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The Application of Tesang Sharing System at Cattle Farms in Indonesia

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Abstract

The research aimed to analysis traditional sharing system of the Tesang at cattle farms in South Sulawesi Province. This study was conducted from April until June 2014. The population was all farmers in cattle breeding and farmers in cattle fattening who apply Tesang system and the sample who apply Tesang system over 5 years and amounted to 26 farmers in Pattern 1 at Barru Regency and 24 farmers in pattern 2 at Bone Regency. The results showed that Tesang sharing system application in South Sulawesi Province was not contracting, application 2 mechanisms for cattle business and the main motivation Tesang system with farmers was increase income for family. Income from pattern costs higher than pattern parent cows. Keywords: cattle, sharing system, tesang

Introduction

Beef cattle have the greatest contribution as a producer of beef, and during this time have not been able to meet domestic demand which tends to increase every year. Increased demand for beef cattle development opportunities locally with scale agribusiness through a partnership (Suryana 2009; Guolingkhi et al. 2007). Business development of cattle with a partnership is one alternative to improve the profitability of farmers (Kusnadi 2008) and could overcome some of the problems in the beef cattle business namely small scale cattle raising and limited capital (Kariyasa 2005; Mersyah 2005; Suwandi 2005; Kusnadi 2008). Based on problems existed in the beef cattle business, the partnership program is indispensable. Saptana and Ashari (2007) stated that the partnership is a system of alliances the various agribusiness activities ranging from preproduction, production to marketing. Beef cattle business partnership pattern or cooperation has been existing in farmer/ranchers society since the first in South Sulawesi Province, known as Tesang applied by means someone provide capital in the form of a cow to be developed by others (farmers) with profit sharing mechanism. Usually there is no bond/written contract about business cooperation between investors and farmers (PasTesang). The cooperation was orally based upon mutual trust and typically are people who are already well known by investors introduced by relatives. Tesang system showed that the value of the trust (confidence) played a very important role (Sirajuddin et al. 2013), therefore, exploring the values of local wisdom is a strategic effort in building national character (Wagiran 2012).

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in April through June 2014 in Barru and Bone district, province of South Sulawesi which is central production of Bali cattle (local cattle). Primary data consisted of characteristic data, the sharing system Tesang and secondary data were obtained to describe consisted of data from relevant agencies. A qualitative approach was used obtained to describe the procedures, mechanisms and farmers reasons for applying Tesang sharing system in beef cattle business. Samples were be cattle breeders who had applied Tesang profit sharing system for 5 - 10 years, amounting to 24 people for cow's parent and 26 people for system costs.

Results and Discussion

Application procedures of Traditional Sharing System (Tesang) In Beef Cattle Business

Tesang revenue sharing system carried out by cattle ranchers in the province of South Sulawesi has been handed down and carried out by the local community and has been rooted for generations although in
its development has undergone several adjustments to the method of division that is based on mutual trust plus the customary law that supports the application of the Tesang system and make the system for can last for a long time in the life of the local community (Sirajuddin et al. 2014). Furthermore Saidari (2009) stated that in the agreement whose legal provisions is applied as customary law it is written that a person who is entitled to a land for some reason could not cultivate it himself, but want to get the results could allow others to conduct farming on the land and the result is divided between them according a predetermined balance.

The main thing to note in the application of Tesang profit share system in South Sulawesi Province was:

1. Between the owners and breeders there must be trust that is built up, for the implementation of this system usually there was no written agreement. All agreements were awakened only on an oral agreement between the owners and breeders. Usually breeders keep having a low income level (poor) so that the owners of capital help them by giving a cow or funding to buy a cow. This is appropriate with opinion of Mosher (1997) that the profit share system is a cooperation which is bound by an agreement of sharing 50%; 50%. This system is mostly done because of poverty and difficulty to get capital which force someone to accept his fate to cultivate the land or raise livestock that is not his own.

2. Before livestock owners is entrusting his cows for breeding tea people, they usually have been considering several aspects such as kinship, breeding experience and the availability of forage to meet the needs of cattle.

3. The period of application of the Tesang system was not necessarily or adapted to the circumstances. For example, when farmers suddenly needed cash and Tesang system had been local running for two years then at that time could be said to be a deal for ending the system and calves as the results of cows raised is shared according to the previous agreement.

4. Part of each party will shared equally means that in the first year if the female cattle produced calves, then it would be owned by the proprietor and calves resulted in the second year were given to farmers or vice versa. This is appropriate with statement from Hadikusuma (2001) that the agreement for the results of the farm according to the law of treaties customs revenue sharing system commonly applied for this is 50% for providers of calves and 50% for the keepers.

Mechanism for sharing system enterprise was based on Tesang imposed by cattle ranchers.

In the Bugis society who inhabits most regions in South Sulawesi Province, the term sharing agreements was commonly referred to as “tesang/tesang”. Although the term is the same for Makassar and Bugis ethinics but implementation and agreement form tended to vary due to the different understanding and the practices prevailing in the communities are also different. Sirajuddin et al. (2014) opinion the description of the pattern of results share applied by cattle ranchers in the province of South Sulawesi is described as follows:

Pattern I (cow’s breeder)

In this pattern, the cow was given by the owner to breeders for breeding were adult female’s cows that had been calves. Distribution system for the results was that in the first year. The cow that gave birth produced the calf was to the owner, while, in the second year, calves the breeder accept according to conclusion agreements, that until the fifth year each party obtained two cows or more. This pattern was largely applied as by cattle ranchers that produced good cows.

The results revealed that the cattle owners at the beginning before implementing the system choose farmers who could maintain the cows or those who were early as a breeders and agree by could capital owners. Owners provided cash to farmers and expected that the money that had been provided will be used to buy cattle in accordance with the type of cow that was desired by capital owners. Under the condition farmers bought cows good quality and easy to raise, with expectation to produce many calves during the production period.

Pattern II (costs based systems)

In this pattern, the livestock or capital owners gave animals to farmers to be fattened within 6-24 months and then sold them where keeper’s obligation is to bear the entire feed (fodder forage and concentrates), treatment and cures. For examples for the revenue sharing system, if within a certain time the bulls were be sold then the income, was reduced by costs for subsequent maintenance. The profit will be divided between the breeders and owners of capital. Actually, any pattern that was applied to the Tesang revenue sharing system for cattle farmers was not a problem to farmers, because they only accepted cattle given by the owners to be maintained and earned revenue to farmers from profit-sharing system. According to Saidari...
In addition to the agreement, crop is not included in the agreement livestock such as cattle and buffalo only. At this Tungs system, where bulls were reared for fattening or breeding with the maintenance period was 6 months, 1 year to 2 years. In the maintenance of the bulls, that buyers bear the costs for maintenance before sold in Bone regency. Farmers who responsible for maintenance cost would sell their cattle in Barru Regency.

Reasons for Cattle Breeders applying Tesang Sharing System

The reasons of farmers to apply the pattern of Tesang results share in South Sulawesi Province are as follows:
1. Farmers did not have the capital to buy a cow
2. Cows belonging to the family
3. Farmers wanted to have the cows themselves
4. The desire to maintain a cow and there were sufficient land
5. Fulfilled the free time for the benefit
6. Increased family income
7. Economic demands of Family
8. Venture capital was not enough
9. It was easier to apply the system for tesang results share compared to the results share of government
10. Requested of friends or relatives

It was suggested that social factors and economic factors were the rain of cattle ranchers do applied Tesang system. Of the reasons put forward showed different reasons by cattle ranchers in the province of South Sulawesi and the main reason is to increase the income. This is in accordance with the opinion of Isbandi (2004), who stated that in general, farming is a series of activities ranchers who manage factors of production such as land, capital, labor, crops and livestock with the aim of obtaining the maximum benefits to meet the needs of families in line also with the research of Saragih (1997), that there are three types of motivation of farmers/ranchers in Garut be shepherd of cattle sheep, one of which is to increase revenue.

Conclusion

Tesang was sharing system traditional with application not contracting but trust farmers in cattle business. Tesang mechanism were 2 (two) pattern that cows parent system and cost system. Few reason farmers apply Tesang but main reason was increase income.

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