DUCK FARMING ALTERNATIVES IN TERAS VILLAGE, SERANG REGENCY

Alternatif Ternak Itik di Desa Teras, Kabupaten Serang

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ABSTRACT

Protein supply will always needed along the human life, since kid up to adult. Animal protein (meat, milk, egg) consumption for human life at least 6 gram/capita/day. Unfortunately, it is still difficult to be realized, especially among the rural at most regions in Indonesia. Compared to other country, the Indonesian protein consumption seems the lowest one in 2006. It was assumed that animal protein consumption will closely related to the level of per capita income. Those who rice field as their main source of income, have been familiar with duck farming, both focusing on egg and meat only. It was still considered as their additional source of income. It is found that most of the duck production (egg and meat) will be priorities for sold rather than for their family consumption. Existing livestock technology innovation enabled duck farmers to improved their egg production and also duck weight growth. Feed with better nutrient content can self produced using agricultural waste or other local resources.

Key words: protein supply, duck farming, consumption, income

INTRODUCTION

Generally known that most of the rurals have been familiar with non-ruminancia farm (chicken, Broilers and Duck). Broilers have growing fast since
1997, about 816 million broilers were produced on Indonesian farms (Anonymous, 2000). Both broilers and layers recorded rates of growth of over 16 percent compared to 5.2 percent for indigenous and 4.4 percent for ducks. Compared with broilers, duck farms seems slowly developed. Meanwhile, buffalo or goat meat are not less favoured by most of the rural because are expensive. The reason for option chicken meat as source of family protein consumed, cause cheap both for produce and purchase. Among the varieties chicken, local chicken (ayam buras or ayam kampung) are most favoured and have higher price sold. Up to now, products (egg and meat) of the non-ruminant (chicken, duck) are still the dominant consumed both for the rural and the cities. However, food quality consumed will affected to the human resources health rate. The Indonesian required minimum livestock protein supply as much as 6 gr/capita/day, equal with 10,1 kg of meat, 3.5 kg eggs and 6.4 l of milk/capita/year. It’s the lowest one if compared with another countries in Asean.(Http//google.com)

Increasing awareness of people due to factors determining some dead disease in the world (heart-attack, high-cholesterol, stroke etc) have enabled Duck meat demand could good prospect in current time.

Duck farming have been familiar among the rice-field farmer, mostly raised in small-scale traditional technology as an additional activities in between their rice crop routines, it was expected the duck production as their additional household income. where duck are mostly kept in small flocks by rice-field farmer. Existed variability production among duck farmer are still high, because of low performance and productivity under subsistence system. For most rural duck farming playing an important role in the rural economy. Application of improved and introduced duck culture technology could produced egg and duck meat as guarantee food safety and then could following to intensive duck farm management.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

**Assessment Location**

Location is the Village Teras assessment, included in the administration area Carenang District, Serang District. Assessment activities related to the program PRIMA TANI has been conducted from FY 2006/2007 - FY 2009. Activities initiated by grounding the study (based line study), followed by conducting studies PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal), then do a short interview with a number of farmers who would be selected farmer cooperators, where the farmer cooperators get done through the implementation of open-field activity, which was attended by: farmers, extension workers, representatives of relevant agencies, the reviewer and the village elite-districts. From spacious meeting resulted in the merger agreement a number of rice farmers power plants (farmer cooperators) with the amount of total arable area: 24 hectares, the farmer cooperators, is a member of the Farmers Group (Poktan) Teras Village, where the chairman of the Poktan become a member of the Village Teras Gapoktan.
Data Collection Methods

The data collected are divided over the primary data (primary) and secondary data. Primary data collected by survey methods, preceded by Understanding Rural Rapid (Rapid Rural Appraisal), with the aim of capturing information related to the condition that the location is domiciled.

Survey method conducted by an interview of farmers / ranchers, guided by the questionnaire (questionnaire) which include: status of respondents, means business ownership status, respondent access to technology, institutional role and presence at the sites. Between the period of data collection paddy farming, was also conducted in-depth studies (indepth interviews) to the farmer cooperators who ducks maintaining location assessment. Apart from that also collected data from relevant government institutions supporting community empowerment efforts in the area of the site. Apart from interviews, also have conducted on field observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Methods of Data Analysis

From the data obtained, then tabulated and analyzed descriptively, is associated with the role and functions of relevant stakeholders efforts to increase rice production, efforts to empower farmers etc. In this descriptive analysis of quantitative data processing is done by making the tables as a tool of analysis

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Resume of Village Teras

Teras Village, was chosen as the location of Prima Tani activities that have been implemented since FY 2006. This village is included in the district administration Carenang, within a radius of about 20 km from Serang, Banten Province.

The village boundaries are: in the north side was bordered of Walikukun Village, in south side with the Village Sukamaju, eastside with the village of Mandaya and the west by the Village Kamarutan, Kragilan district. Overall Teras Village is divided into 13 villages, including: Village Teras, Bojong, Laban Pasir, Pasir Jambu, Pasepatan, Sambilawang, Petanduk, Cailat and Rise (Mayunar et al., 2010)

Terrace Village has an area noted: 349 ha, used for the wetland area: 267 ha, mixed farms, including cultivated land: 45 ha, for residential area: 35 ha used for the water body or where an area: 2 ha. For the purposes of continuity of farming food crops Terrace village has a source of water entering the irrigation .

In Serang District areas, there are some different location found duck-rice system activities applying different duck-care technology, where family man power, especially women, are used to involved such we found at Pamengkang Village.
Duck Production Optioned

Duck in most villages in between crop farming and are expected areas duck farming although are still considered as an additional small scale activities, actually playing an important role in the rural economy. So far duck are traditional raised in small numbers for eggs focused and then meat. Mostly the duck are kept in small flocks by rice farmer as an extra activities.

Duck eggs production are mostly priorities as an additional rice farmer’s seasonal income. Variability and productivity of production of eggs production among existed duck farmer are still high, because of low performance and productivity both under extensive and subsistence system.

Field observation to most duck locations, was identified that problem facing the duck farmer are low of quality breeding stock, scarce and unpredictable quality of locally available feedstuff, source of quality day-old ducklings (DOC), lack of information related nutrient requirement of duck growth, high cost of commercial feed and limited space of herding. It can understood that small scale duck farming and its production makes substantial contribution to household food security in both in rural and cities. Especially could create diversity incomes and provides quality food, energy, and a renewable asset for the rural.

So far duck known easily adapt to various adverse environment and well resistant to a variety of animal diseases. Duck production can create an economic activities for rural women there for those can make an option of poverty alleviation in the rural areas.

Duck Egg Salted Produced: A case study at Pamengkang Village, Kramatwatu Subdistrict, Serang District

Eggs are one source of animal protein that taste delicious, easily digestible, highly nutritious, easily available, affordable prices. Can be used as a side dish to eat, ingredients mixing dough variety of artificial food. From an egg, the egg consists which account for about 60 percent of the entire sphere egg contains 5 types of protein and less eggs will be damaged (changed taste, color, appearance of the stench) after being stored for more than two weeks in an open space to prevent damage to eggs, it needs proper handling techniques. Making salted eggs is one option processing techniques / handling eggs to maintain the quality of eggs as well as value-added.

Making salted eggs, usually done as a side line business, made by local women, married, unmarried women or the wife of duck farmer in rural areas. The technique of making salted eggs obtained by self-taught from within the family, or by way of training that is usually associated with organized rural women’s empowerment programs. As salted egg producers, these entrepreneurs often acted as a trader, / seller salted eggs, the area working// region are limited in the village or outside village.

Pamengkang Village, Kramatwatu Subdistrict, Serang Regency, salted egg maker incorporated in the social organization called: FMA (Farmer Management
Analysis) "Subur Makmur (Susilowati, 2010) One complained of by the producers of salted egg in the FMA is the difficulty of marketing and buyer / customer to pay later (debtrebuying). In the village Pamengkang, can found more duck farmers

Breeder ducks are one source supplier eggs. Among breeders of ducks, are familiar cage to accelerate the hatching duck eggs. In fact, the frequency and number of eggs produced from ducks very diverse. It can make the barrier to guarantee the availability of eggs needed to fulfill purchase orders salted eggs.

Transportation from this village to another village has been associated with paved roads. Another problem that emerged, the distance between the location of egg producers with the location of the buyer / customer salted eggs, so the prices are affordable, have to deal with the expensive transportation costs. (OJEG: cost (bycycle ride), non-public transportation costs)

Marketing salted eggs Subur Makmur faced FMA, the dilemma between customer demand with economic risk egg, due to transportation costs that are not supportive production costs. How to Build a Network of Salted Egg

In the countryside, farmers can basically be working actively as a major actor implementation of farm activities. Open yourself to partner with other business actors, both from the same village and with a domicile in another village, an early form of intertwining existing business partnership, there was a partnership system of aid delivery.

In the agricultural sector, this partnership submission forms can be given assistance in the form of seed and fertilizer with the guaranteed market or technological assistance or providing guaranteed market indicates that all products will be accepted by the traders (eg. inter-village traders), of course, with the fulfillment of certain conditions such as product quality and price base on the agreement. Giving assurance market indicates that all the results / products will be accepted by the seller of services (eg: inter-village merchants), certainly with the fulfillment of some specific requirements such as product quality and price according to agreement.

There are several things to consider in building a network of business, not only on the salted egg business, but it applies also to other types of businesses, namely:

1. intensification of farming that became the raw material of business
2. form-based diversified business type local raw materials
3. attention to the recommended technical requirements, whether related harvesting techniques, processing and marketing

4. making initial efforts (cook egg, making salted eggs) as a component of the system farm

It is inevitable, that in building a partnership can not be separated from the constraints of the behavior / thought patterns different from the business that often makes a weakening of business networks have been established. Apart from that, the condition of infrastructure is also very influential in the continued or lack of business networks between one to two or more businesses, especially those located different from each other.

Infrastructure conditions, the load formation of the product selling price, and a dilemma for the formation of prices in the affordable category (low price). With the support of good infrastructure, the development of enterprises through the establishment of business networks, both small scale / household can continue up to a larger scale and varied in the future.

To enable an initial sustainable business, businesses (producers), need to think of the system, where businesses need to get education for mentally like the system works. Educational materials include understanding more advanced technologies. This means businesses are expected to bring his business leads to gain added value so as to spur products produced and the price is ready to compete. Here, the role of technology becomes very important to drive the other businesses that may be related. Thus, in the village will happen farming operations of the sub systems of the early (making salted eggs) to other activities (breeding ducks) to open a restaurant business opportunity, it is possible to rural economic activity.

Empowering the business of making salted eggs in the village as a single business system, require a supporting institutional. Referring to the concept of "cooperative exchange program" required the existence of cooperative institutions, institutional farmers (Farmers Group - FMA) to be supporting. The existence of institutions that serve as mentors, and facilitators who will always push for the growth of the business activities of all the villagers, mobilize their business systems so that a dignified and able to make all business located in the village is able to realize the welfare of villagers.

With the concern for the government through a program of SMEs, it is expected a number of business processing of farm products, will enable farming (rice and food crop) enterprises are small-scale livestock and even became a larger family business than just making salted eggs alone.

Therefore starting from the concept of "Cooperative Exchange Program" farm activities in rural areas should be empowered to as an attempt to be the industry by incorporating systems thinking in the minds of the business. Thus the meaning of the revitalization of agriculture will have more meaning clear and direct contact with an understanding of the concept of economy for farmers, if the effort was initially focused on the revitalization of farming in the countryside.
CONCLUSIONS

Duck farming known as a renewable asset in most rural household not only in Banten but also in most rural areas in Indonesia. Cause duck known easily adopt to various adverse environment and are well resistant to a variety of animal diseases. They can grow well with locally available feeds, can manage during peak time of rice growth, required under meagerly equipped facility and used less man-power. However we still agree that most of small-scale duck producer are frequently constrained by poor access to appropriate better technologies and market information.

Duck farming in Banten have good prospect for an additional economic activities for poverty alleviation. Focusing in meat product later can become positively contribution on implementation of government’s program called :PSDS.

So far awareness on good protein supply came from eggs for human growth still will obeyed cause the duck farmer will more selling the egg production than eat it for household/self consumed. Boiled, poached or scrambled duck eggs are enjoyed by most people in all parts of any communities level both in village and cities, even though duck eggs have become one of the most popular food item in the world.

REFERENCE


