

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM-BASED SOCIETY

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ABSTRAC

Rural community empowerment is an important element in the realization of regional development and the equitable distribution of community welfare. One of the efforts made by the government to increase the participation of rural communities is the village community empowerment program. As we know, rural communities are still synonymous with poverty due to various factors, even though there are many potentials owned by villagers. Poverty reduction efforts that are considered strategic involve creating national programs that involve local communities together with empowerment agents who become facilitators. Program designs must be tailored to the needs of the community, meaning that the village community empowerment program is a program that is very concerned with the needs of rural communities. This includes various sub-fields, one of which is animal husbandry. By taking into account the available potential, the community is also equipped with the skills to process livestock as an economic measure. This must occur continuously between the needs, organizers, and targets of the program.

Keywords: prosperity, farming, empowerment

PREVIEW

Community Empowerment (Pemberdayaan Masyarakat) is a multidimensional process that aims to increase the capacity and ability of the community to be independent and sustainable in achieving prosperity. In the context of development, community Empowerment is an important strategy to create a community that is active, participatory, and has control over the development process in its area. Rural communities in Indonesia have great potential to develop livestock businesses as a source of income and welfare improvement. However, many of them are still constrained by various factors, such as limited access to capital, low knowledge and skills, and inadequate infrastructure. Livestock-based rural community empowerment is one solution to overcome these problems. Livestock is one of the most important sectors in the rural economy. It contributes significantly to household income, provides employment, and improves food security.

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abilities in various fields, such as economic, social and political. This strengthens the community's capacity to manage resources and solve problems independently.

In addition, Community Empowerment aims to improve the standard of living of the people through various programmes and activities focused on poverty eradication. The well-being of the community is the fundamental goal of any development. A prosperous society is one that is able to meet its basic needs, such as shelter, food, board, health, education, and security. The well-being of a society is also measured by other aspects such as happiness, social participation, and the quality of the environment.

METODE PENELITIAN

Writing this article uses the Literature Study method or research that is analyzing and reviewing various sources of appropriate research reading related to the theme of the discussion raised. This method, without having to go to the field to collect data, can be done by utilizing various reading sources and various references that are relevant to the theme discussed as the purpose of the literature study method. The term literature study, as a reference to the theory related to the theme raised can be found in reading sources, research, and own studies.

This data collection source uses primary data sources in the form of a series of library sources such as data results, reports, journals, and other types related to the research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Based on the methods described earlier, the researchers this time found a total of 11 articles for further study using tables.

Table 1 Artikel (Hayu Monesia, 2022)

NO	Empowering the community in increasing family income	Note
1.	Preview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural communities that still need empowerment • empowerment efforts through livestock groups with the aim of increasing community income • Livestock market opportunities are quite good, so the amount of income depends on the number and condition of existing livestock.
2.	Method	Descriptive method qualitative approach by describing efforts to increase income through animal husbandry
3.	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people of DukuhRejeh mostly still have a low educational background, with similar livelihoods. • The formation of the maju makmur beef cattle group was initially intended as an effort to reduce environmental pollution due to livestock waste. • After submitting a proposal, the maju makmur beef cattle group began to receive operational funding assistance from the government. • Livestock management assistance is carried out directly by the head of the livestock group.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After going through various stages, now the people of Dukuh Rejeh hamlet can generate stagnant income, and waste is resolved by using it as organic fertilizer which has added value as well.
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Table 2 Artikel manajemen pemberdayaan (Siska Karunia. Dkk. 2020)

NO	Empowerment Strategy for the Poor through the Development of Joint Business Groups (Case Study on the Poor "Sama Handi" in Kurun District, Gunung Mas Regency)	Note
4.	Preview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of poverty in Gunung Mas Regency tends to decrease, although fluctuations sometimes occur. Gunung Mas Regency has implemented the Fakir Miskin Joint Business Group (KUBE-FM) program which is intended to increase the income and social welfare of the community. The research is intended to find out the KUBE strategy in empowering the community through livestock business.
5.	Method	Descriptive method of qualitative approach by describing how KUBE works in community empowerment.
6.	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of forming a Joint Business Group (KUBE) in Tampang Tumbang Anjir Village, Kurun Subdistrict was facilitated by the Social Service Office of Gunung Mas Regency in 2011. Kebanyakan masyarakat dikelurahan tersebut memiliki keterbatasan dalam access to information and business management due to low educational background. Productive economic business activities are carried out by providing business capital based on the results of KUBE meetings for the purchase of livestock seeds. Socialization was carried out but was still lacking, and the lack of cohesiveness and group meetings made this business experience setbacks. Another problem is that the KUBE has not yet processed cattle waste and the buying and selling transactions are still under the influence of cattle collectors (blantik). Institutional strengthening of the Group by establishing standard institutional procedures, development of an information data service center and cooperation with all relevant partners from the government, universities, the private sector, environmental NGOs and financial institutions.

Table 3 Artikel peternakan (hepy Kusuma,)

NO	Village Community Empowerment through Dairy Farming (Case Study of Pudak Kulon Village, Pudak Sub-District, Ponorogo District)	Note
7.	Preview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most strategic poverty reduction efforts in the era of regional autonomy can be formulated in one sentence, namely "provide opportunities for poor families and their communities to overcome their problems independently". - Dairy farming plays a role in village economic growth and development.
8.	Method	The research used is research with descriptive qualitative methods
9.	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy farming was chosen because it has the nature of an advanced business and can continue to be developed. obstacles in empowering dairy farmers are the lack of human resources, lack of budget, the need for physical facilities development, and others. the empowerment model can be applied through the use of livestock waste for fertilizer economic literacy to the community is very important so that people have economic and financial awareness so that they will be economically and financially independent with good financial capability or inclusion.

Table 4 Agrinimal Jurnal Ilmu Ternak dan Tanaman (Carolina Anaktototy, dkk, vol 9, No.1 2021)

NO	The Role of Extension Officers for Farmers in Buffalo Farming in Moa Sub-district, Southwest Maluku District	Note
10.	Preview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal husbandry as one of the sub-sectors in the agricultural sector is an integral part of the success of the agricultural sector in Indonesia. Good performance of agricultural extension workers has an impact on improving the performance of farmers in improving the quality of their human resources.
11.	Method	The research used is descriptive analytical research that explains in detail using various qualitative techniques the description of the role of extension workers.

12.	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the business carried out by farmers is to fill time, hobby, side and savings. The community has had experience of raising buffaloes for a long time, making it easier for farmers to understand all the information from the extension worker. Only 13 out of 25 farmers regularly attend counseling. The level of education of extension workers is related to their knowledge and mindset in carrying out their duties as extension workers. All extension workers have participated in basic training so as to support the results of training with a fairly good category in the range of 66.7% Conducting an assessment of livestock by sorting out those that are not deformed, healthy and lively is also the role of extension workers.
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Table 5 jurnal peternakan integratif (Natalia et al., 2014)

NO	Relationship between Farmer Profile and Mud Buffalo Business Income in Lintong Nihuta sub-district, Humbang Hasundutan district	Note
13.	Preview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, buffalo rearing in Indonesia is not yet intended for slaughter, because its main function is to cultivate agricultural land, as a source of fertilizer and savings. The inability of domestic livestock production to meet domestic needs is influenced by several limitations, among others; mastery of technology, both in the field of production and in the field of post-harvest handling, farm capital capabilities, reliable resource quality in producing meat and labor and even milk, and has good adaptability to the dry season. Researchers conducted a research survey in Lintong Nihuta District to determine socio-economic factors (business scale, age of farmers, education level, farming experience, number of family dependents, and generation level of farmers) and expenses, income and income of farmers in one year.
14.	Method	The research method used was the survey method with the unit of analysis of families who keep buffalo cattle.
15.	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock will grow healthy and multiply with regular, nutritious feeding and good management. livestock business income is strongly influenced by the number of livestock sold by the farmers themselves so that the more the number of livestock, the higher the net income obtained.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the average farmer is educated only up to elementary school so that the limited skills/education possessed causes limited ability to enter the world of work. The total cost of expenses in buffalo cattle business includes: seed cost, medicine cost, cage cost and feed cost. The net income of each respondent from buffalo cattle business for 1 year ranged from Rp 984,250,000 with an average of Rp. 30,427,547/farmer.
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Table 6 artikel tentang peternakan (Hamdani. 2023.)

NO	Analysis of Adoption Level of Swamp Buffalo Farming and its Relationship with Socio-Economic Factors in Paminggir Subdistrict, Hulu Sungai Utara	Note
16.	Preview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural sector is the driving force of the Indonesian economy, the agricultural subsector also plays an important role in determining GRDP, absorbing labor, realizing food security and providing industrial materials. The existence of swamp buffalo has an important role for rural communities in the social and economic spheres. One factor that we should not ignore in development, including in the development subsector, is the development of technology that supports livestock productivity.
17.	Method	The research used cross section data techniques obtained from interviews and other supporting data.
18.	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adoption rate of farmers in Paminggir sub-district, Hulu Sungai Utara district is categorized as "low". An important factor in animal husbandry is the need for nutritious feed. The age of farmers in Paminggir sub-district is in the range of 26-78 years with the highest education history is high school and dominated by elementary school The low education history makes it difficult for the community to develop innovations. They have experience of raising livestock in the range of 5-8 years, but this does not have a big influence on the continuity of the farm because it is still traditional. Problems that often become obstacles include traditional and semi-intensive rearing patterns, seasonal feed availability, lack of feed management skills, capital availability and limited access to

		information, absence of Opinion Leaders and high mortality rate of buffalo calves.
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SPEECH

Based on the reading results described in the table above regarding the role of animal husbandry in community empowerment, there are some similarities.

Some tables state that most people still have a low educational background so that it is not optimal in terms of livelihoods. Therefore, the government launched several empowerment programs aimed at community economic development. In addition to holding empowerment programs, training and mentoring are also carried out. Among others: livestock nutrition techniques, livestock processing, livestock waste processing, and livestock distribution.

Buffalo farming is considered to have potential for community economic development because it is ecologically suitable for rural communities. Most Indonesians are accustomed to livestock and agriculture being mutually sustainable. In addition, food from livestock is needed to fulfill nutritional needs. Since livestock farming is not foreign to rural communities, it is natural that they have several years of livestock farming experience. However, it is still traditional livestock so it requires assistance in developing the livestock run to support more optimal results. Because it is felt that experience does not have a significant influence on the growth of income value.

One article stated that of the many programs related to animal husbandry, buffalo still lack attention from the local government so that the increase in population is less significant and the maintenance of buffalo is still based on traditional farming. This is what then drives non-governmental organizations to empower buffalo livestock businesses. In its maintenance, it is necessary to pay attention to various aspects, especially environmental aspects. Environmental protection and management as stipulated in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is a systematic and integrated effort made to preserve environmental functions and prevent pollution, including planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. Based on Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001 concerning Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control, article 42, every person is prohibited from discharging solid waste and or gas into water and or water sources. With the act of solid waste disposal, there is a need for guidance in accordance with Article 43, that the Government, Provincial Government, Regency / City Government conducts guidance to improve the compliance of the person in charge of the business or activity in water quality management and water pollution control. Solid waste disposal activities are obliged to take precautions in accordance with Article 37, which states that every person in charge of a business or activity that discharges wastewater into water or water sources must prevent and overcome the occurrence of water pollution. Based on the above legislative notes, of course, waste treatment is not straightforward. Communities that are considered to still lack knowledge about environmental maintenance also need assistance. This is where the role of extension workers comes in.

According to Talibo et al (2017) in the process of empowering farmers, it is necessary to have extension workers who are able to connect knowledge to farmers through extension activities that aim to change the behavior of farmers to be more knowledgeable, willing, and able to carry out their business activities. Livestock extension has a strategic role for Indonesia's economic development because it has a function to organize non-formal education for livestock activists, teach knowledge and skills and empower all existing potential.

Sources of reading that also reinforce the previous opinion are listed in the article (Zootec Vol.41 No.1: 62-70) which states that extension workers have a role in increasing livestock productivity. The extension workers routinely conduct training activities, visits, provide material that suits the needs of farmers, the completeness of teaching materials, the norms of extension workers who make farmers as friends and not feel they are leading, and are responsible are considered good enough. Yanto (2016) argues that one of the actors related to the communication of agricultural extension policies to field agricultural extension workers (PPL) is consistency. If the implementation of livestock extension policies is to take place effectively, then implementation orders must be consistent. Although the orders conveyed to PPLs have clear elements, if the orders are contradictory then the

orders will not make it easier for policy implementers to carry out their duties properly. The role of extension workers in development seen from meetings, preparation of information materials, discussions, partnering, technology, guidance, increased production, mastery of technology, smooth marketing, mostly have a successful category. Holistically according to Amanah in Malta (2016), it is argued that extension is very necessary for its existence to support the lives of human beings. Extension revitalization is needed so that extension services can reach all regions in Indonesia. The government's commitment to revitalize extension and its supporting facilities and infrastructure is absolutely necessary. Synergism between the government, the community, researchers and extension workers is the key to successful extension.

Quoted from the article Balance of Management, Economics (Vol 5 No 9. 2024) the livestock procurement policy in Oerneck village, which was implemented within one year has had a significant impact on the economic and social aspects of the community. The procurement of modern production tools and the construction of proper cages proved to be efficient in increasing livestock productivity which directly increased their income as well. Increased productivity has also resulted in the creation of jobs involving farmers and supporting sectors such as livestock distributors. In addition, advances in livestock farming also provide the village with a variety of alternative livelihoods or economic diversification so that the local community does not only depend on one sector of income, in this case agriculture.

Indeed, the concept of community empowerment focuses on the development of vulnerable and weak community groups, with the hope that after being empowered the community can be more prosperous. This is in line with the success of animal husbandry in Oerneck village. The high income from the livestock sector makes welfare more achievable. With the money they earn, they can fulfill their basic needs, access to education, health and better housing. In addition, the community's skills in managing businesses have increased in an effort to improve their quality of life. Villagers who are involved in livestock activities, livestock distribution, and livestock rearing have created a strong community.

CONCLUSIONS

The main strategy in empowering buffalo farming in an effort to increase buffalo production and productivity is to improve human resource skills and strengthen livestock institutions. As stipulated in Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001 on Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control, article 42, livestock processing must be accompanied by waste management as a pollution measure. These kinds of considerations make it necessary for the community to have counseling and assistance. Extension makes the direction of movement of farmers more organized and systemized. The extension worker's approach with the local community can also create innovations and strengthen the community to support empowerment.

Empowerment here includes human resource skills, overcoming shortages of animal feed, utilization of waste which then produces use/sale value, entrepreneurial infrastructure. Etc.

LIBRARY

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