

## **THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT WITH CATTLE FATTENING SHEEP METHOD**

**Muhammad Yusuf Ibrahim<sup>1</sup>**

Lecturer Faculty of Law  
Universitas Abdurachman Saleh Situbondo  
INDONESIA

**Email:** <sup>1</sup>yus\_bramuz@yahoo.co.id

### **ABSTRACT**

*The fewer jobs in villages led to urbanization. Urbanization has caused many problems in Indonesia. Not only cause problems in the destination city, but also pose a problem in a deserted village. In the village will also arise problems such as the reduction of human resources because the people had gone into the city. The village eventually not experiencing real growth.*

*The Sheep breeding business is currently still largely acts as a savings because it is not managed properly and do not account for input - output finance cash flow as befits an agribusiness managed for commercial purposes. It required a certain method of raising effort in running a sheep farm.*

*During fattening sheep have a harvest period of 3 months up to 4 months, so it is very difficult to serve as a real income for rural communities. By introducing the management of sheep fattening method with weekly harvest time can change the view that raising not only for savings but can be used as a main job and indirectly reduced urbanization, unemployment can be reduced and prosperity for rural communities can be achieved. Method of fattening with every harvest season this week has been executed well by the al-Ayubi farms in Situbondo.*

**Keyword:** farm, sheep, fattening method, communities;

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Sheep since the first has been popular as a source of fulfilling ruminant animal protein needs in many countries. including in Indonesia. Requests sheep in each year continues to rise. Animal absorber market is very diverse. There is nature all year and is an annual (only at certain times). Maintenance of sheep in Indonesia has traditionally been carried out for generations by the majority of the village society. During this time the sheep more function as livestock savings, which means that sheep can be cashed (sold) on the fly if the villagers require large amounts of money and urgent. Until now, as one of the sheep breeding business are still managed simple

folk (traditional), it is not surprising sheep farm business development in Indonesia has not experienced a positive trend.

In Indonesia, sheep is not just a source commodities fulfilling the animal protein needs, but also a strategic commodity that has a sensitivity of political, economic and social unrest is high. For example, first, the sheep is one of the animals used as sacrificial animals on Idul-Adha. This routine requests each year reach hundreds of thousands, even more. Second, the need of sheep for the purposes aqiqah big enough. Third, the number of houses or a restaurant meal of sheep chops providers continue to grow, even satay actually much use sheep's meat. Farmers in Indonesia do not get the maximum benefit from raising sheep, even raising sheep only be used as a second job or function as a savings. This is due to the lack of knowledge on how to raise sheep is good and right.

A farming can be regarded as the most classic activity, meaning that as modern as any tools that are used, raising still need the help of natural (grass) in the run. Along with the development and advancement of technology, has many ways or strategies that can be used by farmers to streamline and streamline results in raising so by using development methods raise sheep at harvest time weekly can increase the income of farmers and livestock can be used as a main job, so it can be reducing the unemployment rate, especially in the village.

The introduction of methods to villagers in order to have a weekly income of raising sheep can change the view that raising sheep not only as savings, but can also be used as additional work that can increase revenue are promising. So, indirectly, unemployment can be reduced and prosperity for rural communities can be achieved.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Type Feed**

Sutama and Nudiarsana (2009) in general type of lamb main feed is forage, such as grass, legumes, and agricultural wastes (straw soy, beans, peanuts, and corn). Based on the dominant nutrient content contained in the feed material, feed sheep can be divided into 4 types, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.**

| No | Information                      | Sample Plant   |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 1  | The feed as a source of energy   | Grass, leaves, cassava, rice bran, wheat bran, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, cassava and beer dregs.                |
| 2  | The feed as a protein source     | Legumes, industrial waste agricultural products (soybean meal, coconut meal, cottonseed meal, tahu dregs, soy pulp). |
| 3  | The feed as a source of minerals | Salt, lime, bone meal, and mineral Miks.   |
| 4  | The feed as a source of vitamins | Yellow corn, fresh forage (grasses and legumes), carrots and mineral Miks.   |

Farm and Harianto:34, 2010) the quality of natural forage and concentrates are given to the sheep must be considered. Ensure that feed quality in accordance with the needs of the sheep and do not contain ingredients that can be harmful. Natural forage grasses can be administered

in a fresh condition after enumerated first. Grass should be taken every day from the land so that the sheep can get fresh food.

According to (Budiman: 2, 2006) Consumption Feed As a simple benchmark and are often used for the consumption of lamb is 10% of the body weight and sometimes - sometimes you can add 2, meaning that if the live weight of sheep 20 kg, then the feed requirements  $10\% \times 20 = 2\text{kg} + 2 = 4$  kg of fresh grass every day, but in this experiment are given fresh grass king grass as much as 5 kg / head / day. The simple calculation must be adapted to the conditions and the availability of food resources. Benchmark nutritional needs of feed for sheep generally there is still no definite, however, some research results can be used as a basis. Various types of products manufactured as finished feed or concentrate also has a different protein content, it indicates there is no certainty as a benchmark demands for nutrients.

Method Yubi feed only use forage (grass, turf field) with additional feed in the form of tofu with a little salt. The gift 2 times a day, morning and evening. With this method, the lambs reared per month will get the increase of body weight of 3 - 3.5 kg / month.

### **Stage Enclosure**

Sodiq and Abidin (2010) The sheep in their natural habitat in the wild live freely. eating, drinking and the rest is done without human control. In sheep fattening business requires serious attention, because it uses the method of fattening sheep enclosure stage. Using the stage enclosure then facilitate farmers in the control or supervision of the feed, clean up the sheep and lamb health. enclosure stage can also be a comfortable resting place for sheep spared from the scorching heat of the sun and rain.

According to (Farm and Harianto :51, 2010) by its nature enthusiast colonize or doing activities in a group, usually sheep fattening cages using the colony cage. Size can be 2.5 meters x 2 meters and can be used to accommodate 10-15 lambs, depending on the weight of the sheep. If the weight of the sheep 20-25 kg, the measuring enclosure can accommodate 15 lambs. But if the weight has reached 30 kg, measuring enclosure that can accommodate 10 cows.

Method Yubi Cages fattening measuring 1.4 meters x 3 meters with a feed trough 60 cm. The enclosure can accommodate 10 lambs weighing 30 kg. Small enclosure stage can not restrict the movement of sheep so that all energy generated from the feed consumed converted into meat.

### **Choosing the type of superior cut sheep**

Generally, all kinds of local sheep in Indonesia, either male or female can be fattened. But not all the sheep in the same family either to be fattened (Sutama and Budiarsana: 117, 2009) Indonesian local sheep types eligible to be fattened was Garut Sheep, a fat tail sheep (DEG), and a thin tail sheep (DET).

Quality of going to determine the success of fattening, sheep kind of potential of local species including a fat tail sheep, thin tail sheep and Garut sheep. Farm and Harianto :90, 2010)

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Fattening Sheep**

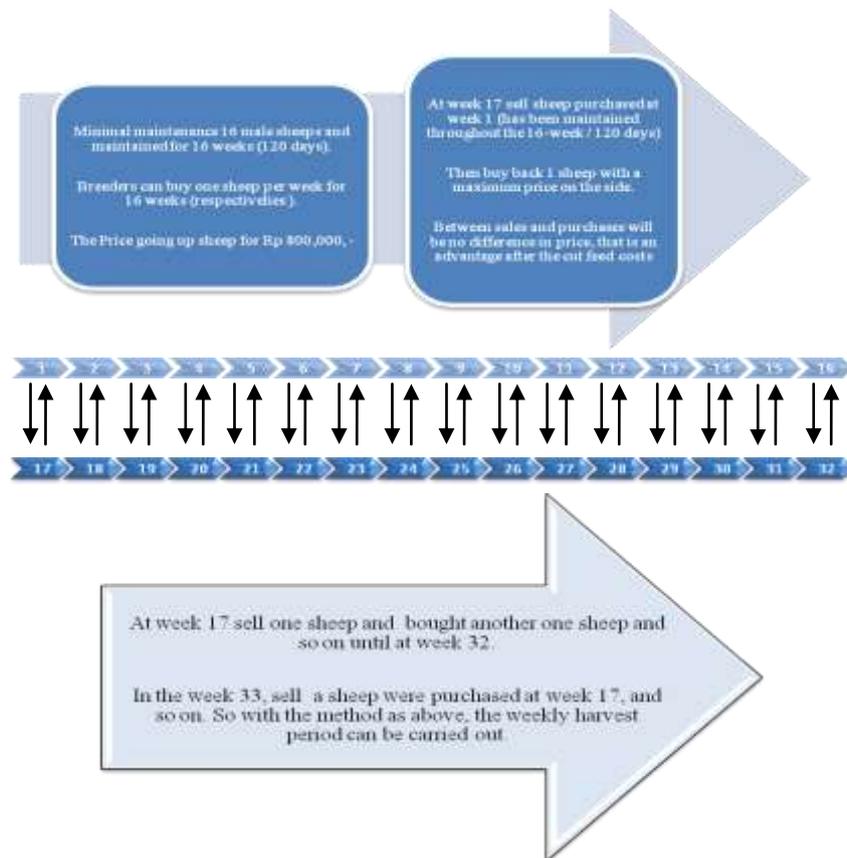
Patterns of production on fattening program is generally not more than 4 months (120 days) (Sutama and Budiarsana, 2009). The size of the existing market potential or real should be a reference in this fattening udaha. Arrangements with seeds and materials - materials needed in particular animal feed should be considered.

Suggested that the farmer can estimate accurately the addition of body weight. It is useful to determine the start time fattening up to the time of harvest. Farm and Harianto:95, 2010) Comparisons between age and weight feeder lambs for fattening lambs.

**Table 2. (Farm and Harianto,; 96, 2010)**

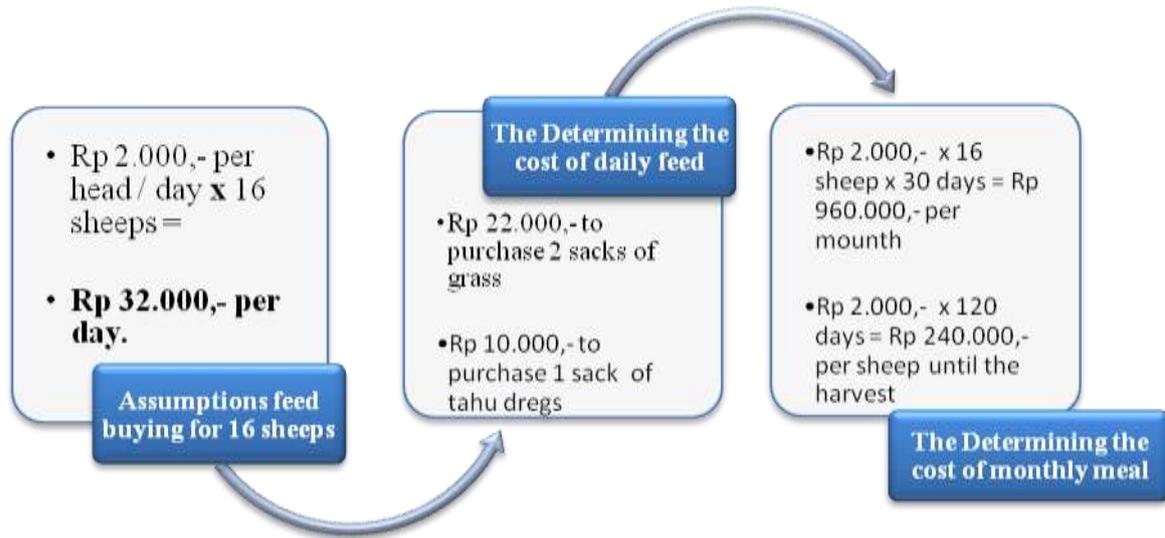
| Age Feeder           | Weight Range |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 10 months - one year | 19 kg        |
| 8-10 months          | 16 kg        |
| 6-8 months           | 13 kg        |

The planning sheep fattening methods have wanted to produce the harvest each week. Because it is - should be considered all the requirements needed. For this type of feed energy source use field turf or grass, feed protein sources using the pulp, and feed sources of minerals and vitamins using mineral Miks. So simple in fact there are only three basic livestock feed needs to meet these fattening method, namely grass, tahu dregs, and mineral Miks.



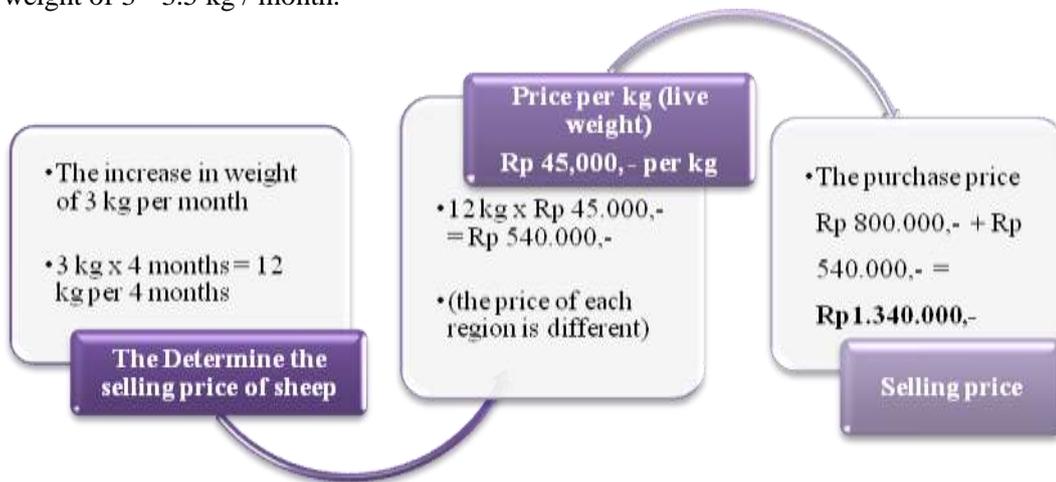
**Figure 1. Fattening sheep**

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**



**Figure 2.**

Feed use of forage (grass) with additional feed in the form of tahu dregs. gift 2 times a days, morning and afternoon. With this method, the sheeps reared per month will get the increase of body weight of 3 - 3.5 kg / month.



**Figure 3.**

Then at harvest time livestock can have a benchmark selling price of Rp 1,340,000, - per sheep.

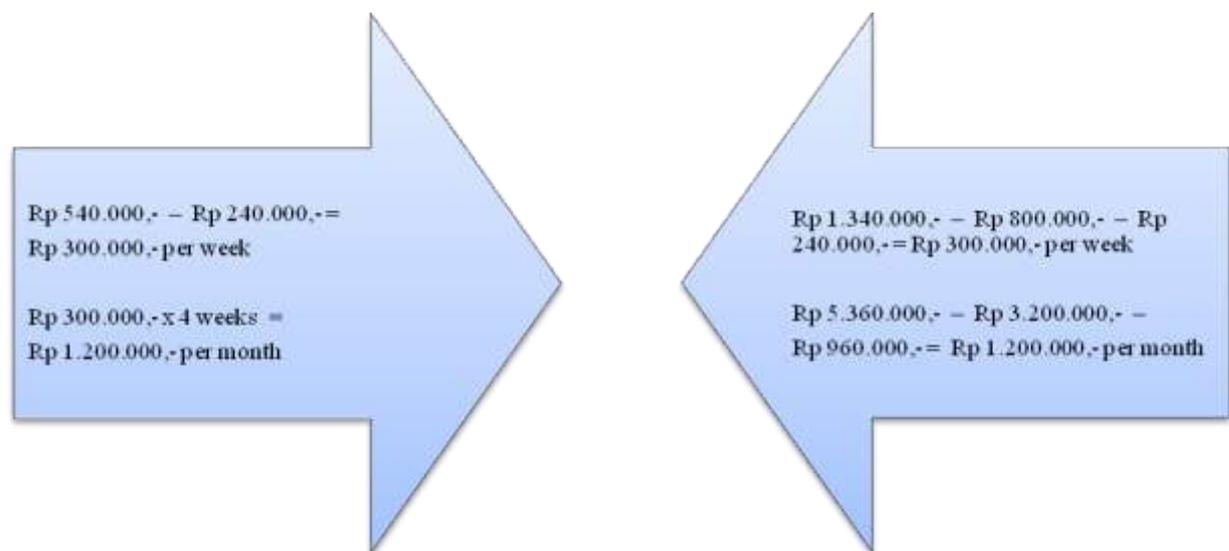


Figure 4. The Determining the breeder profit

## CONCLUSION

The Maintenance of sheep in Indonesia has traditionally been carried out for generations by most villagers. During this time the sheep more function as livestock savings, which means that sheep can be cashed (sold) quickly if the breeder requires large amounts of money and urgent. Until now, as one of the sheep farm managed simple folk (traditional).

From the above it can be concluded that the method of fattening sheep above can further increase the income of rural communities in raising sheep, thus raising no longer as savings for the villagers but can provide additional income that promised to the villagers, because the farmer can sell his sheep with a future weekly harvest. Even with this method, farmers can make sheep fattening as the main job. The above method of fattening sheep had been on the run by al-Ayubi farm which is located in the village of Karang Malang Mangaran District of Situbondo.

**REFERENCES**

Akhmad Sodiq & Zainal Abidin, *Meningkatkan Produksi Susu Kambing Peranakan Etawa*. AgroMedia Pustaka : Jakarta, 2010.

I-Ketut Utama dan IGM Budiarsana. *Panduan Lengkap Kambing dan Domba*. Penebar Swadaya : Jakarta. 2009.

Hadi Budiman., *PERBAIKAN MANAJEMEN PAKAN DALAM PENGGEMUKAN DOMBA DI TINGKAT PETANI*, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Peternakan. Temu Teknis Nasional Tenaga Fungsional Pertanian 2006

Tim penulis MT Farm dan bagus harianto, *Beternak dan Bisnis Domba*, AgroMedia pustaka : Jakarta, 2010.