**Adjusment of Technology of Intensification Livestock at Area Rice Field Transmigration in South Konawe Regency**

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**Abstract.** Transmigrant society generally have owned ox livestock and used as buffalo is livestock work to assist everyday them agricultural activity. But the way of conducted conservancy and conducting still have the character of traditional so that result of obtained not yet gratified, either from facet accretion of body wight and price sell yielded livestock. Conservancy facet and giving of feed, farmer still rely on to look for livestock forage at un-tilled areal which grown by many natural grasses, sometimes only given the rest of agricultural produce. Method approach of activity taken with: (1) discussion and discourse concerning activity livestock intensification technology, (2) tuition and demonstration election of seed, way of conducting, conservancy, preventive of disease and processing of result, (3) discussion and discourse concerning exploiting of agricultural produce remains as livestock feed and processing of livestock dirt become compost. presented Counselling items get well enough and positive response from all participants remember during the time have never been conducted similar activity. In general, the participants wanted to adopt training materials and were very active in the demonstration of work livestock intensification techniques (80%) and 20% did not take a stand because farmers did not have cattle. Please conclude that all targets which consist of all societies in of Cialam Jaya in activity of training applying of activity livestock intensification. All participants of wishful training to be their countryside is made by countryside of sercive Faculty of Agriculture University of Haluoleo in activity of devotion to society.

**Keywords:** Technology of intensification livestock, Area rice field, Transmigration

***Abstrak.*** *Masyarakat transmigran umumnya sudah memiliki ternak sapi maupun kerbau sebagai ternak kerja pertanian mereka sehari-hari. Namun cara budidaya masih bersifat tradisional sehingga belum memuaskan, dari segi pertambahan bobot badan maupun harga jual. Dari segi pemeliharaan, petani masih mengandalkan memberi pakan hijauan yang diarit dari lahan kosong yang ditumbuhi rumput alam, terkadang hanya diberikan sisa hijauan hasil pertanian. Kegiatan penerapan ipteks ini dilaksanakan di Desa Cialam Jaya Kecamatan Konda Kabupaten Konawe Selatan. Metode kegiatan dilakukan dengan cara : (1) ceramah dan diskusi mengenai teknologi intensifikasi ternak kerja, (2) demonstrasi dan pembimbingan pemilihan bibit, cara budidaya, pemeliharaan, pencegahan penyakit dan pengolahan hasil, (3) pemanfaatan limbah pertanian sebagai pakan ternak dan pengolahan kotoran ternak menjadi kompos. Materi penyuluhan yang disajikan mendapat respon positif dan cukup memuaskan dari para peserta mengingat selama ini belum pernah dilakukan kegiatan serupa. Umumnya para peserta ingin mengadopsi materi pelatihan dan sangat aktif dalam demonstrasi (80%) dan sebesar 20% tidak mengambil sikap karena petani yang tidak memiliki ternak sapi. Disimpulkan para khalayak sangat tertarik dan proaktif dalam kegiatan bimbingan teknis penerapan intensifikasi ternak kerja. Para peserta pelatihan berkeinginan agar desa mereka dijadikan desa binaan Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Halu Oleo.*

***Kata Kunci****: Teknologi intensifikasi ternak kerja, Daerah persawahan, Transmigrasi*

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1. **Introduction**

#### The position of cattle as working cattle and meat producers (dual purpose) for rural communities has a very strategic meaning in carrying out farming activities. This urgency is generally not accompanied by a better maintenance system because cattle are only kept carelessly (part-time). The community does not know/apply the principles of good management that adopt animal husbandry technology. Feeding does not pay attention to the quality or quantity needed for growth and production, improper housing, disease prevention is almost non-existent, reproduction management is left naturally, and marketing management is nonexistent. This results in very low livestock productivity, both in terms of labor and growth performance, especially weight gain, slaughter weight and carcass percentage [1] [2] [3], and their reproductive performance (pregnancy rate and percentage of birth) is very low [4] [5]. This has a serious impact on the low productivity of farming and rural income.

Providing knowledge and skills to the community is a positive endeavor as a form of the University's sense of crisis towards the community. In this proposal, the knowledge and skills offered are in the form of technical guidance on how to manage cattle as beef cattle and work by applying the intensification technology of working cattle (INTEK). With this knowledge and skills, it is expected to be able to motivate them to work and be able to increase income and create employment or business opportunities. Where livestock function as labor, fertilizer producers and major producers of animal protein (meat) and farming land can provide grass beds and crop waste [6] [7].

Community service activities aimed at introducing and applying intensification of working cattle technology can be developed in the community, especially in the transmigration community in Konda Subdistrict, Konawe Selatan Regency.

The results of this activity are expected to be able to provide additional knowledge to the community about labor intensification technology so that productivity can be increased. In turn, it will improve the performance of farming and community income.

1. **Methods**

**2.1 Target Audience**

Members of the community groups targeted by these community service activities are transmigrant community members who have cattle or other communities interested in raising cattle, especially to productive age groups, for example existing youth youth members, including female farm workers who are interested in increase knowledge and skills.

**2.2 Implementation Procedure**

The target audience in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda Subdistrict, Konawe Selatan District will carry out activities as previously carried out [8] [9] which include:

1. Lecture / counseling / discussion

The breeders, youth and other communities who are interested in the business of working cattle (cows and buffaloes) as well as local village government elements are given lectures / counseling about the technology of intensification of working cattle, especially in the rice fields.

1. Demonstrations and technical guidance follow the instructions [10] [11] [12] [13] in the form:

* selection of breeding stock for cattle (cows and buffalo),
* way of cultivation and maintenance,
* disease prevention and treatment of sick animals,
* waste management,
* marketing, and
* post-harvest handling.

**2.3 Service Method**

To streamline the course of mentoring activities, the determination of guidance participants is based on the community of farmers (owners and carers) who have an interest in the activity. The number of participants is set around 15-20 people as a model that is expected to be able to apply and other community examples. Determination of the implementation schedule is determined based on the conditions (free time) of the participants.

**3. Results and Discussion**

Based on the evaluation results, the results obtained in community service activities in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda Subdistrict, Konawe Selatan District by the Halu Oleo University Faculty of Animal Husbandry Team. The trainees who are generally farmers are very responsive to the information provided, this is evident by their participation in the extension activities and demonstrations about the introduction of work livestock intensification technology and the subsequent set of activities. The trainees were very active in adopting demonstration material, this was evident by their active involvement in the practice of selecting seeds. The trainees were very responsive in following the demonstration of cultivation and maintenance methods.

In each series of activities, the trainees are always actively discussing and asking questions that they have not yet mastered / know. The trainees are ready to apply the technology of work livestock intensification to support the farming activities of rural transimigation communities. The training participants and the community around the training location have requested and expect the willingness of the Faculty of Agriculture Team to provide further guidance, specifically making Alebo village a target village.

Training activities in the form of the application of verification intensification technology as an effort to help increase productivity and efficiency of farming and encourage an increase in livestock population for farming communities that maintain cattle and buffaloes have been carried out in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda Subdistrict, Konawe Selatan District by a Team from the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Haluoleo.

The material presented received positive response and was quite satisfying considering that so far there had never been a similar activity. Whereas the people in Cialam Jaya Village, who are generally farmers, also mostly raise large livestock such as cows and buffaloes, even though they are still traditional or are kept only as part-time.

Question and answer between the activity implementation team and the target audience, who are generally members of the community, took place after counseling and demonstrations. The lecture material focused on the potential of Cialam Jaya Village in the development of cattle and buffalo breeding businesses, the benefits that can be obtained from the large livestock business that can be employed and the prospects for its future development, generally attracted the attention and enthusiasm of the participants. Besides that they are also very interested in participating in the demonstration of seed selection, how to cultivate and estimate and prevent disease and treatment of sick animals. During this time they raise no attention to these things and follow the instructions of Turín hereditary or the habits of their predecessor parents. In general, in maintenance, they provide fodder forage by cutting the grass around the area of ​​rice fields, gardens and fields. Some other people who work as vegetable swords, sometimes ngarit grass on the way home from carrying merchandise, such as on the edge of waterways, rice fields and in the fields in its path. They are also very interested in being taught how to make and use booster foods (concentrates) for cattle / buffaloes.

Counseling activities and demonstration of the application of intensification of verja cattle in the transmigration community received very serious attention from the participants, which was marked by the presence of the participants who were mostly youth cadets and even among them were already students and students. Generally they want to apply the lecture material that has been delivered to them.

The initial stage of the demonstration material is to teach the participants to know good livestock breeds, seen from the performance of offspring (their parents), body condition, conformation and behavior or behavior of the livestock that will be used as seeds. Likewise, the possibility of producing many children (fertility) and the ability to produce milk are important considerations in raising verja cattle (cattle and buffalo).

Next was a demonstration of how to properly cultivate and raise livestock. Including a good method of cultivation is the ability to detect females that are in heat (estrus), how to mate and the choice of pregnant mothers and mother to give birth to raising calves. Providing quality feed with adequate weather and guaranteed availability is very important and determines the success of the livestock business, including the provision of medicines and care for sick animals and waste treatment. Livestock products, especially in efforts to prevent air pollution and ground water pollution due to livestock dwellings. Therefore, with good management and processed into manure is an alternative business that Sangay is interested in by the training participants.

The final stage of counseling and demonstration material is to teach the community about marketing and handling post-harvest to the community. Including how to provide efficient feed to cattle and buffaloes, utilization of agricultural waste such as forage from the harvesting of corn, peanuts, piasang and rice straw, as well as how to do fattening in the cage by providing concentrate (reinforcing feed). Including how to market cattle so that it is not harmed by the buyer.

Participants' responses to the training activities, among others, were manifested by a number of questions about various matters relating to the material of the training activities:

**3.1 Supporting Factors**

The training participants' responses to the material were generally quite high. This is the main capital for the Halu Oleo University Faculty of Animal Husbandry Team to carry out further activities. In general, the community in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda District, has been raising cattle and buffaloes, making it easier to apply the technology of intensification.

There was a desire from the trainees to apply the information and demonstration material that was introduced by the Implementation Team. In general, the trainees asked to be given further guidance (by 80%), mainly concerning how to raise livestock which is profitable primarily in the way of cattle and buffalo farming. There are 20% do not express attitudes because they do not have cattle. This training activity has stimulated the creativity of the trainees who are generally farmers, so that their empowerment can be done more directedly.

**3.2 Obstacle Factor**

Although the driving factors are quite dominant in this training activity, there are also inhibiting factors. Mainly long dry season constraints making it difficult to provide food and water. This water requirement is very important to support optimal life and production [6] [13] [14]. Likewise, the profession of the community, mostly as vegetable traders, resulted in their lack of attention to the timely delivery of animal feed on time. Sometimes cows are fed after noon (14.00 local time) because at that time they have just arrived from selling their wares. Likewise, the participants' lack of knowledge on animal husbandry issues, especially on how to cultivate cattle and buffaloes. If this is not overcome by intensive counseling/guidance activities, it will have a low impact on the productivity of livestock produced.

**4. Conclusions**

The training participants consisting of members of the farming community are very interested in receiving training materials and actively participating in training activities on the application of work livestock intensification technology. This situation shows that the people in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda District (especially the participants) really need guidance in developing the potential of their cattle and buffalo. The desire of the training participants to make cattle and buffaloes as the main livelihood besides being used as labor in their agricultural businesses in a more intensive way such as fattening so that they can be sold at a better price. If this can be done it can increase the income of the farm family. So that the results of training activities on the application of work livestock intensification technology can be applied sustainably, this activity needs to be carried out in other villages in the Southeast Sulawesi region.

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