

Performance of Islamic Boarding Schools in developing the beef cattle agribusiness partnership network as a community empowerment institution in Central Java

by Siswanto Imam Santoso

Submission date: 28-Oct-2019 04:47PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1201897672

File name: -a-community-empowerment-institution-in-Central-Java2019Jour.pdf (142.2K)

Word count: 3901

Character count: 20802

**Performance of Islamic Boarding Schools in developing the beef
cattle agribusiness partnership network as a community
empowerment institution in Central Java**

J. T. Harjanto, E. Prasetyo, S. I. Santoso and E. Rianto*

INTRODUCTION

The partnership is an important thing to empower the livestock community, in making cooperation with agribusiness agents from production to marketing stages, based on the principle of equality, mutual need, and benefit, as well as sharing costs, risks, and benefits (Saptana and Ashari, 2007; Suryana, 2009). Quer *et al.* (2010) stated that maximizing partnership performance is the nature of the organization, which motivates collaboration between various parties and also acts as the principle of stabilization and governance of the organization's network. Several studies have shown that commitment to stable cooperative relations affects the performance of partnerships (Fynes *et al.*, 2005; Krause *et al.*, 2007), and produces competitive advantages (Fu *et al.*, 2013).

Utilization of social capital is important in accelerating agricultural development, namely efforts to empower social elements consisting of social institutions, norms, ethics, and regulations related to productive activities of the local sector (Suradisastra and Lubis, 2000). One of the social institutions that exist in the society and participate in the agribusiness development in Central Java is Pondok Pesantren (Islamic Boarding School; IBS). IBS as a religious institution generally had natural resources in the form of land to agribusiness development, human resources (santries: student who studying in IBS, farmer communities around IBS, and role models that greatly influenced the local community), well-established institutions and has many members and spread everywhere, and has well social relations with local community, so it becomes potential as an extension and training of animal farming, and has a strategic institution for developing rural animal farming (Hanani, 2005; Direktorat Jenderal Peternakan, 2009).

The beef self-sufficiency program is the main target for livestock development, as stated in the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategic Plan for the period 2015 - 2019. The achievement of beef self-sufficiency requires the utilization of the roles and functions of institutional and human resources of animal husbandry (Biro Perencanaan Kementerian Pertanian, 2015). Development of beef cattle through partnership patterns can be well received

by farmers, the government, and the private sector, and they active as development actors (Sumanto, 2013). The need for human resources and institutions agribusiness, as well as an agribusiness through partnership patterns in order to succeed beef self-sufficiency is a momentum for various stakeholders, including IBS with insight into beef cattle farming to further develop livestock agribusiness (Direktorat Jenderal Peternakan, 2009). IBS is expected to grow and develop as a centre for training, extension and education (BPPSDMP Kementerian Pertanian, 2007).

IBS is a religious institution that is deeply rooted in society and has become a socio-cultural part of society, especially in rural areas, so that it has the opportunity to become one of the drivers of the agricultural economy in the countryside (Widodo, 2010). The IBS specified on beef cattle agribusiness is expected by the government to be an institution that could empower farmers around IBS. However, there is no evaluation yet about the effectiveness of IBS partnership that needed for developing a model for further implementations, so this study was conducted to evaluate the IBS partnership.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Location and Characteristics of Samples

This study was conducted at 24 IBS in Central Java that were active in the empowerment of the beef cattle farmers and had agribusiness unit that an organizational structure separate from the parent IBS unit. Determination of samples in each IBS was done by purposive sampling method. Every IBS consisted of two respondents who were active in beef cattle farming, namely one person from internal IBS (*the santri* who studying in IBS) and one person from IBS external (the farmer community around IBS).

Data Collection

The data collected included primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected by direct observation and interviews based on the questionnaire with *the santries* who studying in IBS and the farmer communities around IBS. The questionnaire contained the identity of respondents, and six variables such as the ability

to cooperate with the farmer partners, the ability to cooperate with the other parties/ private sector, the ability to cooperate with the training/ internship partners, the ability to deliver the livestock extension, the ability to organize the regular meetings, and the ability to plan the livestock development.

Methods of Analysis

The collected data were used for the CSI (Customer Satisfaction Index) calculation, then analyzed by Gap Analysis. The CSI calculation was done following Aritonang (2005).

Firstly, the Mean Importance Score (MIS) was calculated by the following formula. This value was derived from the average of the variable on each respondent (*the santri* who studying in IBS and the farmer community around IBS) as a representative IBS. MIS is calculated to determine the importance level of each variable based on the average of importance partnership network variables at each respondent as a representative of IBS customer or user.

$$MIS_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n}$$

n : number of respondents (person)

Y_i : value of variable Y to - i (score)

Secondly, the calculation of the Weight Factors (WF). This WF was calculated by dividing the MIS of each variable to MIS of total variables. WF is calculated to determine the weighting of variable factor based on the percentage of importance level on each partnership network variable in the IBS.

$$WF_i = \frac{MIS_i}{\sum_{i=1}^p MIS_i} \times 100(\%)$$

i-p : variavles of i to p

Thirdly, calculation of MSS (Mean Satisfaction Score) was done by dividing total MIS to the number of variables. MSS is calculated to determine the average of level satisfaction in all variables based on the score of importance in each partnership network variable in the IBS.

$$MSS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p MIS_i}{p}$$

Fourthly, calculation of Weight Score (WS) was done by multiplying the WF with MSS. WS is calculated to determine the weighting of the score based on the factor weight of each variable with the average of level satisfaction in all partnership network variables in the IBS.

$$WS_i = WF_i \times MSS \text{ (in \%)}$$

Fifthly, determine The Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI). CSI is calculated to determine the level of overall IBS customer or user satisfaction by the level of importance of all partnership network variables in the IBS.

$$CSI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p WS_i}{HS} \times 100 (\%)$$

HS : Highest scale (maximum scale = 4)

The value of CSI in this study was classified into 5 (five) scales of stakeholders satisfaction (Table 1) according to Oktaviani and Suryana (2006).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Ability to Cooperate with the Farmer Partners

The beef cattle agribusiness cooperation developed by IBS with the farmer partners (*the santries* and the farmer communities) was presented in Table 2 and Table 3. The cooperation was classified as less effective for *the santries* in IBS (39.58%) but was quite effective for the farmer communities around IBS (64.58%).

The *santries* involvement by IBS were classified as less effective. This situation was caused by two factors, namely the limited time and experience of *santri*. The time spent by *santri* in raising cattle was limited, which was only about 13% (2 hours) of the total hours of *santri* activity every day (15 hours) in IBS. Beyond this time, *santri* must conduct their obligations for formal school, religious activities, and other extracurricular activities. The experience of *santri* in raising livestock was also a cause of low effectiveness because *santries* were still in the learning stage. This is consistent with the statement of Mardyanto (2016), that *santri* involvement in the entrepreneurial process is limited by the need to study religion and study in formal schools. According to Kadir (2015), *santri* must be involved in managing agribusiness activities in order to get benefits in the form of livestock skills for their future, exemption from

Table 1. The Value of Stakeholder Satisfaction

Value	Scale of Satisfaction				
	Not Satisfied	Less Satisfied	Quite Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Unit of Scale	0	1	2	3	4
CSI (%) *	0 - 34	35 - 50	51 - 65	66 - 80	81 - 100
Effectiveness	Not	Less	Quite	Effective	Very

* The five criteria of Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) value based on Oktaviani and Suryana (2006)

Table 2. The Effectiveness of Beef Cattle Agribusiness Partnership Network Performance Developed by IBS for The Santri who Studying in IBS

Value	Y.s ₁	Y.s ₂	Y.s ₃	Y.s ₄	Y.s ₅	Y.s ₆	Y.s _{total}
Variable Y _i	38.00	22.00	22.00	15.00	48.00	32.00	177.00
MIS _i (score)	1.58	0.92	0.92	0.63	2.00	1.33	7.38
MSS (score)							1.23
WF _i (%)	21.47	12.43	12.43	8.47	27.12	18.08	100.00
WS _i (%)	26.39	15.28	15.28	10.42	33.33	22.22	122.92
CSI.s (%)	39.58	22.92	22.92	15.63	50.00	33.33	30.73
Effectiveness	Less	Not	Not	Not	Less	Not	Not

Y.s₁ = the ability to cooperate with the santri; Y.s₂ = the ability to cooperate with other parties for the santri; Y.s₃ = the ability to cooperate with training/internship partners for the santri; Y.s₄ = the ability to deliver the livestock extension for the santri; Y.s₅ = the ability to organize the regular meetings for the santri; Y.s₆ = the ability to plan the livestock development for the santri; Y.s_{total} = the partnership network of beef cattle agribusiness for the santri; MIS_i = Mean Importance Score from the average of variable Y_i; MSS = Mean Satisfaction Score; WF_i = Weight Factors of variable Y_i; WS_i = Weight Score of variable Y_i; CSI.s = Customer Satisfaction Index for the santri

education fees, even receiving pocket money, and this can provide education fees waivers for poor students. According to Salloum and Kabbani (2011), educational institutions need to create jobs for students who have graduated so that they are not unemployed.

The IBS that cooperation with farmer communities were quite effective because IBS enforces the livestock raising system that is entrusted (*penggaduhan*). This system has a positive impact on the communities around the IBS through a system of business profit sharing and utilization of livestock business workers. Agribusiness cooperation networks would automatically be formed. The value of 64.58% (Table 3) was only 1.42% to be classified as

effective (Table 1). This condition is because there were still obstacles faced by farmers in developing their livestock agribusiness, namely limited feed. This limitation was due to the lack of knowledge about IBS in calculating the count of livestock with the potential for an available feed so that the resulting product was less optimal. According to Sobron *et al.* (2015), The IBS need to involve the surrounding community as work partners. Livestock raising that is entrusted conduct by surrounding community groups and organized by religious institutions has been running but has not achieved the expected results (Sonbait *et al.*, 2011).

Based on the discussion above, there are efforts to achieve the effectiveness of IBS

Table 3. The Effectiveness of The Beef Cattle Agribusiness Partnership Network Performance Developed by IBS for The Farmer Community Around IBS

Value	Y.f ₁	Y.f ₂	Y.f ₃	Y.f ₄	Y.f ₅	Y.f ₆	Y.f _{total}
Variable Y.f _i	62.00	28.00	26.00	34.00	83.00	38.00	271.00
MIS _i (score)	2.58	1.17	1.08	1.42	3.46	1.58	11.29
MSS (score)							1.88
WF _i (%)	22.88	10.33	9.59	12.55	30.63	14.02	100.00
WS _i (%)	43.06	19.44	18.06	23.61	57.64	26.39	188.19
CSL.f (%)	64.58	29.17	27.08	35.42	86.46	39.58	47.05
Effectiveness	Quite	Not	Not	Less	Very	Less	Less

Y.f₁ = the ability to cooperate with the farmer community; Y.f₂ = the ability to cooperate with other parties for the farmer community; Y.f₃ = the ability to cooperate with training/internship partners for the farmer community; Y.f₄ = the ability to deliver the livestock extension for the farmer community; Y.f₅ = the ability to organize the regular meetings for the farmer community; Y.f₆ = the ability to plan the livestock development for the farmer community; Y.f_{total} = the partnership network of beef cattle agribusiness for the farmer community; MIS_i = Mean Importance Score from the average of variable Y_i; MSS = Mean Satisfaction Score; WF_i = Weight Factors of variable Y_i; WS_i = Weight Score of variable Y_i; CSL.f = Customer Satisfaction Index for the farmer community

cooperation with farmer partners (*the santries* and the farmer communities). Increasing the effectiveness of cooperation with *the santri* can be done through the addition of an agricultural curriculum. The addition of curriculum can automatically increase the time and experience of *the santri* as new entrepreneurs. This is consistent with the opinion of Edelman *et al.* (2008), that IBS must bridge the differences between entrepreneurial education material and the actual conditions needed by new entrepreneurs.

Development of cooperation with the farmer community can be done through the addition of administrators in the IBS who have skills of livestock technical and management, including recruitment of administrators from the farmer community. The farming ability can be obtained through training and assistance from related government agency/other parties. Dzanja *et al.* (2013), stated that farmer with low managerial ability cannot utilize technology in livestock farming. Training is needed by farmer to improve managerial skills so that they can increase their business scale (Khusna *et al.*, 2016).

The Ability to Cooperate with the Other Parties/Private Sector

The agribusiness cooperation developed by

IBS with the other parties was presented in Table 2 and Table 3. The agribusiness cooperation was classified as not effective for *the santries* in IBS (22.92%) and the community farmers around IBS (29.17%).

IBS was not effective in establishing agribusiness cooperation with the other parties/private sector, due to of inequality in establishing cooperation. IBS has established agribusiness cooperation with the other parties/private sector, but it has not been done again. Based on Table 2 and Table 3, the ability to develop the internal collaboration of IBS with the beef cattle farmers have not reached an effective level. This indicator was the reason for IBS collaboration with the other parties/private sector was not continuing.

Based on the discussion above, the efforts made to achieve the effective value of IBS cooperation with other parties/private sector were through increasing insight into cooperation with other parties/private sector that support the beef cattle agribusiness in IBS. According to Abidin *et al.* (2015), the development of beef cattle agribusiness conduct together with other parties can provide optimal results. Optimal business results can be input for increasing education funding in IBS as an educational institution. Low funding levels will result in poor facilities and

cause the curriculum to become less innovative (Hall, 2006). Some ways to find sources of funds from other parties for educational institutions are; creating relationships with individuals, alumni, government, companies, and foundations (Li, 2014), involving partnerships between elements of society with a cost-sharing system from the government and private parties (Kanaan, 2011), non-funding sources more innovative and realistic governments such as waqf, fees, international assistance (foreign grants), investment and other internal income generated (Robert-Okah, 2011), funding sources in the form of school fees, government funds, private sector contributions, alumni, sales of agricultural and handicraft products, teacher associations and parents (Nwafor *et al.*, 2015).

The Ability to Cooperate with the Training/Internship Partners

The cooperation of livestock training/internship developed by IBS with training partners was presented in Table 2 and Table 3. The collaboration was classified as not effective for *the santries* (22.92%) and the farmer communities around IBS (27.08%).

The IBS were not effective in developing cooperation of farm training/internship with related training partners because the IBS did not understand the training material needed by the surrounding farmers. Lack of IBS knowledge in technical and managerial of beef cattle farming causes the selection of trainers to be inappropriate so that the material presented was not suitable for the needs of farmers or *santri*. This reason was supported by a discussion about IBS cooperation with farmer partners which obtained results that IBS was still weak in technical and management of beef cattle farming. Based on the above discussion, the effort to improve the effectiveness of training/ internship cooperation was through understanding the training/internship materials needed by IBS administrators and their farmer partners (*santries*, communities) and conducted intensively. Intensive training was conducted to improve the ability of farmers in managerial and utilization of appropriate livestock technology (Isbandi, 2004).

The Ability to Deliver the Livestock Extension

The livestock extension delivered by IBS was presented in Table 2 and Table 3. The livestock extension was classified as not effective for *the santries* in IBS (15.63%) and less effective

for the farmer communities around IBS (35.42%).

The IBS had not been effective in delivering livestock extension to the farmer partners because there were problems in the selection of extension methods used. The ability of IBS to deliver livestock extension for the farmer communities were higher than the effectiveness for *santri*. IBS that communicate more often with *santri* actually had a lower effectiveness value than the farmer community around IBS. It is strongly suspected that there were supporting aspects from the farmer communities that were more able to receive the livestock extension because they were accustomed to receiving the extension material, while extension material for *santri* was still something new.

The ability of IBS in delivering extension material to the farmer partners had not yet reached the effective level. The values of 15.63% (Table 2) and 35.42% (Table 3) have distance 40.37% and 30.58% to achieve effective value (66%). This very large difference was not only due to the lack of accuracy of IBS in the selection of extension methods but also due to the lack of accuracy of IBS in the selection of materials needed for the farmer partners (*the santries* and the farmer communities).

Based on the above discussion, the effort to improve the effectiveness of livestock extension was through increasing the ability of IBS in the selection of delivery methods and extension material to be delivered. The method of extension for the farmer community must be distinguished if the treatment is given to *the santri*. The extension material for the farmer community was conveyed through the andragogy method (adult education). The extension material for *the santri* can be delivered on the sidelines of formal education routines (school, reciting Al-Qur'an: *pengajian*, extracurricular activities, etc.). According to Santa *et al.* (2016), the extension philosophy is based on the needs of farmers and the process of non-formal education for adults. The extension activities need to be conducted repeatedly (continuously without stopping) until the farmers are able to apply the knowledge and technology of livestock delivered.

The Ability to Organize the Regular Meetings

The regular meetings in the IBS with the farmer partners (the students and the farmer communities) were presented in Table 2 and Table 3. The regular meetings of agribusiness activities were classified as less effective for *the santries* in

IBS (50.00%) but very effective for the farmer communities around IBS (86.46%).

The IBS were less effective in conducting regular agribusiness meetings with *the santries*. The Value of 50.00% (Table 2) was only 0.1% to be classified as quite effective (Table 1). Almost approaching is quite effective because *the santries* actually had the regular meetings, only the habit was done by direct/spontaneous consultation to organizer or the elder *santri*. Whereas according to Handriyanta *et al.* (2012), the beef cattle agribusiness in religious institutions still requires regular meetings in the framework of monitoring, mentoring, and sustainable guidance for farmers as congregation or *santri* at the institution.

IBS was very effective in conduct regular agribusiness meetings at least once a month with farmer communities around IBS. There was community enthusiasm to hold regular meetings by IBS which is an entrepreneurial institution, because this activity was used as a means to socialize and share livestock problems. The regular meeting was held by IBS in the form of discussion forums, coordination, coaching, and mentoring, as a manifestation of social responsibility for the community. According to Graafland *et al.* (2006), muslim entrepreneurs have a positive view and the intensity of their religious activities have a significant relationship to socially responsible business behavior.

The Ability to Plan the Livestock Development

Planning for livestock development in the surrounding area designed by IBS is presented in Table 2 and Table 3. The planning was classified as not effective for *the santries* (33.33%), and less effective for the farmer communities around IBS (39.58%).

IBS had not been effective in planning for the development of livestock in the surrounding area. This condition was because the planning conduct by IBS was not accordance with the needs of the farmer partners (*santri*, farmer community) due to the inability of IBS in seeing the potential of human resources and natural resources to develop beef cattle farming. The inability was linear with the previous discussion, that IBS still had weaknesses in mastery in the beef cattle agribusiness, especially the need for renewal. In fact, according to Hamruni (2016), the IBS were expected to be able to unravel intelligently the present problems with contemporary approaches.

Based on the discussion, the effort to improve the effectiveness of livestock development planning was through the improvement of IBS capabilities in planning that are tailored to the needs of the farmer partners in surrounding area. The farmer partners as beneficiaries of livestock activities in IBS must be involved in livestock development planning. This was in line with the opinion of Sumanto (2013), that the development of beef cattle must involve the role of farmers since the beginning of planning. According to Mardyanto (2016), agribusiness management begins with planning decisions in order to support the agribusiness production process. Planning is needed to build a positive synergy between expenditure and efficient cost creation (Effendi, 2015).

CONCLUSION

The farmer communities around IBS were very enthusiastic in conduct livestock activities, including holding regular meetings, and this had become a big asset for IBS to develop the beef cattle agribusiness partnerships. *The santri* in IBS need to be given additional curriculum for livestock. The IBS need to be given training and assistance from other parties (government, private sector, etc.), in order to improve ability to raise beef cattle and ability to train, extend and plan the beef cattle farming development. Improving the IBS ability can increase the effectiveness of IBS performance as an empowerment institution for the surrounding community.

Performance of Islamic Boarding Schools in developing the beef cattle agribusiness partnership network as a community empowerment institution in Central Java

ORIGINALITY REPORT

6%

SIMILARITY INDEX

6%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

ejournal.undip.ac.id

Internet Source

5%

2

forum.irsecteam.org

Internet Source

1%

3

journal.ipb.ac.id

Internet Source

<1%

4

media.neliti.com

Internet Source

<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off