

Socialization of the Animal Husbandry and Animal Health Act concerning slaughtering productive female livestock in Tebo Regency

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Abstract. Tebo is one of the districts in the province of Jambi. The population of beef cattle in 2017 was recorded 17,180 heads reduced by -8.08% from 2016 which was recorded 18,690 heads. The population of buffalo cattle in 2016 was recorded at 10,300 heads reduced by -2.37% to 10,056 heads in 2017. The decrease in ruminant animals number caused slaughtering, beef cattle disease, dead cattle, and livestock transportations. The introduction and socialization can solve this problem to the community and farmer groups about Indonesian regulation Number 41 of 2014, concerning animal husbandry and animal health. The socialization aims to prevent the slaughter of productive female cattle that are expected to increase the population in the meat self-sufficiency program. In terms of cattle disease prevention, vaccinating was introduced in Tebo district. The problem in Tebo Regency is slaughtering productive females because farmers have not complied with Indonesian regulation Number 41 of 2014. The method used is counseling, socialization of government regulations and laws, discussions, question and answer sessions, giving a handbook on regulations and laws No. 41 of 2014. Community service aims to increase farmers' knowledge about the importance of complying with law number 41 of 2014, preventing the slaughter of productive female livestock so that livestock populations, especially beef cattle and buffaloes, increase. The targets in this community service activity are farmer groups in Tebo Regency. The output of this community service program is to increase farmers' knowledge to comply with the law. Providing input to farmers about the impact of slaughtering productive cattle will reduce livestock populations in Tebo district.

Keywords: Socialization, Indonesian regulation number 41 of 2014, Slaughters, Productive females

Abstrak. Tebo merupakan salah satu Kabupaten di Provinsi Jambi. Sektor peternakan yang berkembang di Kabupaten Tebo meliputi ternak besar yang tersebar

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di 12 Kecamatan. Populasi ternak sapi di Kabupaten Tebo tahun 2017 tercatat 17.180 ekor turun 8,08% dari tahun 2016 tercatat 18.690 ekor. Populasi ternak kerbau tahun 2016 tercatat 10.300 ekor turun 2,37% menjadi 10.056 ekor. Faktor yang menyebabkan populasi ternak turun adalah jumlah pemotongan, penyakit ternak, kematian ternak dan lalu lintas ternak. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, diperlukan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat dan kelompok tani tentang Undang-undang Nomor 41 Tahun 2014 khususnya pasal 18 ayat 4 yaitu larangan pemotongan ruminansia produktif. Tujuan sosialisasi tersebut untuk mencegah pemotongan ternak betina produktif sehingga meningkatkan populasi dan mempercepat program swasembada daging. Selain itu upaya pencegahan penyebaran penyakit dengan sosialisasi vaksinasi di Kabupaten Tebo. Metode yang digunakan adalah ceramah dan Tanya jawab. Tujuan sosialisasi agar masyarakat bereperan aktif dalam pengembangan populasi ternak di Kabupaten Tebo. Sasaran dalam kegiatan pengabdian ini adalah kelompok tani di Kabupaten Tebo. Output dari program pengabdian masyarakat ini adalah peningkatan pengetahuan petani untuk memantui undang-undang Nomor 41 Tahun 2014 khususnya pasal 18 ayat 4. Memberi arahan pada petani tentang dampak pemotongan sapi betina produktif akan menurunkan populasi ternak di kabupaten Tebo.

Kata Kunci: Sosialisasi, Undang-undang No 41 Tahun 2014, Pemotongan, Betina produktif

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1. Introduction

Tebo Regency is one of the Regencies in Jambi Province. The livestock sector is developing well and a pattern of integration between plantation crops, especially oil and rubber, with livestock. The national livestock census in 2013 showed that the population of cattle and buffaloes decreased by 15% compared to 2011 [1]. The development of livestock populations in the Tebo Regency continued to increase from 2014 to 2016. However, in 2017 there was a decline in the cattle and buffalo population. The cattle population in Tebo Regency in 2016 was 18,690 heads and went down to 17,180 heads in 2017. Likewise, the population of buffalo decrease -2,37% from 2016 (10.300) head and 2017 (10,056) head [2]. The reduced population can be caused by the amount of slaughter, cattle traffic, livestock deaths, and diseases.

Moreover, the lower in livestock traffic, especially livestock expenditure between districts, might be related to farmers' economic conditions due to a decline in the price of palm oil and rubber as the primary income of the farmers [2]. Usually, farmers sell their livestock to cattle traders such as Bungo, Batanghari, Sarolangun, and Muaro Jambi Districts. Some efforts have been made to increase the population, including

monitoring of livestock traffic, local government control of animal health and veterinarians with counseling and vaccination, and supervision of productive female cattle slaughter. Livestock diseases could be prevented by vaccination programs and counseling on animal disease prevention.

Several factors namely can cause the slaughter of productive female cattle: The price of female cows, Availability of bulls is limited, establishment of inter-island trade quotas, the regulation is not yet consistent, The lack of understanding of the criteria for productive female livestock, especially by farmers [3]. Supervision of efforts to increase breeders' knowledge has been covered in regulation No. 41 of 2014. Therefore and socialization implementation of Indonesian regulation No. 41 of 2014 can impact farmers' knowledge, so that prevention of productive female slaughter can be achieved in efforts to increase the population for the program meat self-sufficiency in Indonesia.

2. Methods

Community service methods implemented using the lecture and question and answer methods. The activity was held to introduce Indonesian regulation No 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. The introduction was carried out by explaining related to the prohibition of slaughtering productive females, especially article 18, paragraph 4. In addition, this method was combined with discussions with the local government, service providers, and farmer groups. The discussion was followed by questions and answers so that the participants can ask more detail about the regulation if it is poorly understood. The targets in this service are farmer and farmer groups in Tebo district. Therefore, a farmer in Tebo regency can play an active role in increasing the population and preventing the slaughtering of productive females.

Tebo Regency is one of the regencies with large livestock populations, but the farmer's knowledge is still not optimal. Hence, it is necessary to carry out the introduction to familiarize the active role of farmers in increasing population and self-sufficiency in meat. The evaluation uses several indicators, namely attendance of at least 75% of active participation in discussions. The implementation consists of several stages, preparation stage by carrying out observations on the breeders the importance of increasing livestock populations through the prevention of productive female cattle slaughter, prevention of animal diseases by vaccination, and livestock maintenance management. Then the made good coordination with Tebo Regency Plantation, Livestock and Fisheries Office regarding the socialization plan

Community service was carried out on March 6, 2018, at the Technical Implementation Unit, animal health center, and slaughterhouse Rimbo Bujang by inviting farmers and 12 farmer groups in Tebo District. Casdari presented the material on the potential of livestock in Tebo Districts, S.Pt, M.Si Head of the Plantation, Livestock, and Fisheries Service. Additionally, Iman Saptaji Head of the Technical Implementation Unit, animal health center, and slaughterhouse Rimbo Bujang also gave material on cattle slaughter, animal health improvement in Tebo District. Hendri Sugestianto Head of the Veterinary Public Health Unit gave material on the importance of preventing productive female slaughter in order to increase the population in the meat self-sufficiency program. Beef self-sufficiency is defined as on-trend self-sufficiency in which least 90% of beef needs are met from domestic production, while the remaining 10% is met from imports, including those from imported feeder cattle [4]. Peni Patriani conveyed the profile of livestock in Tebo District, socializing Law No. 41 of 2014 concerning animal husbandry and animal health and Article 18 paragraph 4 on the role of productive female cattle slaughter. The evaluation phase is carried out through questions.

The evaluation phase is carried out through question and answer activities. The follow-up of this socialization activity is essential given the large livestock population in Tebo Regency experienced a decline which was made possible due to *jembrana disease*, cattle slaughter, livestock traffic, economic conditions (Fluctuations in commodity prices, especially for palm oil and rubber products). The service activities were effective because of the Supports from all parties, such as the positive response from the Farmers Group and farmers in Tebo Regency, the adjusted time and place from the participants in the Technical Implementation Unit, animal health center, and slaughterhouse Rimbo Bujang, Tebo District.

3. Results and Discussion

The consumption and demand for meat, especially cattle and buffalo, increased from 2016 for cattle by 440,490 kilograms to 532,494 kilograms in 2017. While the consumption of buffalo meat in 2016 was 205,939 kilograms increasing in 2017 by 230,333 kilograms. Increased consumption of beef and buffalo in line with the increasing number of cattle slaughter. Slaughter of livestock in Tebo Regency from 2014 to 2017 as presented in 2007 Livestock slaughter in Tebo Regency from 2014 to 2017 as in Table 1.

Table 1. Livestock Slaughter in Tebo District in 2014-2017

Types of cattle	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cow				
Recorded [slaughterhouse, Non-Slaughter House	3.321	2.497	2.725	3.414
Not Recorded Buffalo	207	500	258	186
Recorded [slaughterhouse, Non-Slaughter House	1.509	1.163	1.130	1.264
Not Recorded	95	156	187	209

Tebo Regency Central Bureau of Statistics

The slaughter of cows and buffaloes in Tebo Regency continues to increase year after year. The increasing slaughter is in line with the rise population and meat consumption. In 2017 in Tebo Regency, the livestock population was reduced. Information due to *jembrana disease* that spread in several districts resulted in fear of farmers so that they sold their livestock outside the Regency. Moreover, fear's effect caused some farmers also to sell their meat. Some efforts can be made to prevent this problem, i.e., by doing vaccination as well as counseling by slaughterhouse to farmers about maintenance and health management of livestock. Supervision of slaughter of productive cattle and buffaloes conducted by the Department of Plantations, Livestock, and Fisheries regularly carries out through counseling and socialization as well as appeals to meat traders in the market by placing banners in meat-selling. In addition, the approach of animal slaughterhouse officers to cattle traders, breeders, and meat traders continue to be made to provide input on the prohibition of cutting productive females. Prohibition of slaughtering productive female cattle has existed since the Dutch Indian government through Staatblad Number 614 Article 2 of 1936. At present, the Government has issued Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, which is replaced at present to Law Number 41 of 2014.

The existence of the latest law is, of course, to complement or clarify the previous law. Therefore the role of the academic world, local government, and the community are interrelated in enforcing these regulations. The socialization of the new regulation was carried out by the Technical Implementation Unit, animal health center, and Rimbo Bujang Animal Slaughterhouse, Tebo Regency, on March 6, 2018. There are 12 farmer groups attended meeting: Sapta Dasa farmer group, Mulia farmer group, Malagar farmer group, Sarimulyo farmer group, Mekar Sari farmer group, Sejahtera farmer group, Sidomulyu farmer group, Sidorukun farmer group, Mulya farmer group, Teluk Kayu Putih farmer group, and Maju Bersama farmer group. Cattle and buffalo livestock

population from 2010 to 2017, consisting of population data, aims to explain to farmers about the population dynamics of the Tebo Regency from 2010 to 2017 [Table 2]. After knowing the dynamics of livestock populations, farmers are expected to play a role in livestock development, which is to increase livestock population leads to participation in meat self-sufficiency programs.

Various efforts to improve the development of livestock populations are made by the improvement in maintenance management, the quality of feed, maintenance or management, and the health of animals. Also, breeders are also urged about the prohibition of slaughtering productive females, as stated in the regulation. Article 18 paragraph 4 states that "Everybody is prohibited from slaughtering small ruminant livestock of productive females or large ruminant animals of productive females."

It was further explained that if the prohibition of slaughtering productive female livestock is violated, then there are legal sanctions. It is written that criminal provisions in the regulation article 86 to everyone who slaughters; A. Small female ruminant animals as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (4) shall be subject to imprisonment of at least 1 (one) month and a maximum of 6 (six) months and a fine of at least 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiahs) and a maximum of 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs). B Large productive female ruminant animals as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (4) shall be subject to imprisonment of at least 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiahs) and at most 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiahs).

The prohibition, referred in paragraph (4) of the above regulations, is excluded case that production of productive female cattle is used for: a. research; b. breeding; c. controlling Animal Disease; d. provisions of religion; e. provisions of customs; and f. ending animal suffering.

Productive females are assets that should not be falsely slaughtered so that they continue to reproduce well to meet the needs of animal food in Indonesia. Besides that, it also affects the number of cow acceptors who will be injected and reduces the potential for pregnant cows. The number of cattle slaughtered in the Technical Implementation Unit, animal health center, and slaughterhouse Rimbo Bujang can also indicate the number of consumers demands meat. Significant livestock slaughtering activities are related to slaughterhouses and are a sub-system of beef cattle agribusiness activities [5]. The decline in livestock populations can be due to the slaughtering the cattle. Therefore it is essential to make efforts to increase the awareness of farmers about

existing legislation and also encourage the role of the community in protecting productive female livestock from unwarranted deductions.

Table 2. Cattle and Buffalo Animal Population in Tebo Regency in 2010-2017

Year	Population	
	Cattle	Buffalo
2010	24.191	14.371
2011	19.312	11.490
2012	21.229	11.763
2013	17.222	10.068
2014	18.001	10.162
2015	18.505	10.225
2016	18.690	10.300
2017	17.180	10.056

Decline in livestock population in 2017 in Tebo Regency because some livestock is infected with Jembrana disease. Socialization of the importance of maintaining animal health through reasonable maintenance procedures and vaccinations will also be carried out by veterinarians. In delivering the material, the team tried to use communication skills and effective ways and an understanding of values in the community and targets in Tebo District. Data about cattle slaughtering is submitted to the breeders so that the breeders are aware of a significant decline in livestock populations. A high increase in livestock slaughter causes a decline in livestock. Slaughter carried out in slaughterhouses is usually checked by health workers in slaughterhouses and supervision by slaughter officers that slaughter is not productive cattle. The response of the participants in the socialization in this activity was quite good and wanted to apply the government regulation.

Several indicators can see the success of this activity, namely the number of participants present was almost 100%, participants were very enthusiastic with the lecture and question and answer session. Based on questionnaires and entries provided that participants had understood Regulation Number 41 of 2014.

4. Conclusions

Community service activities carried out at the Technical Implementation Unit, animal health center and slaughterhouse Rimbo Bujang went well and received support from farmers. It is expected that community activity can be continued in the future.

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