education the higher the productivity, because it is fast in adopting new innovations, but education does not always affect someone's activities, because not all activities require higher education, but rather rely on the capabilities and experience. The average level of education of Breeder appears in Table 2.

Breeder Experience: The livestock business experience is calculated since the Breeder first entered the goat business, the longer the experience of a person, the more selective in conducting their

respondents in Kayu Lompa and lampasio woods and fishermen for respondents on Kabetan and Simatang islands, this is in line with the statement of Ashari and Nuryanti (2012) which states that livestock business it is only an additional source of income to support the needs of the farming family, especially in the countryside. The average ownership of livestock is shown in table 4.

The relationship between the characteristics of Breeder and the number of livestock owned: The pattern of relationships between age, education level, business experience, breeders with the number of livestock owned is not patterned, or the relationship is very weak under 50%. The length of business with the number of livestock

owned by breeders has a close kinship pattern ranging from 80 to 91% (Figure 1).

$y = 2.467x - 0.198$
$R^2 = 0.852$

$y = 2.344x + 0.321$
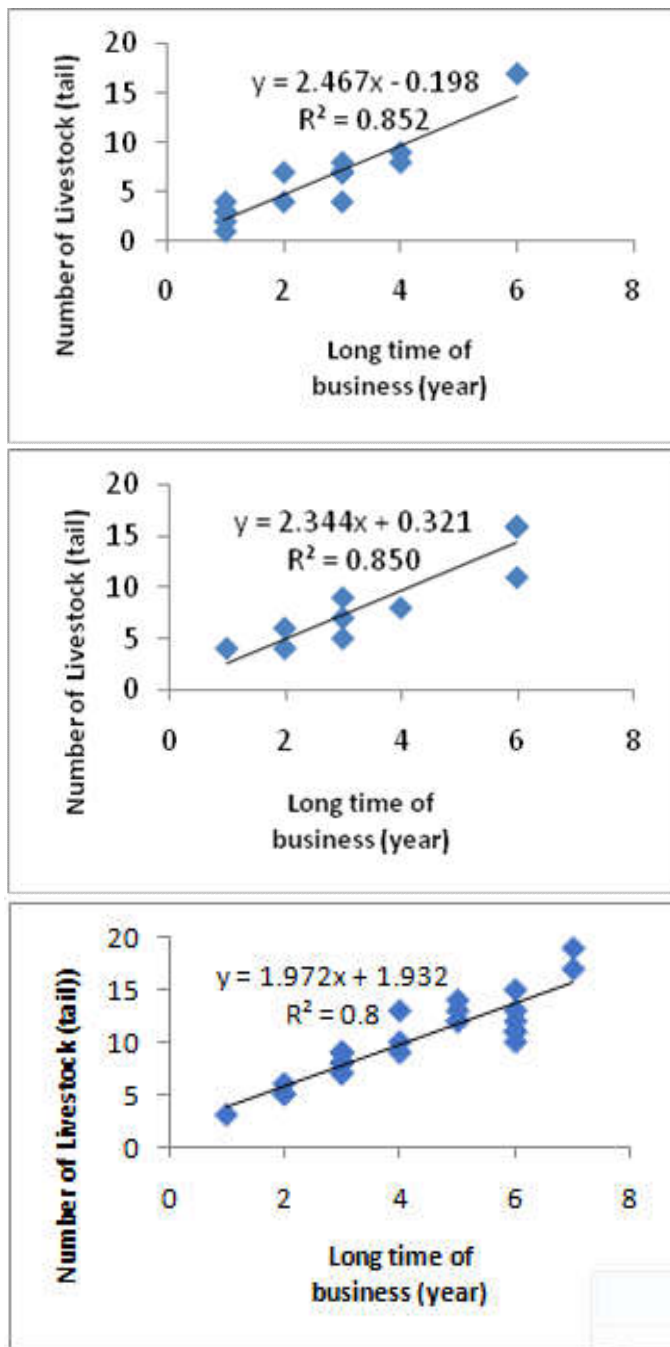$R^2 = 0.850$

$y = 1.972x + 1.932$
$R^2 = 0.8$

Figure 1. Relationship between the length of a business breeder and the number of livestock owned (A. Kayu Lompa Village, B. Lampasio Village, C. Kabetan Island, D. Simatang Island)

Long experience in raising livestock will affect Breeder to increase the scale of livestock business, this is possible because of long experience in raising livestock to obtain benefits and additional income for the family. It is different from what was reported by (Makatia 2013), that there is no relationship between the characteristics of education, age, dependents of the family, breeding experience on the status of goat breeding business in Central Maluku. Livestock housing is very important in livestock raising where breeding cages allow farmers to easily control their livestock. In addition, the cage also serves to facilitate the maintenance of daily livestock such as feeding and drinking, as well as making it easier to find out sick animals and vaccination. Cages can also save the use of space for maintenance, help facilitate the collection and cleaning of impurities (Sarwono, 2007). At the study site, in the villages of Kayu lompa and Lampasio, the cage is only a place to rest for the night,

during the day, the goats remain released to find their own food Based on the results of the study it was found that the cages used by breeders in the maintenance that is in the islands and those that are not the same is the cage systems used by the colony, this is because the livestock raising system is done traditionally, which distinguishes in Kayu Lompa and Lampasio villages where goats are released in during the day and stalled at night. So that the cage is only a place to rest cattle at night. While the cattle breeders in the islands of the livestock system are not released but are kept full, this is because in the two islands the farmers sunning coconuts (copra) and fishermen sunning fish, while for recording births of livestock in the four breeder representative areas in the district of Tolitoli no one does marker or recording of goat birth.

Conclusion

The results showed that the characteristics of breeders in Tolitoli district in terms of age are in the productive age range of age less than 60 years, the level of education is dominated by junior high level, the average experience of raising livestock is above 10 years, the number of livestock owned is less than 10 Tails, the colony system housing techniques. The business scale is an additional business for family income. The number of animals owned is closely related to the length of time of the business.

Thank-you note

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