Accessibility Goat Livestock Cooperation With The Government, Merchant Banking and Collecting In Majene Regency, West Sulawesi Province

1Tanri Giling Rasyid, 2Syamsuddin Hasan, 3Sjamsuddin Rasjid and 4Sitti Nurani Sirajuddin

Received 5 August 2015; Accepted 2 September 2015; Available online 28 September 2015

Address For Correspondence:
Sitti Nurani Sirajuddin, Department of Social Economic, Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, 90245, Indonesia.
Tel: +6281389654334; E-mail: sitti_nurani@yahoo.co.id

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ABSTRACT

This study was to assess the cooperation of farmers with access to counselors, Department of Animal Husbandry, Merchant Banking and gatherers to the empowerment of goat breeders. This research was conducted in Majene, West Sulawesi province from October to December 2015. The research sample were selected by purposive sampling establishes 65 as the respondent and the data collected by conducting interviews with respondents using questionnaires. The data analysis descriptive statistics which are either partially or as a continuum. Results showed access cooperative farmers and extension agents, and farmers and livestock services has yet to show maximum cooperation or medium category. Access low collaboration contribution to the breeder is banking. While farmers access to traders access to its cooperation with farmers high and harmonious relationship

KEY WORDS
accessibility, goat livestock, cooperation

INTRODUCTION

Goats are able to grow and survive in all agro-ecological zones and almost inseparable from the farm system (Devendra and Mc Leroy, 1982: Wilson, 1995). In many developing countries, including Indonesia, goats have been used as a strategic commodity as an instrument of poverty alleviation and income sources (Sodiq, 2010) so that the livestock business opportunity developed into an efficient livestock industry. For business development goats are 3 actors investing in the development of agribusiness goat namely government, private and community / farmer community but efforts are still largely traditional pattern. Actually breeders willing to go forward, but they are not helpless due to the weakness of the accessibility of (network), both the accessibility to government (extension and livestock services), banking (venture capital), and market access. It same opinion of Hadisapoetro (1998) stated that development actors should be noted that small farmers are the main perpetrators of agricultural development because they are on average relatively weak economy but contribute to the development and is also consistent statement of the World Bank (2002) that basically farmers or ranchers have the willpower to go forward, but one of the causes of farmers or ranchers are underdeveloped due to the weakness of their accessibility.

Conditions goat breeders in the district Majene West Sulawesi, which has 10 years to 20 years of breeding has not shown significant progress even goats are kept still owned by each farmer is an average of 4 tails.
animals for the purpose of in case No family needs so that they sell goats at low prices in addition to actual farmers have a great willingness to develop goats but all this did not take place because of limited access to banking owner, government and other parties. This is in line with the opinion of Soewardi (1986), stating that the farmer or rancher difficult to progress due to weak capital, and is also frequently used as objects of coercion by bureaucracy and extension worker. This means that the relation or access/networking is still weak, and it was an interesting phenomenon to be studied, in order to get a solution for the sustainable development efforts of goats in Majene district.

Research Methods:
Research carried out for 3 months, namely in October 2014 until December 2014 in Majene, West Sulawesi Province. The study population was goat breeders existing numbering 7740 breeders while the sample amounted to 65 people chosen at purposive. Data obtained from interviews using questionnaires. Data collected then tabulated and analysis using descriptive statistics with the measurement criteria namely:
1. Access breeder cooperation with extension
2. Access the official premises livestock breeders
3. Access Breeders with Banking
4. Access Breeders with Trader Gatherer To perfection,

This study used secondary data obtained from government institutions and other sources that are considered important in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Access to the Breeders Cooperation Extension:
Extension workers and farmers in essence an agent of development or the cutting edge of development in agriculture or animal husbandry, why this is so because the instructor has primary responsibility as partners and provide reinforcement to breeders, therefore, trust the government to the success of farmers is also determined by the extension (Anonym, 2012),

Thus the extension workers and farmers have to work together for increased production, incomes and welfare of farmers. To measure and evaluate the success of cooperation in terms of making access to feed, disease prevention, and the manufacture of liquid fertilizer, organic solid using intervals of high grade, medium, and low obtained results in Table 1:

Table 1: Assessment access collaboration with extension livestock breeders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>score</th>
<th>Frequensi(orang)</th>
<th>Robot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Primary Data, 2015

Table 1 shows that access of farmers to extension of cooperation in the manufacture of feed, disease prevention and manufacture of liquid fertilizer, organic solid assessed partially contained 8 high category, 45 people including the medium category, and 12 are categorized as low, while the results of the assessment in continuum show access breeders cooperation with the technicians are also included in the medium category. And for more details can be seen in figure 1 below:

Fig. 1: Access cooperation livestock and extension workers.

Explanation:
T = High (152 – 196)
S = Medium (108 – 152)
R = Low (65 – 108)
Figure 1 shows the continuum assessment on access cooperation with extension breeders weighs 114 value including medium category that is in the interval 108 - 152. This means that the development and strengthening of extension to farmers has not shown that the maximum access of cooperation, it is because the extension done by extension has not been accompanied by job evaluation and monitoring of the breeders of the results of his reputation. Also the extension has not been using pretest and posttest to the extension of activities to do so impressed that the extension had not thought towards the welfare of breeder goats, and thought that their work extension is programmed completed. Thus it can be said that the extension should interpret the work being done considering the bonds of friendship with goat breeders continues, by him that Granovetter (1985) states that the access to good cooperation will arise bonds of friendship because it helps someone means giving access to the opportunities of the economic aspects which is based on social linkages that occur on an on going basis.

2. Access cooperation with the department of livestock breeders:
In the relationship of cooperation between farmers with livestock services must be based on the order pattern of a good relationship because of the existence of animal husbandry department is as a determinant of the success of farmers in terms of coaching support, also help infrastructure such as assistance vaccines for prevention and control of disease, help feed mills for feed management and aid goats to breed by breeders, so Fukuyama (1999) states that the need for social cohesion, and be protected in order to increase social responsibility. On this basis as well Uphoff (1992) states that local institutional structures and patterns is a relationship based on values and norms, customs and agreed together to achieve common goals

Table 2: Assessment access collaboration with the department livestock breeders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>categori</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Frequensi (orang)</th>
<th>Bobot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data, 2015

Table 2 shows that the cooperation of farmers with access to livestock services in terms of aid goats, vaccines help and assistance mill feed graded partial high category there are 15 people, 40 people categorized as medium, and 10 low category. While the results show access assessment continuum cooperation with the department of livestock farmers is also included in the medium category. And for more details can be seen in figure 2 below

Fig. 2: Access Cooperation livestock and department of livestock breeder.

Explanation:
T = High (152 – 196)
S = Medium (108 – 152)
R = Low (65 – 108)

Figure 2 shows it appears that the results of assessment of the continuum on access cooperation with the department of livestock breeders weighs 135 value including the medium category. Which is in the interval 108 - 152. This means that access to the cooperation between farmers with livestock services is not maximized. This is due to the amount of aid to farmers animal husbandry department has not been felt by the majority of farmers, however, existing farmers who have made use of the aid. It also shows that the aid livestock services to farmers has not been programmed properly, considering that there are some farmers who received aid repeatedly and the opinion Tonny (2006), reminds that institutional capacity building should be community-based in terms of institutional strengthening must be planned and implemented by the community in a participatory manner to the benefit of the community as an institutional animal husbandry department

3. Access breeder cooperation with banks:
Limited capital is a classic problem faced by farmers goat breeders, so the funding needs of the Bank in the form of loans and therefore necessary cooperation between farmers with the banks. Similarly, the necessary
development of the banking business development goats. In line with the opinion of Anonym (2011), that farmers on average small business so that the necessary capital injections from banks if the credit form of KUR, KKP-E. Derived from conventional banks such as BRI, BNI, BPD Sulselbar for business progress for goat breeders.

In connection with the loan that is intended for farmers, this study wanted to know whether the credit has been used by farmers in the form of cooperation between farmers with the banks. Similarly, in the case of banking guidance to farmers. To see the cooperation relations in terms of utilizing conventional banks as a source of venture capital and to provide guidance does indicate the category of high, medium or low. The results are shown in the following Tabel.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kategori</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Frekuensi (orang)</th>
<th>Bobot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2015

Table 3 shows that farmers with access to banking cooperation in the utilization of credit from banks and conduct training that began partially contained 6 high category, 11 farmers categorized as medium, and 48 low category. While the results of assessment continuum shows farmers with access to banking cooperation, including in the low category. And for more details can be seen in figure 3 below

Fig. 3: Access breeder cooperation with banks.

Explanation:
T = High (152 – 196)
S = Medium (108 – 152)
R = Low (65 – 108)

Figure 3 shows the results of research in the continuum of access to banking cooperation with the breeder has a weight of 88 including the low category, which is in the interval 65 - 108. This means that access to banking cooperation between the farmer has not established a good relationship, this is due to the weakness of socialization or coaching from the banks, as well as the farmers are reluctant to apply for working capital loans to banks by reason concerns the credit application is rejected, do not have any collateral, the interest rate is still high perceived. Credit must also be given the requirements of existing collateral or collateral for a loan amounting to 125% above the proposed credit score, other requirements are also efforts already bankable because banks are only willing to disburse loans to businesses that are considered feasible, and the bank was impressed selectively. This is in line with the opinion of Deliarnov (2006) states that if the rules or norms that have been established are followed, then the processes can run well, but if violated, would arise only chaos. And this is applied by the banks so that the public needs to be educated then enforced rules to be disciplined in cooperation, so that the rule is a gap between the breeder with banks and relationship if it is not considered by the government as the bank aevalist against farmers remain helpless.

4. Access breeder cooperation with collectors

Access cooperation between breeders with merchant collectors in terms of supply and demand goats. And it is also an agreement of sale and purchase transaction if the pricing has been agreed from both sides of the seller and the buyer. This concurs with Soekartawi (2013) states that the buying and selling of agricultural commodities is determined by the price factor of balance market by World bank (2002), states that the sale and purchase of agricultural commodities (goat) follow the theory of demand and supply with access to the cooperation between farmers with traders in terms of demand and supply as well as the feasibility of pricing goats are categorized as high, medium or low. And the assessment can be done in partial and continuum. For more details on the analysis of such cooperation as indicated on the following Tabel.4;
Table 4: Assessment ranchers access to cooperation with collector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kategori</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Frekuensi (orang)</th>
<th>Bobot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>147</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2015.

Table 4 shows that access breeders cooperation with collector in terms of buying and selling goats and decent pricing assessed partial high category there are 49 people, 13 people categorized as moderate, and 3 low category. While the results show access assessment continuum breeder cooperation with traders 4 the following.

![Fig. 4: Access breeder cooperation with collectors.](image)

Explanation:

T = High (152 – 196)
S = Medium (108 – 152)
R = Low (65 – 108)

Figure 4 shows the results of research continuum on access cooperation with traders breeder has a weight of 176 including a high category, which is in the interval 152 - 196. This means that access to the cooperation between farmers with traders maintained. This is due that traders do pick-up in place of the cattle kambingyang offered any amount, and farmers and traders have to understand each other goats required criteria as well as to payment transactions made in cash and be done in the sale or a breeder. This relationship has lasted over 10 years. This is in line with the opinion of Damsar (2011) states that there is a relationship and social interaction that is caused by contact and communication between the actors of activities. Also according Swedberg and Granovetter (1992) stated that economic action is a form of social action, economic measures be situated in the social and economic institutions is socially constructed.

Conclusions:

Goat breeders have not empowered the county Majene in developing businesses goat livestock farmers due to the access co-operation with the extension farms, farm service category were either partially, or in the continuum. That is extension and livestock services to farmers not maximized its contribution. Goat breeders in terms of cooperation with the traders have established a harmonious relationship over 10 years and are partial and occupies a high category continuum means that collectors and breeders have optimal cooperation.

REFERENCE