KESEPAKATAN BERSAMA

ANTARA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR

DAN

PEMERINTAH DAERAH KABUPATEN BANTAENG

TENTANG

PENGEMBANGAN BIDANG PENDIDIKAN, PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT

NOMOR : 2170/Un.06/HM.01/ 07 /2021

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Pada hari ini, Senin tanggal Dua Belas bulan Juli tahun **Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Satu (12 - 07 - 2021)**, kami yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

I. H. H A M D A N	:	Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, berkedudukan di Jalan H.M. Yasin Limpo Nomor 36 Romangpolong Gowa, bertindak untuk dan atas nama Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK KESATU.**
II. H. ILHAM SYAH AZIKIN	:	Bupati Bantaeng, berkedudukan di Jl. A. Mannappiang No. 5, Kel. Lamalaka, Kec. Bantaeng, Kabupaten Bantaeng, Sulawesi Selatan 92411, dalam hal ini bertindak untuk dan atas nama Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bantaeng untuk selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK KEDUA.**

PIHAK KESATU dan **PIHAK KEDUA**, selanjutnya secara bersama-sama dalam Kesepakatan Bersama ini disebut **PARA PIHAK** dan secara sendiri-sendiri disebut **PIHAK.**

PARA PIHAK terlebih dahulu menerangkan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

1. Bahwa **PIHAK KESATU** adalah Perguruan Tinggi Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) yang mempunyai tugas melaksanakan Tri darma Perguruan Tinggi, yaitu bidang pendidikan, penelitian dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat.
2. Bahwa **PIHAK KEDUA** adalah lembaga Pemerintah yang berperan serta secara aktif untuk meningkatkan pelayanan kepada masyarakat Kabupaten Bantaeng dengan memanfaatkan, serta mendayagunakan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi.

Sesuai dengan kedudukan masing-masing, **PARA PIHAK** setuju dan sepakat untuk melaksanakan Kesepakatan Bersama ini dengan ketentuan-ketentuan sebagai berikut :

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(2) Tujuan Kesepakatan Bersama ini adalah untuk meningkatkan pemanfaatan sumber daya dan fasilitas yang ada pada **PARA PIHAK** guna mengoptimalkan pelayanan kepada masyarakat.

Pasal 2

RUANG LINGKUP

(1) **PARA PIHAK** akan bersinergi dalam melaksanakan berbagai program kerja sama dengan memanfaatkan sumber daya dan fasilitas yang ada dilingkungan **PARA PIHAK**.

(2) Kesepakatan Bersama ini meliputi bidang :

a. Penyelenggaraan program pendidikan;

b. Penyelenggaraan program penelitian; dan

c. Penyelenggaraan program pengabdian kepada masyarakat;

Pasal 3

PELAKSANAAN

(1) **PARA PIHAK** sepakat bahwa pelaksanaan Kesepakatan Bersama ini sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 diatur lebih lanjut dalam Perjanjian Kerjasama berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

(2) Perjanjian Kerjasama sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) akan mengatur lebih lanjut tentang tugas dan tanggung jawab **PARA PIHAK** serta hal-hal lain yang dipandang perlu.

(3) **PIHAK KESATU** dalam melaksanakan Kesepakatan Bersama sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat menunjuk dan/atau menugaskan kepada organisasi/satuan kerja **PIHAK KESATU** sesuai tugas dan fungsi.

(4) **PIHAK KEDUA** dalam melaksanakan Kesepakatan Bersama sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat menunjuk dan/atau menugaskan kepala Satuan Perangkat Daerah (SKPD) di lingkungan **PIHAK KEDUA**, sesuai tugas pokok dan fungsi, serta perihal yang dikerjasamakan.

(5) Perjanjian Kerjasama sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) merupakan satu kesatuan yang tidak terpisahkan dari Kesepakatan Bersama ini.

Pasal 4

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(1) Kesepakatan Bersama ini berlaku 5 (lima) tahun terhitung sejak ditandatangani.

(2) Kesepakatan Bersama ini dapat diakhiri sebelum masa berlaku sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dengan ketentuan **PIHAK** yang bermaksud mengakhiri Kesepakatan Bersama wajib memberitahukan maksud tersebut secara tertulis kepada **PIHAK** lainnya.

Pasal 5

PERUBAHAN (Addendum)

Hal-hal yang belum diatur atau terjadinya perubahan *(addendum)* dalam Kesepakatan Bersama ini, akan ditentukan kemudian oleh **PARA PIHAK** dan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Kesepakatan Bersama ini.

Pasal 6

PENUTUP

Demikian Kesepakatan Bersama ini dibuat dan ditandatangani di Gowa pada hari dan tanggal tersebut di atas dalam rangkap 2 (dua) bermaterai cukup, masing-masing mempunyai kekuatan hukum yang sama.

PIHAK KEDUA, **BUPATI BANTAENG**	**PIHAK KESATU,** **REKTOR UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**
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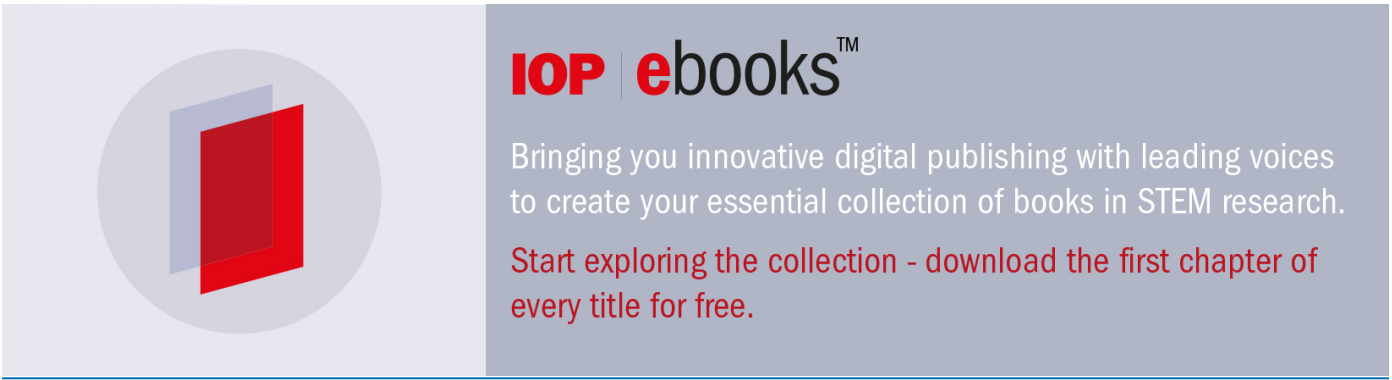
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Empowerment and increasing the scale of beef cattle in Bonto Manai Village Bisappu District Bantaeng Regency

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Empowerment and increasing the scale of beef cattle in Bonto Manai Village Bisappu District Bantaeng Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the mechanism of empowerment, increase the scale of cattle beef and factors that influence increase the scale in Bonto Manai Village Bissappu District, Bantaeng Regency. This research used descriptive method and data collection by observation and interview. The results show the empowerment mechanism carried out is divided into 4 stages, namely motivation, providing assistance, conducting guidance, and evaluation. The increase the scale of beef cattle scale in 2008 was 47 heads, in 2009 there were 39 heads, in 2010 there were 48 heads, in 2011 there were 102 heads, in 2012 there were 121 heads, in 2013 there were 138 heads, in 2014 there were 150 heads in 2015 there were 130 heads, in 2016 there were 105 heads, in 2017 there were 116 heads and in 2018 there were 120 heads. Four factors that influence increase the scale are namely group institutions, member skills, abundant availability of food, and livestock insurance.

1. Introduction

Empowerment of farmers is a method of empowerment that allows individuals or groups to improve their quality of life. Empowerment is intended to change awareness, strengthen the desires and treatment of farmers as objects or actors who play a role in improving livestock products [1].

Efforts to empower farmers should be able to improve the quality of human resources (HR) in shaping the behavior of farmers in improving the economy better. According to [2], farmer empowerment activities are an effort to actualize the potential that is owned by farmers. Thus empowerment activities are expected to be able to turn farmers into independent human beings who are able to make changes towards improving their own welfare by utilizing all the resources they have.

In the process of empowering farmers, it is directed at developing human resources in the countryside, creating business opportunities that are in accordance with the wishes of farmers. Farmers determine the type of business, the condition of the region which in turn can create institutions and service systems from, by and to local farmers. The effort to empower farmers is then to empower the people's economy [3].

Whether active or not an organization of farmer-group is strongly influenced by the collaboration within the group to develop activities or awareness to increase the productivity of their livestock business.

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The active roar of the organization will certainly help ease the management of groups that will impact on the final results to be achieved in a livestock-farmer group [4].

Activeness in groups can be seen from the level of attendance, involvement in activities and discussions in farmer-livestock groups, the level of activity of farmers in farmer-livestock groups is positively and significantly related to the level of farmers' ability to manage marginal land [5].

There is a number of problems that farmers face today. Lack of technology, high feed prices, poor beef cattle management, and low farmer participation in organization. Members of beef cattle farmer groups still have problems in improving the quality of maintenance. Members of farmer groups and community members should be encouraged to participate. The role of participation from members of livestock-farmer groups is very much needed to participate in the development of farmer-livestock groups.

The success of farmer groups in empowering farmers will be more directed if supported by the government. Such support can be in the form of financial assistance and technical support to increase the capacity of members of farmer-group farmers. The lack of awareness from the central and local government and awareness of farmers is one of the problems of developing farmer-livestock groups. Also the lack of new strategies for the development of farmer-group farms, so farmers only rely on monotonous knowledge.

Based on the description above, it is important to carry out this research with the title "Empowerment and Increasing the Scale of Beef Cattle in Bonto Manai Village, Bissappu District, Bantaeng Regency".

2. Literature review

2.1. Community empowerment

Community empowerment is elements that enable the community to survive and (in a dynamic sense) be able to develop themselves to achieve their goals. Therefore, empowering the community is an effort to (continuously) increase the dignity of the lower classes of society who are unable to escape the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, community empowerment is to increase the ability and independence of the community. In line with that, empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to increase the ability of the poor to participate, negotiate, influence and control their community institutions in an accountable manner to improve their lives[6].

According to United Nation 1956: 83-92 in [7], stated that the processes of community empowerment are as follows:

a. *Getting to know the local community*: know the characteristics of the local community that will be empowered, including differences in characteristics that distinguish one village community from another. Knowing the meaning to empower the community requires a reciprocal relationship between officers and the community.
b. *Gathering knowledge about the local community*: accumulate knowledge regarding information about the local community. Knowledge is factual information about the distribution of population according to age, sex, occupation, level of education, socio-economic status, including knowledge of values, attitudes, rituals and custom, types of groupings, as well as formal and informal leadership factors.
c. *Identifying the local leaders*: all efforts to empower the community will be in vain if they do not get support from leaders or local community leaders. For this reason, the factors of the local leaders must always be taken into account because they have a strong influence in the community.
d. *Stimulating the community to realize that is has problems*: in a society that is bound to customs, consciously or unconsciously they do not feel that they have a problem that needs to be solved. Therefore the community needs a persuasive approach so that they are aware that they have problems that need to be solved, and needs that need to be met.

e. *Helping people to discuss their problem*: empowering the community means stimulating the community to discuss problems and formulate solutions in an atmosphere of togetherness.
f. *Helping people to identify their most pressing problems*: the community needs to be empowered to be able to identify the most pressing problems, and the most pressing problem is the solution.
g. *Fostering self-confidence*: the main goal of community empowerment is to build community confidence. Confidence is the main capital of the community to be self-reliant.
h. *Deciding on a program action*: the community needs to be empowered to establish a program that will be carried out. The action program needs to be determined according to the priority scale, namely low, medium and high. Of course, programs with the highest priority scale must take precedence.
i. *Recognition of strengths and resource*: empowering people means making people know and understand that they have the strengths and resources that can be mobilized to solve problems and meet their needs.
j. *Helping people to continue to work on solving their problems*: community empowerment is a continuous activity. Therefore the community needs to be empowered to be able to work to solve the problem continuously.
k. *Increasing people!s ability for self-help*: one of the goals of community empowerment is the growth of community independence. An independent society is a community that has been able to help themselves. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the ability of the community to be self-sufficient.

2.2. Empowerment goals

The purpose of community empowerment is to enable and empower the community, especially from poverty and underdevelopment or disparity and or powerlessness [8].

According to [9] the purpose of a community empowerment is basically as follows:

a. Intended so that individuals, groups and communities have power over their lives.
b. Community empowerment activities are directed at increasing human dignity so that they are able to escape the trap of poverty, powerlessness and all forms of backwardness.
c. Thus this powerless group can be independent and not always dependent on individuals and other groups in meeting their basic needs.
d. Through activities in the community, a change can be made in a direction that is better in all aspects of people's lives so that the quality of life and welfare of the community can be improved.
e. In order to achieve the objectives of community empowerment activities, there are several things that must be done, including the need to grow a strong work ethic, to be economical, efficient, effective, accountable and to appreciate the principle of openness. Because, behavior and culture like this have a very important role that can encourage and accelerate the process of change in society so that a community that is strong, advanced and independent is built in achieving community development goals.

2.3. Livestock-Farmers Group

According to [2], which states that farmer groups are a group of peasant or peasant people, consisting of adult male or female farmers and cadet farmers or farmer youth who are informally bound in a group area on the basis of harmony and common needs and being in the environment of influence and leadership of a farmer contact.

The role of the Farmers Group (Poktan) is very strategic as a forum for farmers to conduct relations or cooperation by establishing business partnerships with related institutions and as a media in the process of technology and information transfer. On the other hand, the farmer group internally as a forum between

farmers or between farmer groups in developing their farming business. The success of agricultural development, especially livestock is largely determined by the ability or capacity of animal husbandry resources, especially farmers as development actors. As development agents, farmers are expected to have adequate knowledge and skills in managing livestock-farming businesses. During this time they were approached through a group approach to be empowered [10].

3. Research methods

3.1. Types of research

This research was case studi approach and field research, where the goal is to intensively studi the background. Cast study investigates many condition in farmer's group.

3.2. Research focus

The aim of the research to derterminethe mechanism of empowerment, increase the scale of cattle beef and factors that influence increase the scale in Bonto Manai Village Bissappu District, Bantaeng Regency. This study focuses on ability of a group of community.

This research uses descriptive kualitatif approach that the entire the sample are management and members of livestock farmer's group.

3.3. Techniques of data collection and data analysis

This research used data collection techniques such as: direct observation and interviews. Primary data collected in the from of information about empowerment of livestock farmer groups in Bonto Manai village, while the methods of documentation are used to obtain secondary data like the number of population cattle beef.

Analysis of the data in this study used descriptive analysis that tells or describes the mechanism of empowerment that is applied, increasing the scale of business by group members as well as the factors that influence the scale of business improvement in the Farmer's Group.

4. Result and discussion

4.1. General description of livestock-farmer groups in Bonto Manai Village

In Bonto Manai village, a small part of the community has livestock which is used as a side job. But in its inefficient maintenance so many people complain. During that time, they received less attention from the related agencies, namely the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Bantaeng Regency. Starting from that, the community of Bonto Manai village then agreed to form a forum for cattle farmers, namely farmer groups.

This group is a forum for farmers, breeders and observers in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry both in groups and individually to formulate and realize dreams, hopes and dreams for the future.

4.2. Livestock-Farmer Group empowerment mechanism

The developments that occur in farmer groups cannot be separated from the role of the government. The government is a very vital actor for the group, not only financial assistance but also empowerment. This empowerment is what makes members of independent farmer groups and able to develop as they are today. The stages of empowerment are carried out as follows:

Table 1. Stages of Farmer-Group Empowerment Mechanisms

No.	Stages of Empowerment	Description	Perpetrator
1	Giving motivation	Growing the desire for group members to change and improve breeding patterns. Then it provides motivation to develop willingness in organization and in empowerment activities	Technical implementers of livestock and animal husbandry in Bantaeng district
2	Provide assistance	Providing assistance in the form of 60 cattle through the APBNP program and assistance in the form of feed processing machines	Field of Livestock in Bantaeng Regency
3	Conduct training	Guidance provided through trainings on how to process animal feed and handle diseases in livestock. And the Development of Artificial Insemination (IB) which was carried out by Inseminator	Animal Husbandry Technical Implementation and Inseminator
4	Evaluation	Evaluation is carried out to control the development situation of farmer groups	Field of Livestock in Bantaeng Regency

Source: Primary Data, 2018.

Table 1 above explains that the relevant government / service plays a very important role in the development of farmer-livestock groups in Bonto Manai village. The attention was shown by the assistance from the agency in the form of tools or machines for processing food, compost processing machines and financial assistance for building construction. This assistance is provided to support the development of farmer groups in terms of facilities and infrastructure so as to increase the scale of business for group members. In addition, the government / office often conducts training in farmer groups. The training provided is in the form of feed processing techniques and livestock health. This training is usually carried out by assistants who are assigned to Bissappu District. One companion is only assigned by the government to serve the community in one sub-district so that the companion can work well and optimally.

Assistance in the form of an Artificial Insemination Program (IB) is also routinely carried out by the government by bringing in expert Inseminators so that it can increase the scale of the business of group members. This artificial insemination program is carried out twice a year. Even the cement used is imported directly from Java. This indicates that the government is very active in supporting the development of these farmer groups.

4.3. *Increasing the scale of livestock farmers' groups*

At the beginning of the establishment of livestock-farmer groups, namely in 2008 until now in 2018 there has been a development in the scale of beef cattle business. Although the number had decreased, empowerment carried out by the government in general could be said to be successful because there was an increase from year to year. The increase in scale of business in farmer-livestock groups that shows the number of livestock population from 2008 to 2018 can be seen in the following graph:

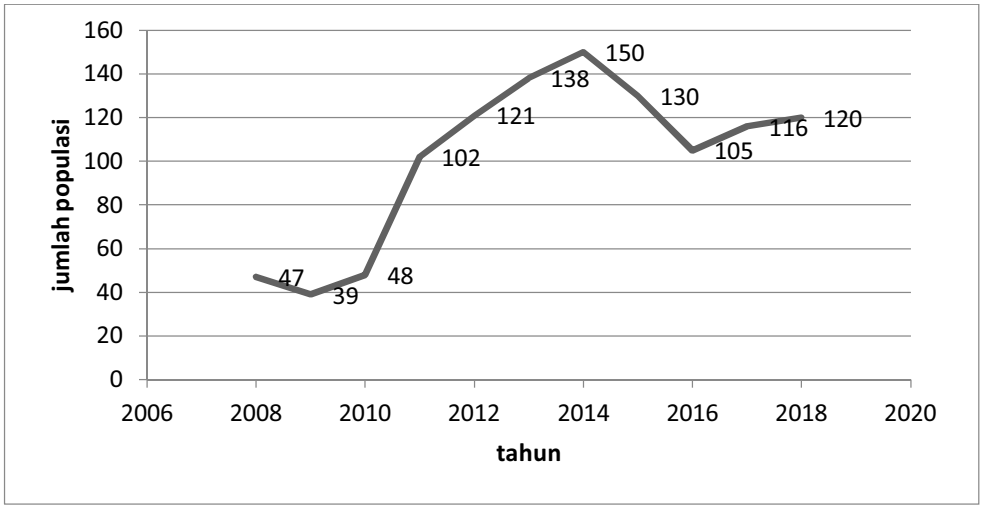


Figure 1. Beef Cattle Population in Farmer's Group

From Figure 1 it can be seen that at the beginning of the formation of the Anugrah cattle farmer group in 2008 only had 47 cows. But then there was a decrease of 8 cows to a total of 39 cows. Then in 2010 it increased to 48 cows. This increase occurred thanks to the construction of a cage that was equipped with a fence in the enclosure area so that the risk of theft was reduced at that time.

In 2011 the increase occurred to 102 head of cattle. This increase was due to government assistance from the APBNP program in 2010 as many as 60 cattle including 58 females and 2 males. In 2012 there was an increase to 121 head of cattle. In 2013 the government issued a livestock insurance program to make farmers feel calm and not afraid of theft of cattle so that in that year it increased by 138 cows and followed in the following year namely in 2014 as many as 150 cattle. 2014 was the year with the highest level of scale of business owned by farmer groups. In 2015 there was a decline to 130 birds and in 2016 there were 105 livestock because at that time there was famine caused by drought. This overwhelmed group members to meet the needs of livestock so it was decided to be sold. In 2017, where the normal rainfall has made forage available again, it has increased to 116 head of cattle and until 2018, it has now reached 120 cattle.

4.4.Factors affecting increased the scale

The results of observations in the field show that these factors are interrelated and have a correlation between one factor and another. But it hasn't led to a discussion about its correlation. Chart the factors that influence the increase in scale of business can be seen in the following chart:

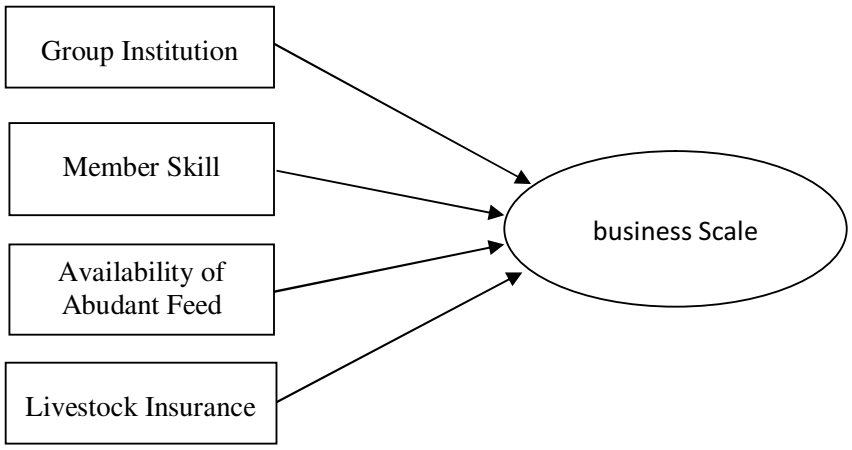


Chart 1. Factors Affecting Increasing the Scale of Farmer's Group

1. Group Institution

   Institution is an organization forum for farmers to carry out livestock agribusiness activities, starting from upstream to downstream, building coordination with related stakeholders.

   The role of farmer institutions is very important and strategic in order to realize the relationship between farmers in a network of cooperation with stakeholders to build and strengthen their institutions, in order to encourage the growth of more efficient, effective and sustainable livestock agribusiness.
2. Member Skills

   The skills of group members can support the development of this group. Skills in the form of good feed processing methods obtained from trainings carried out by technical implementers of livestock. Rapid disease management when there are animals that experience symptoms of the disease. The handling of diseases quickly and precisely will reduce the risk of death.
3. Availability of abundant feed

   Forage needs will be more and more in accordance with the increasing number of cows owned. The main obstacle in providing forage for livestock is the availability that is not constant throughout the year. During the rainy season, forage production will be abundant, on the contrary during the dry season the production level will be low, or even not produce at all.

   Seeing this season's constraints, forage management is carried out and managed with a very good arrangement so that forage production is maintained even in the dry season.
4. Livestock insurance

   Livestock insurance provides peace and tranquility so that farmers can focus on managing their business better, transferring risk by paying relatively small premiums so that farmers can move the uncertainty of the risk of loss that has a large value, and guarantee protection from the risk of death and loss of cattle.

5. Conclusion

The conclusions that can be obtained from this study are:

1. Empowerment provided by the government to livestock farmer groups is shown by the assistance in the form of tools or machines for processing food, compost processing machines and financial

assistance for building construction. Not only financial assistance but also technical support assistance which is very helpful in the development of farmer-group livestock.

2. The population of beef cattle in the livestock-farmer group in 2008 was 47 animals, in 2009 there were 39 cattle, in 2010 there were 48 birds. In 2011 there were 102 cows. In 2012 there were 121 cows. In 2013 there were 138 cows. In 2014 as many as 150 cows in 2015 were 130 cows. In 2016 there were 105 cows. In 2017 there were 116 head of cattle and last year this year 2018 were 120 cows.
3. Factors that can increase the scale of business of farmer-livestock groups consist of group institutions, members' skills, availability of animal feed, and livestock insurance.

6. Recommendation

- Farmer-livestock groups need to increase the dissemination of information to members about planning activity activities that can improve the business of developing beef cattle.
- Livestock farmer groups need to encourage the participation of farmers to join the organization of livestock farmer groups so as to enrich membership and encourage cooperation between farmers.
- The need for improvement of farmers' empowerment programs is more coordinated by other institutions and local governments.

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