

# Profile of Dairy Goat Farmers in Kaligesing, Purworejo Regency, Central Java

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**Abstract**— This study aims to determine the profile of dairy goat farmers in Kaligesing, Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province. The research method uses the survey method, data collection is carried out by purposive sampling with the criteria of farmers who have Kaligesing dairy goats that have lactation as many as 100 respondents. The research data consists of primary data and secondary data. The variables analyzed were the age of the farmer, education, length of raising livestock, the number of ownership of dairy goats and employment. Data analysis is carried out by qualitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that the age of breeders 15-64 years (93% and more than 64 years (7%), the education of breeders who graduated from elementary school (26%), junior high school (40%), high school (34%), long Farmers 1-15 years (49%), 16-30 years (31%), 31-40 years (20%), the number of dairy goat ownership 1-5 heads (1%), 6-10 heads (28%) and more than 10 heads (61%), jobs consist of (23%) of farmers, (60%) of ranchers, (5%) of traders, (11%) of laborers and (1%) of village office employees. It can be concluded that the majority of dairy goat breeders in Kaligesing are 15-64 years old, the majority of junior high school education, keeping goats on average more than 10 heads and the majority work as breeders.

**Keywords**— Kaligesing Dairy Goat, Farmer, Profile, Purworejo.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dairy goats in Indonesia that are widely developed are Peranakan Etawah Goats (PE), Safer Goats, Saanen Goats, kaligesing goats and others. The largest development of dairy goats is on the island of Java, one of which is in Kaligesing District, Purworejo Regency. Kaligesing dairy goats are one of the seven local goats that have been characterized to explore the potential for genetic diversity to be used as a source of improving the genetic quality of goats in Indonesia.

Among the types of dairy goats that exist today, Kaligesing goats are among the superior types of dairy goats because they have the ability to produce milk as much as 1.5 - 3 liters / day (Matualesi, 2017). To optimize the potential of kaligesing dairy goats, competent and reliable human resources are needed in managing and managing maintenance properly. According to Sudrajat et al. (2021) the description of dairy goat farmers can be described by several variables including the age of the farmer, the level of education, experience of raising livestock, the number of livestock ownership and basic work. With this picture, you can later find out and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the breeder's profile.

Based on this, research was carried out on the profile of dairy goat farmers in Kaligesing, Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province. The purpose of this study was to find out and study the profile of dairy goat farmers in Kaligesing. With this research, it is hoped that it can provide benefits for farmers, the government, academia and the general public.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### *Time and Place of Research*

This research was conducted in Kaligesing District, Purworejo Regency, Central Java province. The research will start from June 1 to July 10, 2022. The consideration for choosing a research location is that Kaligesing District is the center of kaligesing dairy goat development in Central Java Province.

### *Materials and Tools*

The research method uses the survey method, data collection is carried out by purposive sampling with the criteria of farmers who have Kaligesing dairy goats that have lactation as many as 100 respondents. The research data consists of primary data and secondary data. The variables analyzed were the age of the farmer, education, length of raising livestock, the number of ownership of dairy goats and employment. The research instruments use complete stationery, cameras, laptops, Microsoft exel software and questionnaires.

### *Data Analysis*

The collected data were analyzed by qualitative descriptive analysis.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Farmers Identity*

The characteristics of breeders in this study are described by several variables including the age of the breeder, the level of education, the length of raising livestock, the number of livestock ownership and the main work. The respondents used were farmers who raised female Kaligesing goats that had lactation / lambing. The identity of the Kaligesing goat breeder is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Identity of the Kaligesing Goat Farmers

Variable	Percentage (%)
Age (years)	
<15	0 %
15 - 64	93 %
>64	7 %
Education	
Elementary School	26 %
Junior High School	40 %
High School	34 %
long farmers (Years)	
1 - 15	49 %
16 - 30	31 %
31 - 40	20 %
Number of dairy goat (Heads)	
1 - 5	1 %
6 - 10	28 %
> 10	61 %
Jobs	
Farmers	23 %
Ranchers	60 %
Traders	5 %
Laborers	11 %
Village office	1 %

Source : Secondary Data (2022)

### Age of the Farmers

The age of Kaligesing goat farmers based on samples in this study (Table) found that 93% of farmers were at the age of 15-64 years, 0% at the age of less than 15 years. While the remaining 7% are breeders with an age of more than 64 years. The age of the farmer affects the ability of farmers to manage their livestock, both in terms of productivity and management of their maintenance management so that the growth and development of Kaligesing goats becomes better in terms of quality and quantity. Suratiyah (2009), posits that a person's age determines the prestase of work or performance of that person. The heavier the physical work, the lower the achievement. However, in terms of responsibility the older the age of the workforce will have no effect because it is precisely experienced.

Wahid (2012), stated that the age of the population is grouped into 3, namely (1) the age of 0-15 years is called young age / unproductive age, (2) the age of 15-64 years is called adult age / working age / productive age, and (3) age 64 years and above is called old age / unproductive age / nursing age. Age has an influence on work productivity in the type of work that relies on physical labor (Makatita et al., 2014), Farmers with high knowledge, attitude and skills belong to the productive age group. Makatita et al. (2014), suggest that productive age affects the adoption of new innovations. This is because age can affect the physical ability to work, the way of thinking, and the ability to accept new innovations in managing their business. The younger the age of breeders usually have the enthusiasm and desire to know what is not yet known, young breeders try to adopt innovations faster even though their breeding experience is lacking (Mulyawati, 2016).

### Education

The education level of Kaligesing goat farmers is still quite low, namely elementary school (26%), junior high school (40%), high school (34%). With the low level of education, Kaligesing goat farmers only rely on hereditary / traditional

knowledge and knowledge from their respective livestock groups. This low level of education will make it difficult in efforts to develop human resources (HR) because usually the ability to apply technology and understand information in the field of animal husbandry is also low (Makatita et al., 2014). The results of this study are different from the results of research by Sudrajat, et al. (2021) which states that the average level of education of dairy farmers in the majority of elementary schools is 79.16%. Maryam (2016), argues that education is one of the factors that influence business success where education affects the mindset, attitudes and abilities in the productivity of livestock businesses.

### Long Farmers

Farming experience plays an important role in improving farmer behavior (Manyamsari and Mujiburrahmad, 2014). From the results of the study, it was found that the experience of raising Kaligesing goats for respondents was 1 -5 years as much as 49%, 16 -30 years as much as 31% and more than 10 years as much as 61%. Makatita et al. (2014), stated that the longer a person's experience in raising livestock, the more knowledge will be gained so that they can determine the mindset in decision making for the management of their business. The longer the experience of raising livestock, farmers tend to be open to the information submitted by extension workers to change their traditional maintenance patterns. In addition, the farmer will easily overcome the difficulties he experienced. Farmers will learn from the experiences they have gone through during their farming.

### Number Of Dairy Goat

The number of Kaligesing goat ownership is 1-5 heads as much as 1%, the number of ownership between 6-10 heads is 28% and the number of ownership is more than 10 heads as much as 61%. The difference in the number of livestock holdings is due to several factors. The first factor is the lack of capital to increase the livestock population, the second factor is for side businesses. The scale of the business is closely related to the availability of inputs and markets. The scale of the business should be carefully calculated so that the production produced does not

experience oversupply or over-demand. Likewise, the availability of inputs, such as capital, labor, seeds, equipment, and other production and operating facilities must be taken into account. A large business scale will get a high economic of scale. According to Krisna et al. (2014), The level of livestock ownership is the large number of livestock raised by livestock farmers or cultivated in one period of maintenance.

### Jobs

The most jobs are raising goats with 60%, for farmer jobs with 23%, for merchant jobs with 5%, labor jobs with 11% and village offices with 1%. The most work is raising goats because by raising goats, they can meet their daily needs and can take a lot of profits. This is in accordance with the opinion of Muljana (2021) who states that raising goats actually has many advantages when compared to the possible losses suffered.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the majority of dairy goat breeders in Kaligesing are 15-64 years old, the majority of junior high school education, keeping goats on average more than 10 heads and the majority work as breeders.

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