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Potential and Opportunities of Livestock Development in 24 Locations PSDSK Assistance of BPTP Support For Food Security

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ABSTRACT: Assistance is one important aspect in the success of the strategic program of the Ministry of Agriculture. BPTP active role as a source of appropriate technology is indispensable in assisting efforts to increase cattle business development and success of government programs to improve livestock productivity. PSDSK assistance, an activity organized by the Ministry of Agriculture for FY 2014 is implemented by 24 BPTP scope Center for Agricultural Technology Assessment and Development. The location for PSDSK mentoring set after coordinating with related agencies. Performance of accompaniment by the Ministry of Agriculture has generally been able to increase daily weight gain (Average Daily Gain/ADG), an average of 0.341 kg/head/day at group level before assistance becomes 0.669 kg/head/day after the assistance. An increase in the average weight cut after mentoring reaches 20% of the average before the assistance (of 252 kg/head into 341 kg/head). BPTP which produces innovations tend to reach higher achievement than that innovation BPTP has been adopted, except for reproductive innovations, the percentage is almost the same among the innovations produced and adopted (60%). PSDSK Assistance by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2010 through 2014 has developed very dynamically. Location determination requires coordination of technical assistance at the local level along with related agencies, and should chance to be a show window for the development of the region.

Keywords: Potential oppurtunity, PSDSK, Food security

INTRODUCTION

The goal of PSDSK-2014 is to increase the population and reduce the number of imported cattle ready for slaughter, Assessments Institute for Agricultural Technology (Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP)) carry PSDSK assistance since 2010. PSDSK-2014 assistance is carried out by 24 BPTP. Institute for Agricultural Technology (BPTP) is a technical implementation unit (UPT) Government Center c / q. Ministry of Agriculture in the area must have a functional obligation to be actively involved in the success of PSDK 2014 in Indonesia. This paper aims to reveal PSDSK development assistance activities, especially the technical aspects and production.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted by utilizing the primary data and secondary data. Primary data came from interviews with the help of a questionnaire on various stakeholders, namely farmers and person in charge of PSDSK assistance in BPTP. Secondary data were obtained from the various documents on the relevant institutions at central and local level assessments location. Data were collected from 2010 to 2014 analyzed descriptively, and to some variables do simple statistical processing. The data used in this study include the growing amount of location assistance, as well as technical parameters and other related parameters, such as Average Daily Gain (ADG), slaughter weight, and so on.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Aspects of Mentoring

Mentoring is holistic, synergistic, coordinated, focused and measurable is expected by all parties to accelerate the achievement of the targets. BPTP active role as a source of appropriate technology is indispensable in assisting efforts to increase cattle business development and success of government programs to improve livestock productivity.

PSDSK assistance activities by the Ministry of Agriculture implemented by 24 BPTP scope Center for Technology Assessment and Development of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture is conducting PSDSK assistance is as follows (Table 1).

Table 1. PSDSK 2014 Assistance

No	UNIT	No	UNIT
1	WEST JAVA	13	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN
2	CENTRAL JAVA	14	SOUTH KALIMANTAN
3	YOGYAKARTA	15	EAST KALIMANTAN
4	EAST JAVA	16	NORTH SULAWESI
5	ACEH	17	CENTRAL SULAWESI
6	NORTH SUMATRA	18	SOUTH SULAWESI
7	WEST SUMATRA	19	BALI
8	RIAU	20	WEST NUSA TENGGARA
9	JAMBI	21	EAST NUSA TENGGARA
10	SOUTH SUMATRA	22	BENGKULU
11	LAMPUNG	23	BANTEN
12	WEST KALIMANTAN	24	GORONTALO

BPTP technology assistance by supporting self-sufficiency in beef is done through a regional approach in the biophysical, socio-economic, cultural and institutional. Therefore, before starting assistance activities need to be identified first a few things about the rough terrain that includes elevation, rainfall, temperature, humidity, and so on. This was done to provide an overview of potential problems and potential areas of assistance that will be planned location. Identification of socio-economic conducted to determine the performance of socio-economic community that can be used as the basis for mentoring methods. While the socio-cultural and institutional identification includes procedures for social institutions, institutional breeders, and institutional supporters.

PSDSK assistance strategy includes: 1) Identify all programs support PSDSK across the province; 2) Mapping program: provincial - district - the District - Village; 3) Determination of the location of assistance; 4) Implementation of assistance include the application of appropriate technology and institutional engineering.

Aspects of Technology and Production Achievement

Performance of accompaniment by the Ministry of Agriculture has generally been able to increase daily weight gain (Average Daily Gain/ADG) shown in Figure 3, which is an average of 0.341 kg/head/day at group level before assistance becomes 0.669 kg/head/day after the assistance. However, this achievement is not maximized to equal potential ideally (0.868 kg/head/day). It also

depends on the maintenance of old cattle as mentioned by Siregar (2003) that the lower ADG directly result in increased long maintenance of cattle to reach the ideal weight cut.

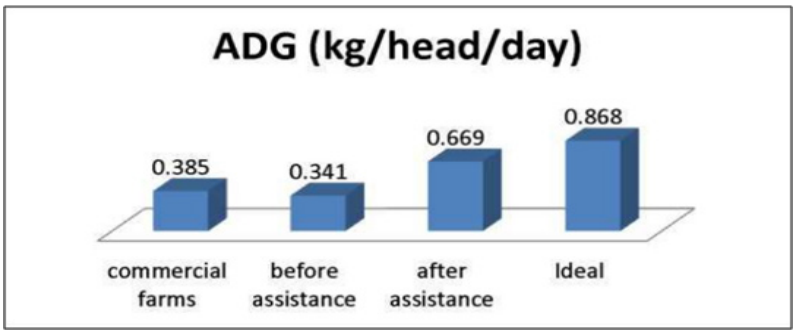

Figure 3. Average achievement ADG before and after assistance (kg/head/day)

An increase in the average weight cut after mentoring reach 20% of the average before the assistance (of 252 kg/head into 341 kg/head). Efforts are still needed in the repair of non- genetic factors, namely aquaculture feed technology and management to achieve the ideal slaughter weight, as stated by Diwyanto and Rusastra (2013).

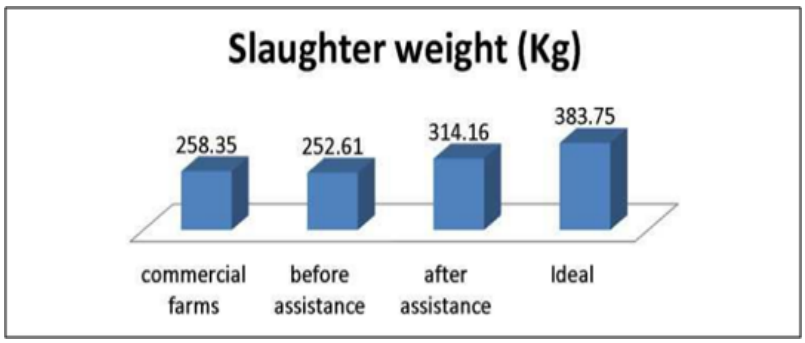

Figure 4. Average weight cut before and after assistance (kg/head)

PSDSK mentoring by an average BPTP able to achieve an increase in slaughter weight range 25-150 kg /head.Target launched by the Director General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health (2009) to achieve self-sufficiency in meat in 2014 for fattening the target body weight daily (PBBH) for cattle Peranakan Ongole (PO) of more than 0.7 kg/day and beef cattle crossbreeding with larger subtropical 0.9 kg/day with the weight cut to local and cross cows with sub tropical each more than 400 kg and 500 kg. With the assistance PSDSK able to increase ADG 0.669kg/ day and nearly meet the targets of the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health, but to slaughter weight has not been able to meet the target.

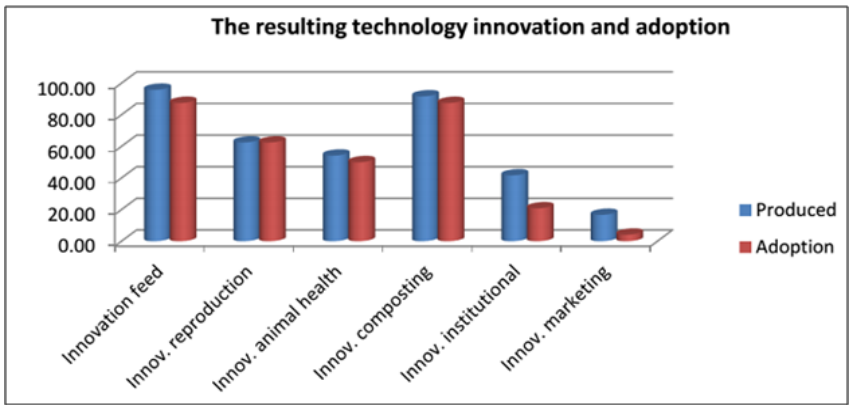

Figure 5. Percentage of BPTP based innovations produced and innovation adopted

If the comparison between the resulting innovation and innovation is adopted, Figure 5 shows that the Ministry of Agriculture which produces innovations tend to be much more than that innovation BPTP has been adopted, except for reproductive innovations that percentage is almost the same among the innovations produced and adopted (60%). This means that they need to attempt to emphasize the introduction of innovations that address the problems of farmers or innovation in accordance with the expectations of farmers. This innovation should especially easy in application, low cost and able to provide better results than the practice that has been done breeder.

Innovation reproduction have equal percentage caused by natural mating or AI technology that is already generally known and practiced breeders, so the introduction of these innovations do not face their own obstacles. Rate of adoption of institutional innovation looks bigger than marketing innovation, it is supported by the presence of organized trainings BPTP (as much as 96% BPTP), as well the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in the mentoring group intensive livestock during the program.

Figure 5 also shows the adoption of a fairly high percentage of feed innovation and innovation composting. Both of these innovations carry the spirit of the utilization of local resources as cheap feed ingredients that are always available. Local resources are much cheaper than imported technology. According Mariyono and Krishna (2009) the technology developed by BPTP is better suited for applications at the field level as compared with the general nature of technology, because of technology BPTP specific location or appropriate technology.

CONCLUSIONS

Assistance PSDSK by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2010 through 2014 is able to increase the productivity of cattle that ADG and cow slaughter weight compared to prior guidance PSDSK. Performance of accompaniment by the Ministry of Agriculture has generally been able to increase daily weight gain (Average Daily Gain/ADG), ie an average of 0.341 kg/head/day at group level before assistance becomes 0.669 kg/head/day after the assistance. An increase in the average weight cut after mentoring reach 20% of the average before the assistance (of 252 kg/head into 341kg/ head). BPTP which produces innovations tend to be much more than that innovation BPTP has been adopted, except for reproductive innovations that percentage is almost the same among the innovations produced and adopted (60%). Although it has not yet been possible to meet the target of the Directorate General of livestock and animal health.

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