

The performance of institutional of dairy cattle farmers and their effects on financial, technological, and physical resources

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ABSTRACT: The Performance of Institutional give influences to the development of livestock business, and influenced by farmers' access to various resources. The purpose of this study is to examine the institutional performance of dairy farmers and analyze their effects on resources. The study was conducted in May to September 2019 in Pujon Subdistrict, Malang Regency, East Java Province. Respondents are all breeders of Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang KUB (Joint Business Group) of 174 people. The method of collecting data uses FGD (Focus Group Discussion), observation, and survey. The survey was conducted by interview and questionnaire. The variables of research consisted of institutional performance (X), financial resources (Y₁), technological resources (Y₂), and physical resources (Y₃). Data were analyzed using the PLS (Partial Least Square) method. The results showed that institutional performance affected financial, technological, and physical resources, respectively 0.414, 0.367, and 0.289. The conclusion of the research is the institutional performance of dairy farmers with a positive and significant effect on financial resources, technological resources, and physical resources.

Keywords: Group dynamics; Livestock groups, resources; Livestock businesses

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INTRODUCTION

Government Regulation Number 6 of 2013 concerning Farmer Empowerment defines farmer empowerment as an effort made by the government, provincial government, district/city government, and stakeholders in the field of animal husbandry and animal health to increase independence, provide convenience, and business progress, and increase power competitiveness and welfare of farmers.

One of the efforts to empower farmers is through the institution of farmers. Farmer Institution is a organization of farmers in conducting livestock farming business activities in agribusiness, from upstream to downstream, as well as building relationships with various stakeholders. The role of institutions is significant to realize cooperation and network relations with stakeholders as an effort to build and strengthen institutions (Amam *et al.*, 2020). These efforts aim to encourage the growth of livestock farming businesses that are more efficient, effective, and sustainable. Hasdi *et al.* (2015) states that the institutional aspect is one dimension of the sustainability of livestock farming business in addition to the technological, environmental, economical, and cultural dimensions.

Good and bad performance of farmer institutions is expressed as an institutional performance. Amam and Harsita (2019) state that institutional performance has a positive and significant effect on the quality of human resources (Farmers). It means that the existence of farmer institutions as a forum for empowerment of farmers is something that supports the improvement of the quality of farmers HR. Sutanto and Hendraningsih (2011) revealed that the institutional role of dairy farmers is still lacking by farmers, particularly the institutional role in extension activities, banking access, microfinance, and the level of member involvement in the group. The farmer institutional performance has a positive effect on the development of livestock businesses and negatively affects

business risk aspects (Amam and Soetrisno). Other sources state that livestock farming business development is influenced by resources (Amam *et al.*, 2019) so that the accessibility of farmers to resources plays an important role in the development of livestock farming businesses (Amam *et al.*, 2019). These resources include financial resources, technological resources, and physical resources (Amam *et al.*, 2019). Andarwati *et al.* (2017) revealed that the combination of the use of financial assets, physical assets and natural resources is one of the most dominant strategies chosen by dairy farmers. This study aims to examine the institutional performance of dairy farmers and analyze their effects on resources. The resources referred to in this study are financial resources, technological resources, and physical resources (Amam *et al.*, 2019). The study was conducted at the institutional dairy farmers, namely KUB (Joint Business Group) Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang. KUB Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang is an institutional dairy farmer that is legally registered and has a legal entity number 0010084-AH.01.07.

Based on the description, this research hypothesizes that the institutional performance of dairy farmers has a positive effect on financial resources, technological resources, and physical resources. The novelty of this study is to examine the institutional role of dairy farmers to the accessibility of farmers in various resources. Amam *et al.* (2019) states that resources have an important role in the development of livestock farming businesses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research model uses the ex post facto research approach. The study was conducted in May to September 2019 in Malang Regency, East Java Province. Malang Regency is one of the National Dairy Farm Areas (KPSPN) following the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 43/Kpts/PD.010/1/2015 concerning the

Establishment of Beef Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, and National Pork. This study conducted at KUB (Kelompok Usaha Bersama as Joint Business Group) Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang. KUB Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang was used as a research sample because the institution was legally registered and has a legal entity number 0010084-

AH.01.07, so the sample selection was determined by purposive sampling. Respondents were all breeders of KUB Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang. The total number of respondents was 174 dairy farmers (total sampling). Data is collected using the FGD (Focus Group Discussion), observation, and survey methods.

Table 1. Research variables and indicators

Variable	Indicator	Notation
Institutional performance (X)	group facilities	X _{1.1}
	achievement of the group goals	X _{1.2}
	functions and group tasks	X _{1.3}
	group structure	X _{1.4}
	group harmony	X _{1.5}
	institutional form	X _{1.6}
Financial resources (Y ₁)	main income	Y _{1.1}
	income of dairy cattle business	Y _{1.2}
	income of businesses other than livestock	Y _{1.3}
	income of other livestock businesses	Y _{1.4}
	total income for daily necessities	Y _{1.5}
	amount of savings	Y _{1.6}
	amount of debt	Y _{1.7}
	debt service	Y _{1.8}
	ownership of calf	Y _{1.9}
	ownership of virgin cattle	Y _{1.10}
	ownership of pregnant cow	Y _{1.11}
	ownership of production cattle	Y _{1.12}
	ownership of dry period cattle	Y _{1.13}
	the number of cattle populations kept	Y _{1.14}
Technological resources (Y ₂)	selection of broodstock (breeding)	Y _{2.1}
	feed technology	Y _{2.2}
	livestock health	Y _{2.3}
	cage	Y _{2.4}
	milk marketing	Y _{2.5}
	technology for increasing milk production	Y _{2.6}
Physical resources (Y ₃)	home of residence	Y _{3.1}
	cowshed	Y _{3.2}
	means of transportation	Y _{3.3}
	means of communication	Y _{3.4}
	means of information	Y _{3.5}
	electric usage	Y _{3.6}
	land tenure	Y _{3.7}
	land use	Y _{3.8}
	availability of water sources	Y _{3.9}
	availability of feed sources	Y _{3.10}

The survey method was carried out by interviewing and filling in the questionnaire. The questionnaire used was Likert scale +1 to +5. This study consists of four main variables, namely institutional performance (X), financial resources (Y₁), technological resources (Y₂), and physical resources (Y₃). Indicators of each variable are described in

Table 1. Based on the description of variables and indicators in Table 1, the variable relationship model is presented in Figure 1. Based on the description of the variables and indicators in the Table, as well as the Variable Relationship Model in Figure 1, the form of the mathematical equation is as follows.

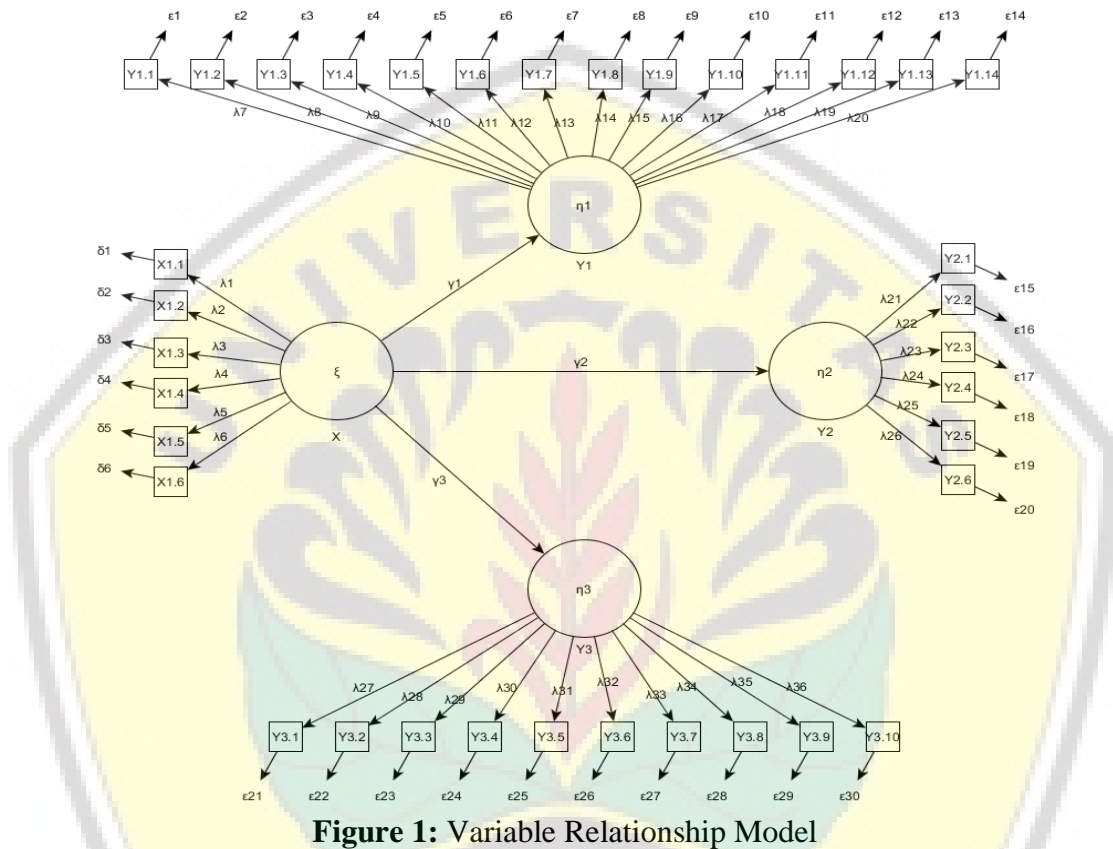


Figure 1: Variable Relationship Model

Latent Variable endogen/reflective (X)

$$\begin{aligned} X_{1.1} &= (\lambda_1 \xi_1) + \delta_1 & X_{1.4} &= (\lambda_4 \xi_1) + \delta_4 \\ X_{1.2} &= (\lambda_2 \xi_1) + \delta_2 & X_{1.5} &= (\lambda_5 \xi_1) + \delta_5 \\ X_{1.3} &= (\lambda_3 \xi_1) + \delta_3 & X_{1.6} &= (\lambda_6 \xi_1) + \delta_6 \end{aligned}$$

Latent Variable endogen/reflective (Y₁)

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{1.1} &= (\lambda_7 \eta_1) + \varepsilon_1 & Y_{1.6} &= (\lambda_{12} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_6 & Y_{1.11} &= (\lambda_{17} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_{11} \\ Y_{1.2} &= (\lambda_8 \eta_1) + \varepsilon_2 & Y_{1.7} &= (\lambda_{13} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_7 & Y_{1.12} &= (\lambda_{18} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_{12} \\ Y_{1.3} &= (\lambda_9 \eta_1) + \varepsilon_3 & Y_{1.8} &= (\lambda_{14} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_8 & Y_{1.13} &= (\lambda_{19} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_{13} \\ Y_{1.4} &= (\lambda_{10} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_4 & Y_{1.9} &= (\lambda_{15} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_9 & Y_{1.14} &= (\lambda_{20} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_{14} \\ Y_{1.5} &= (\lambda_{11} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_5 & Y_{1.10} &= (\lambda_{16} \eta_1) + \varepsilon_{10} & & \end{aligned}$$

Latent Variable endogen/reflective (Y₂)

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{2.1} &= (\lambda_{21} \eta_2) + \varepsilon_{15} & Y_{2.4} &= (\lambda_{24} \eta_2) + \varepsilon_{18} \\ Y_{2.2} &= (\lambda_{22} \eta_2) + \varepsilon_{16} & Y_{2.5} &= (\lambda_{25} \eta_2) + \varepsilon_{19} \\ Y_{2.3} &= (\lambda_{23} \eta_2) + \varepsilon_{17} & Y_{2.6} &= (\lambda_{26} \eta_2) + \varepsilon_{20} \end{aligned}$$

Latent Variable endogen/reflective (Y_3)

$$\begin{array}{lll} Y_{3.1} & = (\lambda_{27}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{21} & Y_{3.5} & = (\lambda_{31}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{25} & Y_{3.8} & = (\lambda_{34}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{28} \\ Y_{3.2} & = (\lambda_{28}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{22} & Y_{3.6} & = (\lambda_{32}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{26} & Y_{3.9} & = (\lambda_{35}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{29} \\ Y_{3.3} & = (\lambda_{29}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{23} & Y_{3.7} & = (\lambda_{33}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{27} & Y_{3.10} & = (\lambda_{36}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{30} \\ Y_{3.4} & = (\lambda_{30}\eta_3) + \varepsilon_{24} & & & & \end{array}$$

Latent Variable exogen/formative

$$\begin{array}{l} Y_1 = (\eta_1\gamma_1) + \varepsilon \\ Y_2 = (\eta_2\gamma_2) + \varepsilon \\ Y_3 = (\eta_3\gamma_3) + \varepsilon \end{array}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Outer Model

The PLS (Partial Least Square) method is used to test the indicators of each variable. The indicator test results are called outer loading values. Outer loading value that meets the requirements and is considered valid is >0.500 , if the outer loading value <0.500 , then the indicator is declared invalid and does not meet the requirements. The results of testing of various indicators are described in Table 2.

Testing the outer model produces various criteria consisting of the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value, the Cronbach's Alpha (CA) value, and the R Square value (R2). The results of these criteria tests are described in Table 3.

Inner model

The influence test on the structural test model in the PLS (Partial Least Square) method consists of the coefficient of determination, t-statistic value, and parameter coefficient values. The results of testing the inner model are described in Table 4.

The Effect of Institutional Performance on Financial Resources

The financial resources of dairy farmers are influenced by the institutional performance of dairy farmers by 41.6%. Institutional performance affects financial resources positively and significantly by 0.414 ($3,668 > 1,653$). This means that the institutional dairy farmers at KUB (Joint Business Group) Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang have a positive impact to the financial resources of dairy farmers. The higher the institutional performance, the greater the

farmer's access to financial resources. Farmer access to financial resources at KUB Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang which is influenced by institutional performance consists of main income, income from dairy cattle business, income from businesses other than livestock, income from other livestock businesses, total income for daily necessities, total savings, ownership of calves, ownership of heifers, ownership of pregnant cows, ownership of production cows, and total population of cows that are kept (Amam *et al.*, 2019).

Riszqina *et al.*, (2014) states that business scale is very influential on livestock productivity and Asmara *et al.*, (2017) productivity and profitability of large scale livestock businesses are higher when compared to small scale livestock businesses. Amam and Harsita (2019) state that one of the efforts to reduce the vulnerability aspects of livestock farming business is by developing livestock farming businesses. Livestock farming business development is influenced by various resources, one of which is financial resources (Amam *et al.*, 2019).

The Effect of Institutional Performance on Technological Resources

The technological resources of dairy farmers are influenced by the institutional performance of dairy farmers by 40.5%. Institutional performance affects technological resources positively and significantly by 36.7 ($3,425 > 1,653$). This means that the institutional dairy farmers at KUB (Joint Business Group) Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang have a positive impact on the technological resources of dairy farmers.

The higher the institutional performance, the greater the farmer's access to technological resources.

Farmer access to technological resources at KUB Tirtasari Kresna Gamilang, which is influenced by institutional performance, consists of selection of breeders (breeding), housing, milk marketing, and technology to increase milk production (Amam *et al.*, 2019). Ali and Muwakhid (2014); Amam and Harsita (2019) stated that the knowledge and skills of beef cattle breeders from the aspect of intensive fattening production and management include the use of feeders,

feeding strategies, housing techniques and maintenance management, and the mating system with Artificial Insemination (AI).

Zailzar *et al.* (2011) states that the factors causing the low productivity of ruminants in Indonesia are generally classified into breed, climate, feed, and maintenance management factors. Ramadan *et al.* (2015) added that problems that threaten the sustainability of dairy cattle businesses are limited forage, a decrease in the number of dairy farmers, low quality of milk, health and livestock diseases, and limited agribusiness facilities and infrastructure.

Table 2. Outer Loading Values

Indicator	X	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	Results
X _{1.1}	0.912				valid
X _{1.2}	0.756				valid
X _{1.3}	0.884				valid
X _{1.4}	0.526				valid
X _{1.5}	0.714				valid
X _{1.6}	0.845				valid
Y _{1.1}		0.622			valid
Y _{1.2}		0.906			valid
Y _{1.3}		0.546			valid
Y _{1.4}		0.732			valid
Y _{1.5}		0.515			valid
Y _{1.6}		0.628			valid
Y _{1.9}		0.824			valid
Y _{1.10}		0.639			valid
Y _{1.11}		0.565			valid
Y _{1.12}		0.968			valid
Y _{1.14}		0.833			valid
Y _{2.1}			0.714		valid
Y _{2.4}			0.677		valid
Y _{2.5}			0.865		valid
Y _{2.6}			0.741		valid
Y _{3.2}				0.885	valid
Y _{3.3}				0.623	valid
Y _{3.4}				0.725	valid
Y _{3.5}				0.526	valid
Y _{3.7}				0.644	valid
Y _{3.8}				0.836	valid
Y _{3.9}				0.784	valid
Y _{3.10}				0.868	valid

Note: value of outer loading after removing invalid indicator

Table 3. The Results of Outer Model Test

Variable	Notation	AVE	CA	R ²
Institutional performance	X	0.848	0.895	
Financial resources	Y ₁	0.879	0.864	0.416
Technological resources	Y ₂	0.732	0.756	0.405
Physical resources	Y ₃	0.906	0.821	0.347

Table 4. Inner model

Testing	Value	Note
Coefficient of determination (R ²)		
a. Economic resources	0.416	
b. Environmental resources	0.405	
c. Social resources	0.347	
t-statistic		
a. X → Y ₁	3.668	significant
b. X → Y ₂	3.425	significant
c. X → Y ₃	2.234	significant
Parameter coefficient		
a. X → Y ₁	0.414	positive effect
b. X → Y ₂	0.367	positive effect
c. X → Y ₃	0.289	positive effect

t table: 1.653

Effect of Institutional Performance on Physical Resources

The physical resources of dairy farmers are influenced to the institutional performance of 34.7% dairy farmers. Institutional performance affects physical resources positively and significantly by 36.7 (2,234 > 1,653). This means that the institutional dairy farmers at KUB (Joint Business Group) Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang have a positive impact to the physical resources of dairy farmers. The higher of institutional performance, the greater farmer's access to physical resources.

Farmers' access to physical resources at KUB Tirtasari Kresna Gemilang, which is influenced by institutional performance (Amam and Soetrono, 2020; Amam and Harsita, 2019), consists of cattle pens, transportation facilities, communication facilities, information facilities, land tenure, land use, availability of water sources, and availability of food sources (Amam *et al.*, 2019). Hilmi *et al.* (2016) explained that the main obstacle in providing forage for animals is that production is not constant throughout the year. Feed shortages and year-round availability of feed are the main

limiting factors in the low productivity of livestock (Mansyur *et al.*, 2012; Harsita and Amam, 2019). One possible effort is to carry out a system of integration of plants with livestock. Kariyasa (2005) states that the main principle of integration of livestock plants is the existence of a mutually beneficial (synergistic) relationship between plants and livestock. Farmers use livestock manure as organic fertilizer for plants and utilize agricultural waste for animal feed.

CONCLUSION

The farmers access to financial, technological, and physical resources is affected by institutional performance of 0.414, 0.367, and 0.289, respectively. The conclusion of the study shows that institutional performance has a positive and significant effect on farmers' access to financial, technological and physical resources.

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