

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE DISTRICT PINRANG REGENCY SOUTH SULAWESI

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine the area of integration of agricultural development strategy developed by the community in Pinrang Regency through the optimization of its potential. This study is a qualitative study using a phenomenological approach. Based on the type of research data source of this research is the head of Planning Agency, and the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Pinrang. The focus of this research is the development strategy of the measured area of agricultural integration of processing and utilization of agricultural waste, and increase the income and food security. Data Collection Techniques performed using individual interviews, Participant observation, and Documentation. Data validation techniques through triangulation consisting of transferability, Dependability, and confirmability. Data obtained from interviews with informants, and the results were analyzed in a structured observation from data collection, data reduction, the categorization of data interpretation and meaning of data, Presenting Data in an organized and systematic, then do inference.*

Keywords: Public Administration, Public Policy, Management Strategy, Development Zone,

PENDAHULUAN

Regional economic development is a process in which local authorities and the entire community to manage a variety of existing resources and form a partnership to create a new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the area. Development activities one economic sector has involved local and state government officials actively soliciting and recruiting large employers by offering tax moratoriums, training and relocation assistance, infrastructure development or enhancement, or one of a number of other incentive programs or proposals. This effort is expensive and has been highly praised in the past as a major source of job growth in a country or region (in JoAnn C. James W. Carland and Carland, 2004). Tolok measuring the success of development can be seen from the economic growth, economic structure and smaller income inequality antarpending, and

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interregional and intersectoral. An economy is said to have growth that develops when the level of economic activity is higher than what was achieved in the previous period.

South Sulawesi Province is one of the provinces/regions rich enough good with livestock crops and plantation crops. However, people are still not satisfied with the development undertaken by the government of each region, the development of areas of agriculture-based economy which is manifested in the agricultural development program is essentially a series of efforts to facilitate, serve and encourage the development of business systems and competitive agribusiness, sustainable and equitable in all regions. Agricultural development to optimize the integration of all the potential that belongs to a very precise system to be developed by the community. Agriculture is a different integrated with mixed farming systems. A system is said to be a mixed farming is when at least 10% for livestock feed derived from plants or plant debris, or more than 10% of the total agricultural production comes from non-livestock farming activities. Integrated farming not only do the various farms (two or more farming) but emphasizes the knots that unite or connect between the farming activities with other farming systems (Rakhmat, 2005).

The management strategy consists of two syllables that can be broken down into words and strategy management. Management is a set consisting of the planning process (planning), organizing, implementation (actuating), supervision (controlling) and budgeting. The elements that exist in the management if described in the explanation is as follows:

1. Planning. An organization may consist of two or more people working together in a way that is effective and efficient to achieve the goal. Planning as a management function has several meanings as follows: (a) Selection and organizational goal setting and determination of strategies, measures, policies, programs, projects, methods and standards needed to achieve the goal. (B) Selection of a number of activities to be implemented as a decision about what to do, when and how it will be done and who will carry it out.
2. Organizing
3. Implementation (Actuating). The organization or mobilization done after an organization has a planning and organizing the organizational structure including the availability of personnel as executor in accordance with the needs of work units are formed.
4. Budgeting (Budgeting) is one of the most important functions of the management role. Because this function is associated not only with receipts, expenditures, storage, use and accountability, but more broadly related to the financial management of the activities.

5. Supervision (Control) supervision or control should always be conducted in public sector organizations. This function is carried out by public sector managers to work being done at the unit or units of work. Control is defined as the measure (measurement) and judge (evaluation) the level of effectiveness of personnel and the level of efficiency of the work means to contribute to the achievement of organizational goals. Strategy is an action that is incremental (constantly increasing) and continuous, and performed by the viewpoint of what is expected by the customers in the future.

Thus, the strategy is almost always begins with what can happen and instead begins with what is happening. Attempts to integrate between livestock and crops have a positive impact both socially and economically. Further stated that the integration of livestock and crop systems is an integrated farming practices include planting crops, livestock and energy production on the same land. There is interaction between the production of agricultural crops, fodder production, pastor and legume crops. The remains of plants (food) that is produced is used to feed ternak. Biogas produced through animal feces can be used as a source of further energy. Lebih, a byproduct of biogas, can be used as fertilizer or as food for fish and ducks. This research will explore how the implementation of the regional development of agricultural integration Pinrang.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study is a qualitative research to describe and analyze the implementation of regional development policies in the agricultural integration Pinrang. Based on the type of research data source of this research is the head of Planning Agency, and the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Pinrang. The focus of this research is the development strategy of the measured area of agricultural integration of processing and utilization of agricultural waste, and increase the income and food security. Data Collection Techniques performed using individual interviews, Participant observation and Documentation. Data validation techniques through triangulation consisting of transferability, Dependability, and confirmability. Data obtained from interviews with informants, and the results were analyzed in a structured observation from data collection reduce the data, the categorization of data interpretation and meaning of data, Data display in an organized and systematic, then do inference.

RESEARCH RESULT

Integration Processing and Utilization of Agricultural Wastes

The results showed that the level of implementation of waste treatment technologies in both groups was low. The technology associated with waste treatment processing of agricultural waste and animal waste. Waste that has been done is a simple farmer

has not reached the processing of the fermentation. Reluctance group performs wastewater treatment due to several reasons: First, the processing of agricultural waste and livestock waste is considered farmers are not effective because it takes quite a long time, thereby reducing the time allocated for the main job. It is delivered by farmers Pinrang integration. Second, without processing by fermentation, agricultural waste and animal waste has been able dimanfaatkan. Petani that use agricultural waste such as cocoa as feed in both groups said that without processing by chopping and leather fermenting cocoa, cocoa shell waste can be used for feed. Likewise, the waste processing cattle. It is said that in order to take advantage of livestock wastes enough to collect and sow the crop. Third, the fermentation wastewater treatment requires a decomposer that additional capital in farming, it is also burdensome farmers.

Relative to the required extension activities to provide an alternative to the farmers that the sewage treatment will be easily done if it is done in groups. And processing will also provide economic value to the waste to be sold. This relates to empower kelompoktani function as a business unit of processing that needs to be given limbah. Selain extension materials on impact providing tanpapengolahan waste and provide information on the benefits that can be obtained when done processing waste.

And should be tested on a local scale for culturing decomposer with technology that can be easily accessed by farmers. This will encourage the discovery of decomposers are cheap and can be obtained around petani. Upaya environment was initiated by some farmers in farmer groups Pinrang to try out breeding decomposers using the material contained in the farmer. This effort begins with information that they can darikegiatan community service miraculous Pinrang fellow farmers. In connection with this, the farmer wishes to be supported by the development of outreach activities yangmampu facilitate learning and research conducted by farmers.

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Increased Incomes and Food Security

The concept of food security can be applied to declare the food situation at various levels, namely global, national, regional, and household and individual level, which

is a series of hierarchical system. This shows that the concept of food security is very broad and varied and is a complex problem. However, the breadth and diversity of the concept of food security is essentially aimed at bringing about ensuring the availability of food for all community. Some notes for Pinrang Regency of excess livestock as a means of food security at the plant than Pinrang are as follows:

1. If the production of grains, fruits and vegetables are seasonal, the meat production of biogas can be done throughout the year and does not depend on the season.
2. Results of meat cattle and biogas can be used in times where there is a food shortage. Both of these products can increase incomes and high efficiency making it ideal in increasing farmers income communities.
3. In particular, small livestock can be expected at any time if needed for food or generate revenue.
4. Farmers who raise cattle or other livestock will earn revenue when selling cattle, calves or other livestock types. Revenue that provides purchasing power and access to food and / or other household needs.

Reality on the ground shows that livestock raising, and also processing of agricultural products, the family of a poor peasant-farming region of resources is the principal mechanism of farm households to access the monetary economy. Therefore, the mechanism was duly made as part of the operations of rural development. Neglect of the above mechanisms can result in the loss of momentum of efforts to improve the welfare of rural communities and simultaneously meet the market demand for livestock products.

The relationship between wealth or the welfare of cattle can be seen from the local term for a cow. For example, Java tribes call a cow with the term "Rojo Koyo" (king of wealth) or in Latin called "pecu" derived from the word "pecunia" (welfare, money) and subsequently being said "Pecuaría" or ranch in Spanish. Benchmark for the success of development can be seen from the economic growth, economic structure and smaller income inequality between residents, interregional and intersectoral. An economy is said to have growth that develops when the level of economic activity is higher than what was achieved in the previous period.

Placement of cattle as part of a survival mechanism in Java is quite real household of common answer given by the family farm to the question of why they maintain their cattle The answer is raising cattle for savings. This shows that the purpose of raising cattle farm families are not in line with the objectives of biological engineering (production of meat and/or dairy) or financial gain as commonly studied in academic and commercial farming pattern approach.

DISCUSSION

Integration Processing and Utilization of Agricultural Wastes

The pattern of integration between crops and livestock or often called integrated farming, is to integrate the activities of livestock and agriculture. This pattern is very supportive in the provision of manure on agricultural land, so that this pattern is often called a pattern without sewage farms for livestock waste is used for fertilizer, and agricultural waste is used to feed livestock and crop ternak. Integrasi intended to obtain optimal results of operations, and in order to improve fertility conditions land. Interaction between livestock and crops must be complementary, supportive and mutual benefit, so as to encourage increased production efficiency and improve profitability results of their farm. Hence the requirement for food in a country is an absolute must to be met. Besides food also plays an important and strategic policy in Indonesia based on its influence in the social, economic, and political (in Mahifal, 2013).

According to Komar (1984), quoted by the Syriac (1994) says that the rice straw is the stem grows on harvested grains or fruit along the stem is reduced by the roots and the stems are left behind. rice straw is a ruminant food source. Rice straw is a waste agricultural potential to be used as animal feed, it is appropriate to say by Schiere and Ibrahim (1989), quoted by the Syriac (1994) which says that ruminants depends on rumen microorganisms to supply important enzymes that can digest crude fiber in the hay. As a simple example of integrated agriculture is in a region where rice is grown, it is when the rice harvest, crop residue is waste that must be disposed of by the farmers. Not so when the kawasaan available in ruminants, the waste will be food for the ruminant animal. Reciprocal relationship will occur when cattle excreting used for fertilizer for plants grown in the region.

According Syamsu (2011), that the integration pattern beef with rice is the best strategy to optimize the resource utilization of agricultural waste. But these efforts have not been implemented properly, because implementation was done partially, not integrated and holistic. Kompenen main technologies that need to be controlled by farmers in farming systems intgrated integration system especially beef and rice, namely waste treatment technology is the technology of rice straw as feed processing, livestock waste treatment technologies as biogas and fertilizer (manure and liquid manure), so as to embodies the principle of zero waste. The concept of Integrated Farming System is the concept of farming that can be developed for limited agricultural land and land area. In a limited area or narrow land owned by farmers generally have to be very precise concept developed by the pattern of land intensification. Narrow area will give maximum production without waste is wasted. As for the wider area of this concept would be a solution to develop agribusiness agriculture more profitable. Melaiui this integrated system will be beneficial for the efficient use of land, production optimization, waste management,

cross-subsidies to anticipate fluctuations in the market price and continuity of production.

The concept of integrated farming in Pinrang Regency need to be encouraged, since the system is implemented is in addition to supporting organic farming practices that are environmentally friendly, are also able to increase farm in cattle Pinrang. District is one of the important commodity that should be improved, so that each is able to achieve sufficiency in meat Pinrang. Oleh national especially in the District because it can be the major project efforts at both the farm level in order fattening or in the multiplication of the population, as well as milk production. Development of integration patterns of cattle and rice, its success is determined by the capacity of the resource farmers. Developing the capacity of farmers conducted by growing awareness of the farmers, in which all activities in the development of beef cattle farms for example made of, by and for the breeder. Development carried out by the farmer participatory shades so that the principle of equality, transparency, responsibility, accountability and cooperation into new charges in the empowerment of farmers (Abdullah and Syamsu, 2008). With the increase in the cattle population will be able to ensure the availability of manure on agricultural land. To meet food security, especially animal protein, integrated livestock development is one of the pillars of economic and social development. Resource utilization and conservation of farm balance is the blueprint (blue print) livestock development in the future (Syamsidar, 2012).

The organic farming can be done well, soil fertility can be maintained, and agriculture to be sustainable. The diversity of animal husbandry expand risk reduction strategy to double crop cultivation will improve the economic stability of farming systems. Integrated farming systems demands on Pinrang be rational in line with the demands of efficiency and effectiveness in the use of land, labor, capital, other factors of production are very limited. In line with the mandate of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (RPPK) declared by the President on June 11, 2005, the nation needs to build food security in the target mantap. RPPK Respond, the Department of Agriculture in the Action Plan 2005-2010 Food Resilience has been made towards agricultural development policies and programs.

In Pinrang farmers use animal manure as organic fertilizer for tamanannya, then using agricultural waste as feed for livestock. The integration model crop, farmers Pinrang overcome problems of availability of feed by utilizing crop residues such as rice straw, corn straw, waste nut beans, and other agricultural wastes. Especially in the dry season, it can provide food waste ranged 33.3% of the total grass given. The advantages of their utilization of waste is in addition to be able to increase the resilience of feed, especially in the dry season is also able to save labor in the activities for grass, giving the opportunity for farmers to increase the amount Pinrang cattle. The maintenance scale manure as organic fertilizer in addition to be able to save the use of fertilizers inorganic, also at the same time is able to improve

the structure and nutrient availability tanah. Dampak is seen with increasing land productivity.

Increased Incomes and Food Security

Revenue from cattle raising activities, in addition to being a part of the mechanism of accessing the monetary economy also plays a role as part of a mechanism for maintaining life (survival mechanism) poor farm households resource. For this purpose, the cow is the most favorable. The livestock is because cattle provide income if sold. Regional economic development is a process in which local authorities and the entire community to manage a variety of existing resources and form a partnership to create a new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the region (Lincoln Arsyad, 1999; Blakely E. J, 1989).

Income generating activities through the development of industry groups are expected to be useful to strengthen food security in the long term, including: (a) increase the added value of local commodities; (B) provide local commodities that have commercial potential; (C) to encourage rural development through income generating activities based on local padapertanian; (D) to support food security in the long term; (E) provide solutions to the problems of unemployment and poverty, especially in rural communities (Mahifal, 2013). This is not apart of the phenomenon that any attempt to balance supply with demand for livestock products, such as beef, will always be in real terms generate the revenue required for the welfare of livestock-farming communities.

Interrelationship of various components of systems integration is a trigger factor in driving revenue growth in farming communities and sustainable economic growth region (Pasandaran, Djajanegara, Kariyasa and Kasryno, 2005). It is said that the crop livestock integration system has three main functions is to improve the welfare and foster economic growth, strengthen food security and maintain environmental sustainability.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that firstly Integration Processing and Utilization of Agricultural Wastes, In Pinrang known of the concept of integrated farming intensively unless implemented, considering this system in addition to supporting organic farming practices that are environmentally friendly, are also able to increase farm on Pinrang. With the increase in the cattle population will be able to ensure the availability of manure on agricultural land. So that organic farming can be done well, soil fertility can be maintained, and agriculture to be sustainable. Secondly, The increase in income and food security in Pinrang can be achieved through increased commodity beef as one of the important commodity that should be improved, so that the expected capable of achieving national meat sufficiency especially in Pinrang.

Therefore, this effort can be the major project at the farm level in the framework of fattening or in propagation population. The diversity of animal husbandry expand risk reduction strategy to double crop cultivation will improve the economic stability of farming systems.

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