

THE ROLE OF THE SEKOLAH PETERNAKAN RAKYAT (SPR) KARYA MANDIRI IN BOGOR REGENCY IN THE REGENERATION PROCESS OF DAIRY CATTLE FARMERS

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ABSTRACT

Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat (SPR) is one of the efforts made by the government to build a farmer's mindset in running a livestock business. Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat is essential as a forum for knowledge transfer to create awareness of improving livestock farming skills properly and correctly. SPR is an institution built, owned, and managed directly by farmer groups. One of SPR's missions is to develop rural youth. To what extent is the role of SPR Karya Mandiri Bogor Regency in regenerating dairy farmers in its environment? This study aims to analyze the role of SPR in the regeneration of breeders and the extent to which community development principles are applied in this process. Data was obtained from observation and in-depth interviews with informants. The results of the analysis note that for four years, SPR Karya Mandiri has played a role in empowering unemployed youth, empowering farmer children, developing agribusiness, and starting alternative businesses. In general, the principles of community development have been implemented. Still, it is necessary to build partnerships with green communities and creative actors engaged in eco-friendly embodiment and increase the values and local resource cycle.

Keywords: Regeneration, Role, SPR, Young Generation.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural human resources have an essential role in building sustainable agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture's Strategic Plan focuses on sustainable agricultural development (Ministry of Agriculture 2015). The paradigm of sustainable agricultural development is essentially a system of agricultural development through optimal management of all potential resources, both natural resources, human resources, institutions, and technology, to ensure that an effort continues and does not experience a decline to improve all people's welfare. Quality human resources committed to building the agricultural sector are one of the success factors for sustainable agricultural

development (Susilowati 2016).

The farmer regeneration policy is "creating a young generation of farmers who are socioagriprenuer in spirit, competent, and have good character in achieving food sovereignty". To achieve this policy direction, a Farmer Regeneration Strategy was formulated, namely character building and increasing the capacity of the younger generation through education, training, and counseling as a basis for growing commitment to human resources for agricultural development; strengthening farmer institutions as a forum for the younger generation of agriculture in forming an entrepreneurial spirit; and developing networks and partnerships through strengthening farming networks and information networks (Ministry of

Agriculture 2016). According to the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No 07/Permentan/OT.140/1/2013 Regarding the Guidelines for the Development of the Young Generation in Agriculture, the young generation of agriculture has a strategic position to develop their capacity to function as a lever that determines the success of national development, especially agricultural development. Young farmers play a role in various sustainable agricultural development activities from the planning, implementation, and monitoring to evaluation stages (Insani et al. 2018).

Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat (SPR) is one of the efforts made by the government to build the mindset of breeders in conducting livestock business. SPR is essential as a forum for knowledge transfer to create awareness of improving livestock farming skills properly and correctly (Ditjen PKH 2015). It is hoped that the activities provided by SPR, such as training on making fermented feed, counseling on livestock health, and assisting in the form of livestock equipment, can support the success of SPR in improving the welfare of breeders, followed by increasing their business competitiveness (IPB 2015). Another positive impact that is also expected is the development of motivation for the younger generation to engage in animal husbandry, especially dairy cattle. Business-oriented breeder regeneration that will lead to an increase in the cattle population and milk and meat production in the future will be guaranteed. Efforts to cultivate new breeders are imperative. Because of this, an in-depth analysis is needed regarding the role of the SPR in accelerating the regeneration of breeders, which in turn will grow young breeders in rural areas. This study aims to analyze the role of Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat (SPR) Karya Mandiri in Bogor Regency in the regeneration process of dairy farmers.

METHOD

Research Time and Place

This research was conducted from June 2022 to December 2022 at Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat (SPR) Karya Mandiri in Tajurhalang Village, Cijeruk District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province. This location was chosen based on the consideration that the site is in the Dairy Cattle Development Zone area. This paper was compiled from qualitative research using a case study approach and in-depth interview techniques with informants from the Livestock Owners' Representative Council (DPPT) SPR Karya Mandiri Bogor located in Tajurhalang Village. Primary data was also collected from in-depth interviews through participatory field observation techniques. The data were collected using the 5W (what, why, when, where, who) + 1H (how) framework, then analyzed descriptively (Setiawan et al. 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

SPR Karya Mandiri Overview

Dairy farming in Indonesia has been going on for a long time and has experienced various developments and changes. The development of dairy farming in Indonesia can be divided into two periods: the Dutch East Indies Government from the 19th century to 1942 and the Indonesian Government from 1950 to the present (Atabany et al. 2020). The dairy farming business is still a mainstay sector for rural communities. According to Hardiningtyas et al. (2016), smallholder dairy farming in Indonesia is generally carried out by smallholder breeders who are assisted by their family members, with the following characteristic, there are: a) simple maintenance, b) modern technology has yet to be implemented, c) many costs should be taken into account, d) not fully profit-oriented and needs to meet the requirements of a commercial business.

Smallholder livestock businesses with a scale of ownership ranging from 1-3 heads prioritize the workforce of members because it involves additional work costs that must be incurred. People's farms still adhere to traditional values and norms, including children in the family economy.

Muladno (2019) explain Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat (SPR) is a collaboration between universities and district/city government agencies in synergize to educate people's breeders in running their livestock business collectively. Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat (SPR) Karya Mandiri Bogor was formed on May 2, 2019, and stipulated by the Decree of the Head of the Bogor District Fisheries and Livestock Service number: 524/3545/Kpts/Diskanak/2019, was formed as a result of cooperation between the Bogor Regency Government through the Fisheries and Livestock Service Office with the LIPI Biotechnology Research Center and LPPM IPB with number MoU: 119/10/PKS/KS/V/2019 (Fisheries and Livestock Service 2019). SPR was established to impart knowledge to small-scale breeders on various technical and non-technical aspects of animal husbandry, which underlies the creation of a collective company under one management to increase the competitiveness of their business and increase their income and

welfare (LPPM IPB 2015).

Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat Karya Mandiri Bogor consists of four dairy cattle groups, including (1) Mandiri Sejahtera Group, (2) Kania Group, (3) Bina Mandiri Group, and (4) Muda Berkarya. The Livestock Owners' Representative Council (DPPT) SPR Karya Mandiri Bogor consists of nine administrators, including the Chairman of the DPPT (M. Makmur Komara), Secretary (Suryana), Treasurer (Muslih), Feed Division (Eman Sulaeman), Animal Health Division (Endang), Seed Division (Dadan Ramdani), Business and Postharvest Division (Eneng Maesaroh), Facilities and Infrastructure Division (Dede Supriatna), and Public Relations Division (Yunus). The DPPT is a group of people (consisting of a minimum of 9 people) who are democratically elected from by-for breeders whose function is determining the direction of joint business enterprise development. SPR is managed independently and located within the management's farming environment and is carried out using several approaches (discussions, training, demonstrations, and apprenticeships), both independently and in collaboration with various related parties. The population structure of SPR Karya Mandiri Bogor in 2022 can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Dairy cattle population structure in member SPR Karya Mandiri

No	Member Name	Number of members (people)	Population (head)							Total
			Parent		Dara		Pedet		Adult male	
			Lactation	Non Lactation	Pregnant	Not pregnant	Male	Female		
1	Mandiri Sejahtera	25	26	51	10	14	26	12	52	191
2	Kania	14	19	27	8	11	17	15	9	106
3	Bina Mandiri	10	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	15
4	Muda Berkarya	10	3	-	1	1	2	2	5	14
	Total	59	51	81	20	28	47	31	68	326

Source: Department of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry (2022)

Since its inception, trainees and apprentices at SPR Karya Mandiri more dominated by Tajurhalang breeders but continues to expand to sub-districts, districts, and provinces. In general, the training participants and apprentices at SPR are young people, both young farmers (practitioners) and students (SPMA) and university students. The duration of activities at SPR is adjusted to the agreed objectives and time allocation. For training, on average, it ranges from three days to two weeks, while apprenticeships range from two weeks to three months. Implementation of SPR activities in collaboration with many parties, such as the Fishery and Livestock Service Office, the Horticulture and Plantation Food Crops Service, the Bogor Regency Food Security Service, the West Java Province Food Security and Livestock Service Office, the Cinagara Animal Health Training Center (BBPKH), Bogor Agricultural Development Polytechnic, Mainstay Farmers and Fishermen Contacts (KTNA), Communication Forum for Self-Help Agriculture and Rural Training Centers (FK P4S), Ikamaja (Japanese Apprentice Alumni Family Association) Bogor Regency and others as needed. A good synergy between local governments, universities, investors, and smallholder breeders will be an effective movement to awaken and empower smallholder breeders through cooperation with the middle class to realize self-sufficiency and food sovereignty (Muladno, 2019).

SPR Karya Mandiri has various facilities and infrastructure to support activities, including (1) having farming land for practice; (2) having a place to stay for participants; (3) a room for gathering in the form of a hall for training as well as the secretariat of the Japanese Intern Alumni Association (Ikamaja); and (4) have a written learning activity plan adapted to the material desired by the trainees and apprentices. SPR also

performs a combination of places, materials, methods, and learning assessment systems (indoor and outdoor, theory and practice, planned materials and participant requests, lecture and participatory methods). In general, the composition of training materials is 80% practice (participants go directly to the production process while learning social and practical) and 20% theory. Some of the supporting facilities for the teaching and learning process owned by SPR Karya Mandiri are blackboards, information boards, secretariat, bedrooms, practice areas, toilets, dining rooms, public kitchens, computers connected to the internet, InFocus, halls, chairs, cupboards, and electricity network access. Training materials and apprenticeships widely applied at SPR Karya Mandiri related to dairy farming include the selection of seeds, feeding, housing, health, reproduction, postharvest handling, marketing, and business management.

The Role of SPR in Youth Development.

The role is a dynamic aspect of position (status) when a person performs his rights and obligations according to his position. Role or role refers more to a function, adjustment, and as process. Soekanto (1995) explains that the role includes three aspects: First, it includes norms associated with a person's position or place in society; Second, it is a concept of what individuals can do in society as an organization; and Third, is an important individual behavior for the social structure of society. In a broader scope, such as in the organization as a collection of people, the role of the organization when it comes into contact with the external environment is no longer the role of individuals per individual organization but has become a collectivity function, namely the role of institutions or organizations (Setiawan et al. 2016).

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 07/Permentan/OT.140/1/2013 Regarding the Guidelines for the Development of Agricultural Young Generation explains, based on background experience, age, and level of activity, the Young Generation of Agriculture is divided into 3 (three) groups as follows:

1. Earth cadets are the Agricultural Young Generation who are between 15-22 years old, love agriculture, and are interested in working in agriculture;
2. Farming cadets are the Young Generation of Farmers, children of farmers aged between 16-22 years, participating in helping family farming activities. Their lives are still dependent on family/parent's income, and they have not yet determined agriculture as a livelihood;
3. Young Entrepreneurial Farmers are a Young Agricultural Generation who are independent and aged 20-35 years, do their farming, have determined agriculture as a source of livelihood, and have an entrepreneurial spirit.

The phenomenon of the younger generation being reluctant to continue their parents' work as farmers is increasing, so the number of young farmers is decreasing while the number of old farmers is rising (Wahid et al. 2019). In response, developing rural youth, especially those around SPR, is one of SPR Karya Mandiri's priority or flagship programs. Youth development takes the form of activities including (1) empowering unemployed youth; (2) providing opportunities for the children of local farmers to do apprenticeships and training at SPR; and (3) creating jobs for the youth of Tajurhalang Village who have weak access to land.

Unemployed Youth Empowerment

Unemployed Youth Empowerment. Youth in the village tend not to be interested in making agriculture their main job in the future. If youth are interested working in agriculture, they only make agriculture a side job, not their primary job (Nugraha & Herawati 2015). So that rural youth are interested in making agriculture their primary job, activities to empower unemployed youth are carried out by Mr. Makmur Komara (Chairman of the Livestock Owners' Representative Council (DPPT) SPR Karya Mandiri Bogor together with Agricultural Extensionists through an ordinary or persuasive solicitation approach.

The process is in stages, so empowering this group takes work. The first generation of unemployed youth who must be empowered is one with many followers. This pattern is considered the most efficient and effective because if it is successful, it will undoubtedly impact its members or followers. Technically, the process is similar to counseling, starting with an awareness-raising process. The younger generation is invited for discussion (usually in a place where they often gather), then given an explanation, then taken for a walk to the stables or the site where the crops are packaged to be convinced and motivated. If you already have a new desire to be invited to practice.

Breeder Generation Empowerment. The second empowerment approach is a training and apprenticeship program for children of farmers (young breeders) at SPR Karya Mandiri. This program is a real effort by the breeders of Tajurhalang Village (in particular) and Cijeruk District (generally) to regenerate. The breeder regeneration is implemented by wiring the younger generation in the agricultural sector in collaboration with farmer group

administrators, village government, sub-district government (especially with extension workers), and Ikamaja. The education, training, and apprenticeship process applied to young breeders remains the same in principle as what has been programmed in the SPR. The number ranges between 3-5 people in each batch because, according to Pak Suryana, Secretary of SPR Karya Mandiri Bogor, it will be ineffective if there are too many.

Several studies report that there is harmony between farmer regeneration and the participation of the younger generation in agriculture. Wardani and Anwarudin (2018) said the younger generation's involvement in their parents' agriculture sector made them the next generation of farmers. Anwarudin and Haryanto (2018) recommend the importance of the role of government and non-governmental agricultural extension workers to involve the younger generation in extension and farming activities so that the gradual regeneration of farmers can be realized. Harniati and Anwarudin (2018) support these reports and recommendations by proving that most of the young farmers who are currently engaged in agriculture are the result of informal education, namely their parents' involvement in farming, are interested in and follow the successful examples of advanced farmers or independent extension workers and are members of a community of young farmers.

Alternative Employment Innovations

As previously mentioned, the burden on agricultural land in Tajurhalang is already weighty; apart from the increasing population, land conversion is inevitable, both for settlements and other uses. As a result, access to land is increasingly tricky with increasingly expensive land prices. This phenomenon is called agricultural involution, where the agricultural sector stagnates or

declines (Geertz & Supomo 2016).

The management of the SPR, through the agribusiness system approach, began to develop materials and the scope of their training and apprenticeship activities on a broader approach, namely vertical and horizontal diversification for various commodities and an agroforestry system approach. Young farmers are no longer being trained in the agribusiness aspects of dairy farming but also in animal husbandry and agro-industry entrepreneurship skills, strengthening leadership and institutional management capacity, agro-tourism, developing spice/medicinal plants, and agroforestry systems. Its implementation is carried out in collaboration with fellow SPR, farmer groups, related agencies, research centers, and universities. The practice is carried out through the exchange of apprentices between SPRs. Animal husbandry materials and methods are not only limited to cultivation but extend to the processing of products and the processing of manure. The training material for dairy farming extends to processing the milk into various products and processing its waste into organic fertilizer. This SPR implemented follows Muladno (2019) that SPR is designed for a maximum period of four years, filled with technical and institutional material provision. The end of the SPR is the formation of a collective company owned by breeders engaged in the business of livestock and other agricultural commodities.

Application of Community Development Principles in Youth Development.

In general, the process of developing rural youth can be carried out by referring to the principles of community development (Community Development/CD), namely: (1) ecological, which includes approaches, sustainability, diversity, organic

development, balanced development, principles, social justice, and human rights, addressing detrimental structures, addressing detrimental discourses, empowerment, human rights and definition of needs; (2) respect for local knowledge, including respect for local culture, respect for local resources, respect for the skills of local people, respect for local processes and participation; (3) process, including process, results and vision, process integrity, raising awareness, participation, cooperation, consensus, development steps, peace and non-violence, inclusivity, and community building; and (4) global and local, including global and local linkages, and anti-colonialism practices (Ife, 2002).

The results of in-depth interviews and field observations revealed that not all community development principles were implemented in youth development. As an SPR mandated to develop a dairy farming agribusiness, Mr. Makmur acknowledged that what was given to the youth in the training and apprenticeship process was still dominated by a farming approach that was not environmentally friendly. An environmentally sound approach was pioneered in the last two batches of training participants, such as organic farming, organic fertilizer business, commodity diversification approach, integrated agricultural development, balanced use of fertilizers, and agroforestry approaches.

As an institution rooted in non-governmental organizations, especially advanced farmers, efforts to empower the youth of Tajurhalang Village and its surroundings are a form of social responsibility to the surrounding environment. In general, the principles of social justice and human rights have been implemented by the SPR, especially in the development of rural youth. For the record, empowering unemployed youths who often disturb residents is a real form of effort to overcome detrimental

structures. Strictly speaking, the SPR itself acts as a buffer against market pressures. SPR's efforts in solving the problem of generational inequality (aging agriculture) and the problem of saturation in the farming sector are a form of overcoming detrimental structures and discourses.

Normatively and practically, SPR Karya Mandiri has applied process principles in the development of rural youth. Almost all of the positively identified principles are embodied by SPR. The process is the most prioritized in realizing trainees and apprentices. Everything must go through a process, not giving something instantly, especially in developing delinquent youth. SPR has principles. It is important to live it first; the results will follow later. But in the process, the participants built their mentality and views to become agribusiness-oriented entrepreneurs. Raising awareness is the first action SPR takes in developing rural youth because with awareness, what will be done will be effective. Participation, cooperation, and consensus are built together during the process and post-process. SPR is open to the public, not limited by age, age, gender, background, ethnicity, race, and religion. Participants from anywhere are given the same service while upholding norms and ethics. The existence of SPR Karya Mandiri cannot be separated from the Ikamaja community (Japanese Apprentice Alumni Family Association) Bogor Regency. Therefore, related to global and local principles, SPR has implemented them institutionally.

CONCLUSION

SPR Karya Mandiri plays a role in regenerating dairy farmers, both for the youth of Tajurhalang Village and villages around Cijeruk District, as well as a broader scope. The actual efforts are empowering unemployed youth and developing young farmers to regenerate

and develop alternative businesses that are more environmentally sound. The identified community development principles have been implemented in SPR Karya Mandiri.

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